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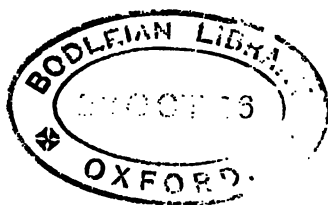
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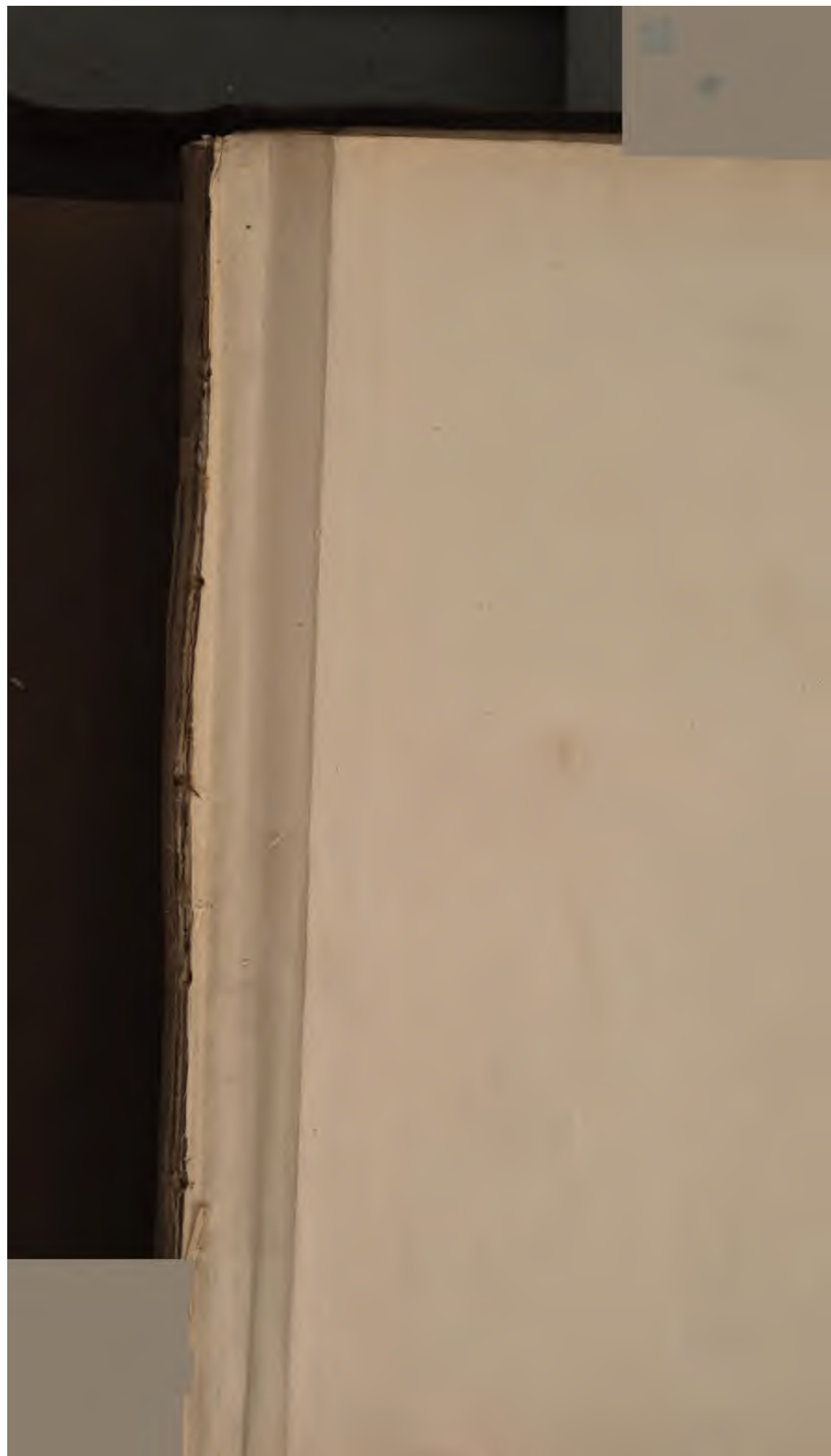


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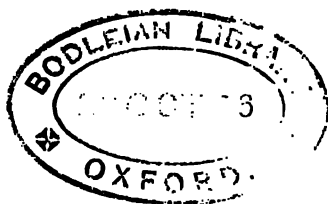




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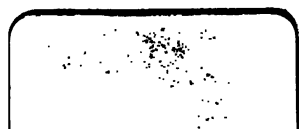


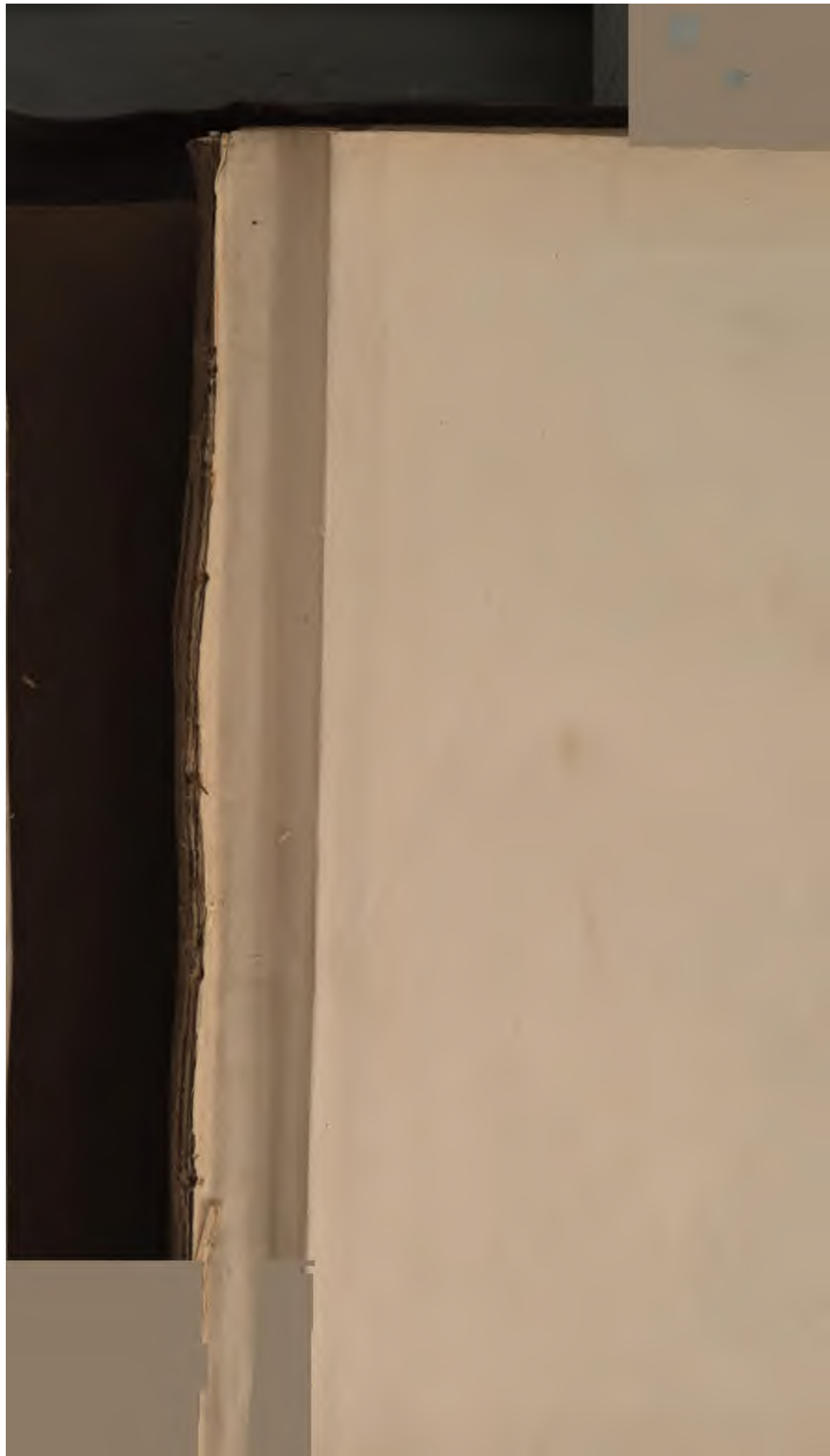
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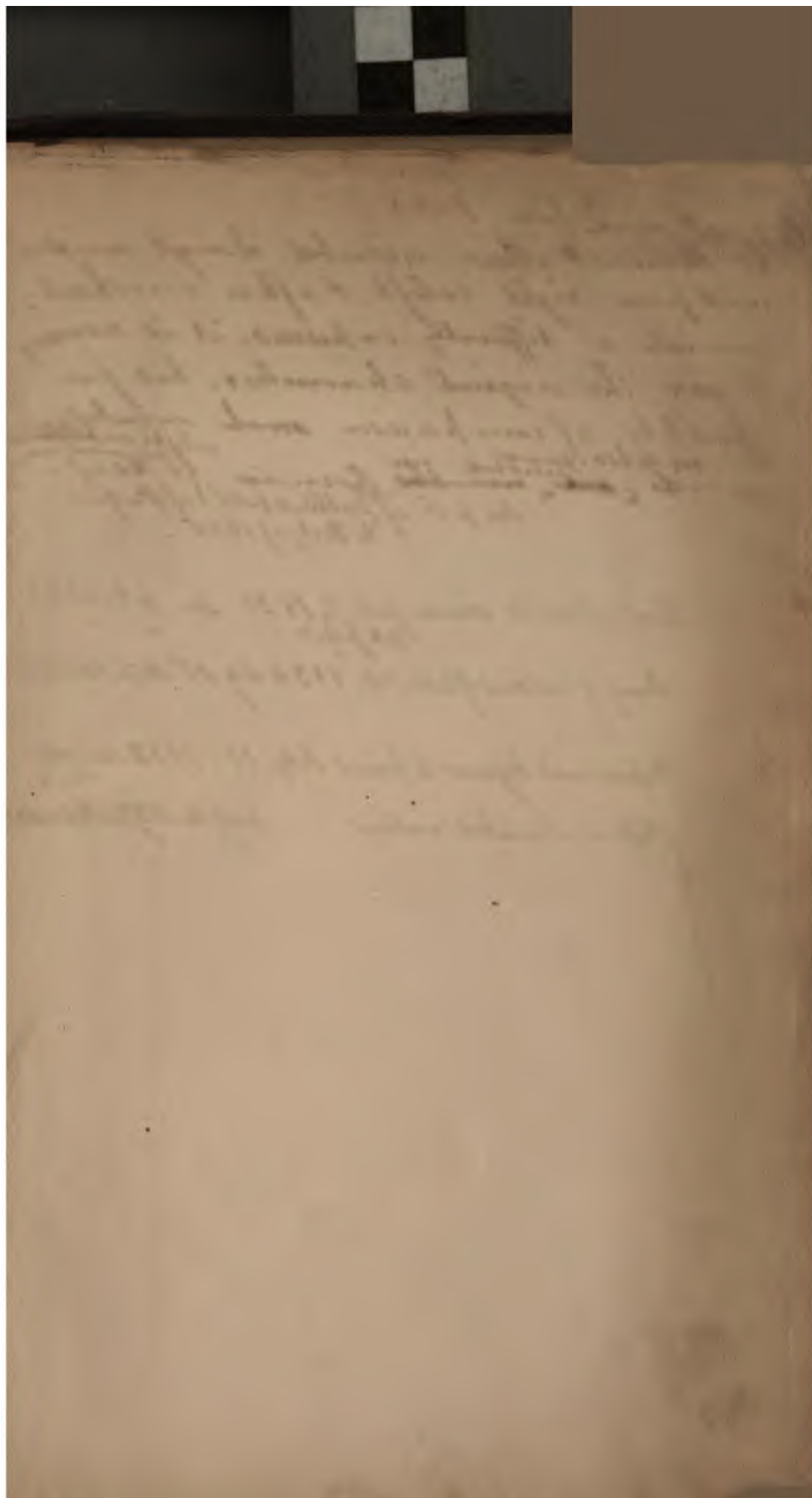
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~~as follows~~ Preface 1855 -

In Hebrew & other oriental Langs written  
& read from right to left, & often without  
vowels or differently expressed, it is necessary  
to give the original characters, but for  
facility of comparison each orientally word  
is also <sup>expressed</sup> printed in <sup>which are</sup> the Roman letters.  
see p 6 of Outline (MS) of Preface  
to Dicty of 1835 -

Proof of 1st 1/2 sheet July 17. 1832 see p 2 MS top  
2nd July 30 " " "

Proof of last sheet of Dicty Oct. 1834 Sig 32. see p 505 top

Preface not begun to print Feb 10. 1835 see note  
Ref 1

Preface Finished writing — Jan 14 1837 see Pref CXXXVI



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A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE,

CONTAINING

THE ACCENTUATION—THE GRAMMATICAL INFLECTIONS—THE IRREGULAR WORDS REFERRED TO THEIR THEMES—THE PARALLEL TERMS FROM THE OTHER GOTHIC LANGUAGES—THE MEANING OF THE ANGLO-SAXON IN ENGLISH AND LATIN—AND COPIOUS ENGLISH AND LATIN INDEXES, SERVING AS A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-SAXON, AS WELL AS OF LATIN AND ANGLO-SAXON.

WITH

A PREFACE ON THE ORIGIN AND CONNEXION OF THE GERMANIC TONGUES—A MAP OF LANGUAGES—AND THE ESSENTIALS OF ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

BY

THE REV. J. BOSWORTH, LL.D.

DR. PHIL. OF LEYDEN;

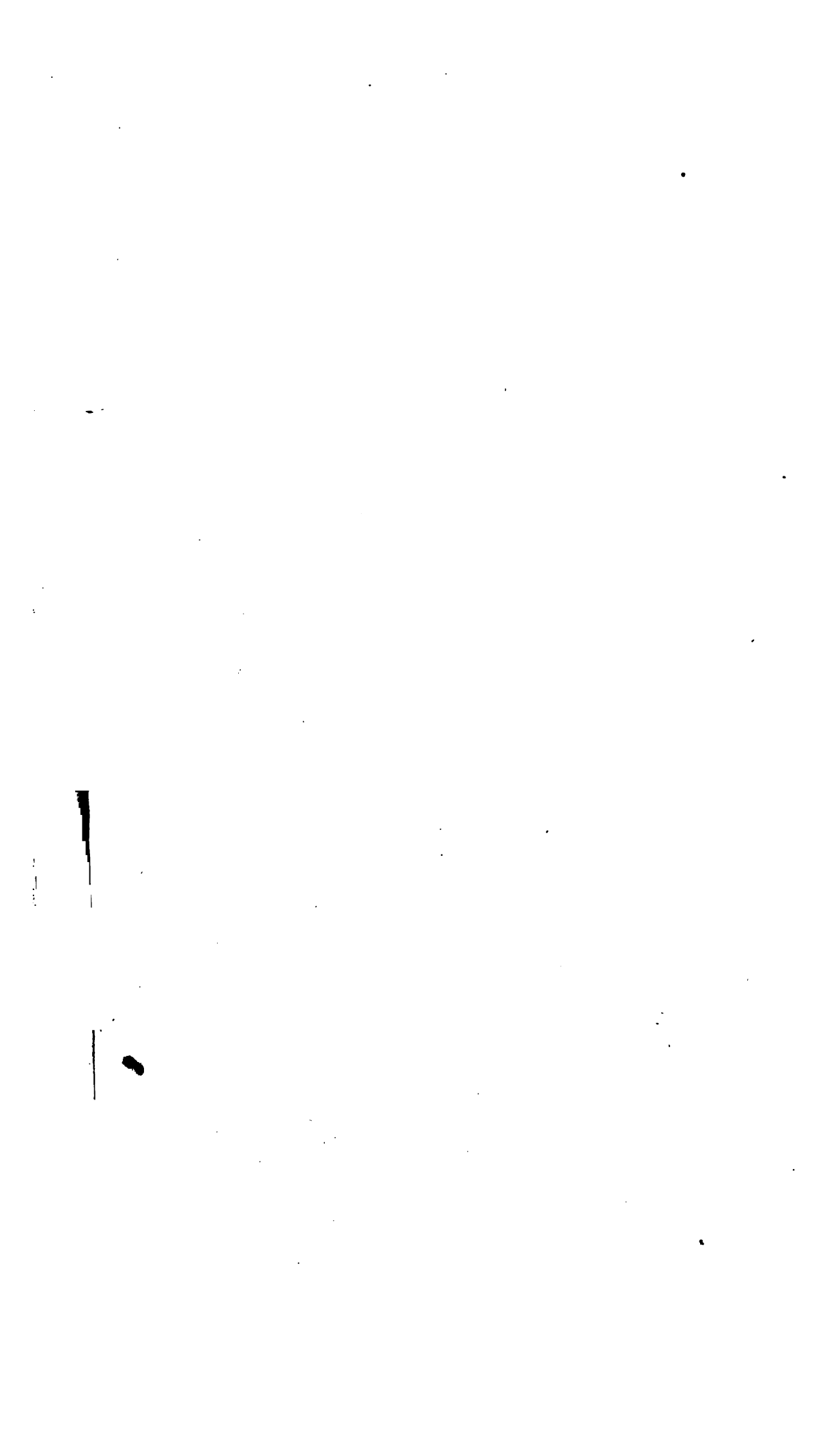
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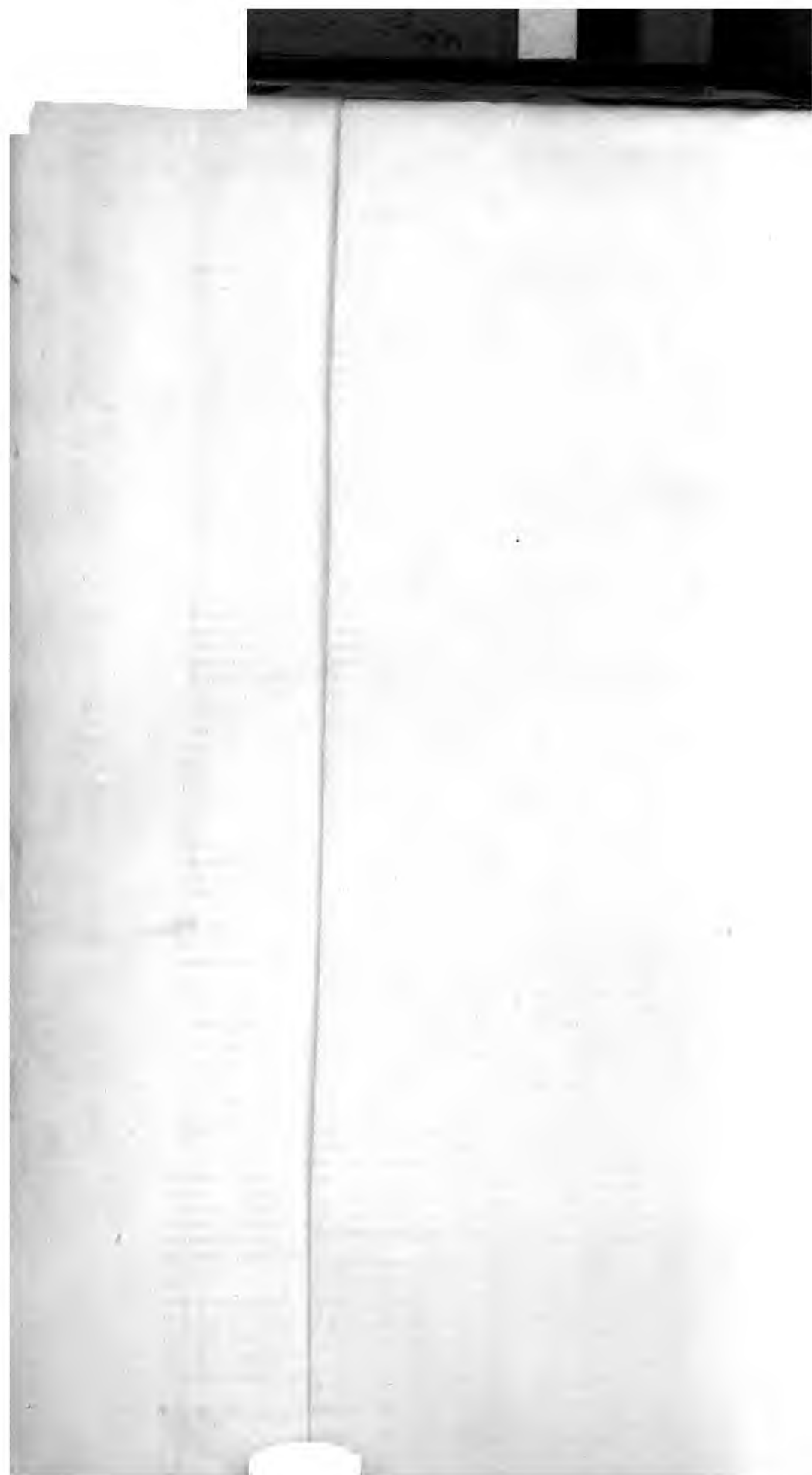
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## P R E F A C E.

**I.—THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF LANGUAGES IN CORROBORATING REVELATION, AND TRACING THE ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF NATIONS.—ALL LANGUAGES HAVE A DISTANT VERBAL RESEMBLANCE, INDICATING A PRIMITIVE CONNEXION.—THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES, WHICH IS MOST RATIONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE CONFUSION RECORDED BY MOSES.—LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES, SUCH AS THOSE SPOKEN BY THE DESCENDANTS OF SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHETH.—THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES OF EUROPE WERE OF JAPHETIC ORIGIN.—THE FIRST TRIBES THAT ENTERED EUROPE WERE CELTS,—THE NEXT WERE THE TEUTONI OR GERMANS,—AND THE THIRD THE SCLAVONIANS.—AS WE ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH THE TEUTONIC, OR GERMAN TRIBES, THEY CLAIM A PARTICULAR NOTICE.**

1. IT is mind, understanding, or the power of reasoning, which is the distinguishing property of man. The mind is a man's self; by it we are allied to the highest intelligence. Can it then be unimportant for an intellectual being to examine the operations of the mind? But its operations or thoughts are so quick and fugitive, that no real apprehension of them can be obtained, except by their representatives, that is, by words. These, when spoken, quickly vanish from the mind. It is only when words are written, that they become tangible; they are then the lasting representatives or signs of ideas. Those, therefore, who philosophically and effectually examine the structure and the right meaning of words, the instruments of thought, are most likely to have the clearest apprehension of the mental powers and their operations.

2. Words, as the instruments for expressing thoughts,\* are the constituent parts of language. It is by language that the feelings, experience, and indeed the whole mind of individuals, can be communicated and made the property of our whole species. The most sublime thoughts and extensive

\* Whately's *Elements of Logic*, Ch. ii. p. 55.

knowledge of those who have been favoured with the highest order of intellect, are in their writings concentrated and perpetuated: thus the exalted endowment of reason is perfected by the gift of rational language.

3. The minute investigation of language is not only important in examining the mental powers, but in bearing its testimony to the truth of Revelation, and in tracing the origin and affinity of nations.

4. The physical history of man, the researches of the most eminent geologists, the investigations of the most able philosophers, and the close and patient examination of all the phenomena of nature, are so many distinct confirmations of the Mosaic record. At present we need only refer to the physical or natural history of man.\* Here every candid inquirer is led to the conclusion, that all the diversities of the human race originally sprang from one father and mother; and hence we reasonably infer, that this primitive pair had one primitive language. We now find a great diversity of tongues. To account for this diversity, philosophers have started different theories:† but there is no theory which so satisfactorily accounts for the variety of languages, and yet the similarity observable in their fragments, as the plain statement of facts recorded by Moses.

5. "The whole earth was of one language and one speech," or of one *lip*,‡ and of like words.§ "And it came to pass, as they (the families of the sons of Noah) journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." Because the people said, "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," when the Lord had determined that they should be dispersed, and thus "replenish the earth," God "confounded their *lip*, language, or pronunciation, that they could not understand one another's speech." "Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." (Gen. xi. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.)

6. On a close examination and analysis of languages, even as we find them at the present day, nearly forty-two centuries after the confusion,

\* *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, by C. J. Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

† Some French naturalists and physiologists, with a few writers on history and antiquities in Germany, speak of the Adamic race as of one among many distinct creations. Von Humboldt speaks of the Americans as a distinct stock. Malte Brun has taken it for granted that each part of the earth had its own race, of whose origin it was in vain to inquire. Niebuhr is of the same opinion as to the early inhabitants of Italy.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

‡ *Heb.* וְיָחַד כָּל־הָאָרֶץ שִׁפְהָ אֶחָדָה: *Septuagint* Καὶ ἦν πᾶσα ἡ γῆ χεῖλος ἐν: *Vulgate* Erat autem terra labii unius.—שִׁפְהָ *a lip, talk, margin; labium, sermo, ora.*

§ *Heb.* וּדְבָרִים אֶחָדִים: *Septuagint* καὶ φωνῶν μίαν πᾶσι: *Vulgate* et sermonum eorundem.—אֶחָדִים *pl. ones, alike, the same, from אחד one; Arab.* اِحدان *pl. ones, from احد one.*—דְּבָרִים *words, speech, from דָּבַר a word, matter, thing; verbum, res, aliquid.*

there are, in almost every tongue, a few fragments and whole words so similar, as to indicate an original connexion. The great diversity in their vocabularies and grammatical structure is still more apparent. The facts recorded by the Hebrew legislator of one original language, the subsequent confusion of lip or pronunciation, and the consequent dispersion, alone account for this pervading identity or resemblance, and the striking diversity.\* Both these claim a brief notice.

7. First, there are resemblances or identities still observable in the severed fragments of an original language. These occur most frequently in words of the commonest use. Such words, if not composed exactly of the same letters, are from letters of the same organ, or from those which are interchangeable.

8. A slight inspection of the ten numerals, even in a few languages, will prove that they had an original connexion.

\* Those who wish to see this subject fully and satisfactorily discussed, are referred to the admirable papers of Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A. *On the Affinities and Diversities in the Languages of the World, and on their Primeval Cause*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. 1827. p. 17—106, and Vol. II. Part II. 1834, p. 252—262. He has arranged the words used to denote *Father* in more than five hundred languages. He has also made a similar classification of the various terms to designate *Mother*, as well as the first two numerals. Mr. Turner observes: "In my letters on the first and second numerals, it was endeavoured to show, that the words which various nations have used to express them, were either simple sounds of one syllable, or compound terms resolvable frequently into these simpler elements, and most probably always made from them; but a more important object was to evince, that both the elementary and the composite sounds have resemblances and connected analogies, which, although used by nations that were strangers to each other, were too numerous to have been accidental.

I intimated that the languages or people, among whom such similarities prevailed, however parted and divergent they had been, or now were, must have had some ancient and primeval consanguinity.—In meditating on this subject, it occurred to me, that if the mind were not pursuing an illusory idea, the same facts and the same intimation would appear as strikingly in some other words, as they were visible in the numerals. This impression, and the desire neither to mislead, nor to be misled, have induced me to observe, whether the words that are used in the different languages of the world to express the first, the dearest, the most universal, and the most lasting relations of life, *Father* and *Mother*, would be found to confirm, or overthrow the principles suggested. The words were arranged into classes, according to their primitive or more simple elements. These classes demonstrate that the common use of sounds to express the same ideas, must have had some common origin, and are evidences of a common and early affinity. While each class proves a similarity or an identity, the numerous classes indicate great diversity. Identity without diversity would have proved only a common derivation, and diversity without identities would disprove community of origin. But so much partial identity and resemblance remaining, at this advanced period of the world, visible amid so much striking and general disparity, exactly coincides with the Hebrew statement of an anterior unity, and of a subsequent confusion, abruptness, and dispersion.

Amongst his deductions Mr. Turner observes, that the "primeval language has not been anywhere preserved, but that fragments of it must, from the common origin of all, everywhere exist; that these fragments will indicate the original derivation and kindredship of all; and that some direct causation of no common agency has operated to begin, and has so permanently affected mankind, as to produce a striking and universally experienced diversity." A gentleman, whose erudition is universally acknowledged, and whose opinions, from his extensive lingual knowledge, and especially from his critical acquaintance with the oriental tongues, deserve the greatest attention, has come to this conclusion; for he has stated ("De oorspronkelijke taal, wier oudste dochter het Sanskrit is, de vruchtbare moeder van zoovele dialekten, bestaat niet meer;") the original language, of which the oldest daughter is the Sanscrit, the fruitful mother of so many dialects, exists no longer.—Professor Hamaker's *Akademische voorlezingen*, &c. Leyden, 8vo. 1835, p. 7. These interesting lectures have just appeared; English and German translations of them are preparing for the press. Ere long we hope to see Professor Hamaker's two other learned works: *A Comparison of the Radical Words of the Sanscrit with those of other Dialects*; and, *Grammatical Remarks on the Indo-Germanic Languages*—on both of which he has for some time been diligently, and it may be added, very successfully engaged.

A TABLE OF NUMERALS.

Sanscrit.	Perian.	Welsh.	Eree.	Greek.	Latin.	Anglo-Saxon.	English.	Dutch.	Icelandic.	Danish.	Mæso-Gothic.	Old High German.	Russian.
एक aika	ك يکa	un	aen	εἰς, μία, ἓν	unus, a, um	an	one	een	einn	een	ains, aina, ain	ein	odin' }
द्वि dwi	دو du	dau dwy }	da do }	δύω, δύο	duo, duae i. e. duai }	twá twégen }	two	twee	tvö	to	twai, twos, twa	tue	dwa drie }
त्रि tri	سه seh	tri tair }	tri	τρεῖς τρις τρία	tres tria }	þreo þry }	three	drie	þrir	tre	thrins	thri	tri
चतुर chatur	چهار chehaur	pedwar pedair }	keathair	τετράρες, τεσσάρων τετράρα	quatuor, petor Oecan }	fower	four	vier	fiórir	fire	fidwor	fluar	chetyre
पंच pancha	پنج penj	pump	kuig	πέντε πεντα	quinque	fif	five	vijf	fimm	fem	fimf	finfe	pyat
षष्ठ shash	شش shesh	chwech	se	ἕξ	sex	six	six	zes	sex	sex	sais	sehs	shes'
सप्तन saptan	هفت heft	saiih	secht	ἑπτα	septem	seofon	seven	zeven	síö	ayv	albun	albun	seu }
अष्ट ashṭa	هشت heeht	wyth	ocht	ὀκτώ	octo	ealht	eight	acht	átta	aatte	ahṭan	ohṭo	osm vosem }
नवन् navan	نُه nuh	naw	noi	ἑννέα	novem	nigon	nine	negen	níu	ni	nihun	niguni	deyat'
दशन् dashan	ده deh	dég	deich	δέκα	decem	tyu	ten	tien	tiu	ti	tainun	tehan	deyat'
विंशति vingshati	بست bist	ugain	ficid	ἐκκοτὶ ἑκακοτῆ ?	viginti	twentig	twenty	twintig	tuttugu	tyve	twaindigum	tuentig	dvatatz'
त्रिंशत् tringshat	سی si	dég ar ugain }	deich ar hochid }	τριακοτῆ	triginta	þritig	thirty	derdig	þriatyu	tredivē	thrinstdigum	thritig	trizat'
शतं shatum	صد sad	cant	kett	ἑκατόν	centum	hund	hundred	honderd	hundrað	hundrede	hund	hant	sto



9. By the common change of *t* into *d*, all the words in the different languages denoting *two* and *three*, are evidently cognate, or from one common source. The *Sans.* chatur; *Erse* keathair; *Pers.* chehaur; *Rus.* chetyre; *Grk.* τετραρες, πινυρες; *Wel.* pedwar; *Lat.* quatuor; *Oscan* petor; *Moes.* fidwor; *Old High Ger.* fiuuar; *A.-S.* feower; *Dut.* vier; *Dan.* fire; *Eng.* four, by the change of *ch*, *k*, *q*, *r*, *π*, *p*, and *f*, have a distant connexion.\* By a slight change of lip or pronunciation, the other numerals appear to be cognate.

10. The *Heb.* שש *sēs* *six*, seems to be allied to the *Sans.* shash; the *Chaldee* תליתי *tliti* *third*, to the *Sans.* tritaya. Other words have evidently a connexion: the *Heb.* בית *bit* *a house, dwelling*; *Chaldee* בות *but* *to tarry, dwell*, often used in the Targum for לון *lun*; in *Arab.* بات *bat* or بيت *beit* *to tarry, be situated*; the *Erse* beith; *Wel.* bȳdh, bōd; *Teutonic* be, beon *to be*; and the *Sans.* verbal root भृ bhū, whence bhavami *I am*, are allied.—The *Heb.* ער *is*; *Wel.* oes *he is*; *Erse* is, as is me *I am*, seems connected with the *Sans.* verbal root अस् *as*, whence we have *Sans.* asmi, asi, asti *sum, es, est*; *Grk.* εἰμι [έσμι] *έσσι, έστι.†*

11. Some Coptic words are very similar to Hebrew.

Coptic.	Hebrew.
ⲁⲗⲏⲓ alēi <i>to go up</i> ,	עלה olē <i>to go up</i> .
ⲁⲗⲟⲩ alou <i>a boy</i> ,	על oul <i>an infant</i> , עולל oull <i>a boy</i> .
ⲁⲛ an <i>not</i> ,	אין ain <i>not</i> .
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ anok <i>I</i> ,	אנכי anki <i>I</i> .
ⲁⲛⲟⲛ anon <i>we</i> ,	אנהנה anene, or אנן anēn, הני enēn <i>Chl. we</i>
ⲁⲣⲉⲭ areg <i>terminus</i> ,	ארץ arēj <i>terra, regio</i> .
ⲁⲣⲏⲃ arēb <i>a pledge</i> ,	ערבה orbē <i>a pledge</i> .
ⲃⲉⲗ bel <i>to destroy</i> ,	בלה blē <i>to wear, waste away</i> .
ⲃⲉⲣⲓ beri <i>new</i> ,	} ברא bra <i>to create</i> .
ⲉⲣ-ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>to renew</i> ,	
ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲗ eioul <i>a stag</i> ,	איל ail <i>a stag</i> .
ⲙⲁⲗ thal <i>a hill</i> ,	תל tēl <i>a heap</i> .
ⲙⲁⲱⲉ thlom <i>furrows</i> ,	תלם tēlm <i>furrows</i> .
ⲓⲁⲣⲟ iaro <i>a river</i> ,	יאר iar <i>a river</i> .
ⲓⲟⲉⲉ iom <i>the sea</i> ,	ים im <i>the sea</i> .
ⲕⲁⲩⲱ kash <i>a reed</i> ,	קש qēs <i>stubble, straw, &amp;c.</i>

\* See the change of letters admirably proved in the erudite and invaluable work of Dr. Prichard, *On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 27—91, 8vo. Oxford, 1831, to whose work the preceding table is much indebted. The regular interchange of consonants, and the laws that influence the vowel system, are also satisfactorily proved and fully treated by Dr. James Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, Gottingen, 1822, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 581, 584, 578; and in Professor Schmitthenner's valuable Introduction to his short German Dictionary. No one who has omitted to examine what these learned and laborious authors have written, ought to reject, and much less ridicule, the systematic and regular change of vowels and consonants.

† See more examples in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 192—194.

12. The table of numerals, with the preceding short collection of examples, may be sufficient to show that there are many words which are of cognate origin, even in languages often deemed the most dissimilar. It is not contended with the ancient fathers that the *Hebrew* is the primitive tongue, or with the modern philosophers that it is the *Sanscrit*; for it appears, on the evidence of Moses,\* and from the conclusion of eminent philologists, that the original language of our first parents no longer exists. The similarity of the words previously cited, prove that these languages originally proceeded from one common source, and they thus verify that part of the Mosaic history which declares, that "the whole earth was of one language."

13. It is now necessary to advert to the vast diversity of languages, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the confusion of lip or pronunciation. Those who pronounced their words in the same manner, separating from those they could not understand, would naturally unite together, and form distinct tribes. In addition to the passages previously cited relative to the dispersion, Moses adds: "By these (the sons of *Japheth*) were the isles of the Gentiles (Europe) divided in their lands, every one *after his tongue*, after their families, in their nations.—These are the sons of *Ham*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their countries, and in their nations.—These are the sons of *Shem*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their lands, after their nations." (Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.)

14. Do they, who reject these and the preceding passages of the Sacred History, on account of their reference to a supernatural agency, suggest that various languages existed from the beginning, and that the faculty of expressing ideas by a different language was given to distinct creations of men in each particular region of the earth? This would imply, "that the world contained from the beginning, not three or four, as some writers are willing to believe, but some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of different human races."† These numerous creations must refer to a supernatural agency as many times more miraculous than the event recorded by Moses, as the miracle, according to their theory, was numerically repeated.

15. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been, as to the origin of the great variety of tongues, the most eminent philologists have generally divided languages into classes, distinguished by remarkable differences in their grammatical structure and vocabularies.

16. One of these classes of languages is the *Shemitic*, or *Semetic*, so called from the supposition that the race of Shem alone spoke the language so denominated. Objections may be made to the term, as the

\* Gen. xi. 1, 6, 7, 9; and Gen. x. 5, 20, 31. See § 6, note †.

† The languages of the African nations, according to Seetzen, who has made the most extensive and original researches into this subject, amount to 100 or 150. In America, there are said to be 1500 idioms, "notabilmente diversi." Such was the opinion of Lopez, a missionary of great knowledge in the languages both of South and North America. See Seetzen's *Letters in Von Zach's Monathliche Correspondenz*, 1810, p. 328; Hervas's *Catalogo delle Lingue*, p. 11; and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 11.

Phœnicians or Canaanites, who took their origin from Ham, spoke a Shemitic dialect; but as Shemitic is in general use and well understood, it is best to retain it. The race of Shem, who were much devoted to a pastoral life, spread over the finest part of Middle and Upper Asia, over Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria. The following languages, distinguished by being written from right to left, and forming their grammatical connexions by prefixes and postfixes, are of the Shemitic race:—

*Shemitic Languages.*

Hebrew, { Chaldee,  
          { Syriac,  
          Arabic,  
          Aramaean, &c.

17. The descendants of *Ham* were seafaring men, who founded the republics of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, &c. Little appears to be known of the languages used by the race of *Ham*. Some name the following:—

*The Dialect of Ancient Egypt.*

Coptic, { Sahidic,  
          { Bashmuric,

The numerous African dialects spoken by the *Kabyles* of Mauritania, the *Tuarek* of the Great Desert, the *Felatahs* of Nigritia, the *Foulahs* of the Senegal, &c.

18. Another class of idioms is the *Japhetic*, by some called Caucasian, from the supposition that the primitive seat of this race was near Mount Caucasus; by others denominated Indo-Germanic, indicating that all the Germanic tongues had an Indian origin. The compound Indo-Germanic, by not including the Celtic or Welsh, an important branch of these idioms, has been considered defective. A word of more extended signification has been adopted, namely, Indo-European,\* to denote all those European languages which are clearly cognate with the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India. Other etymologists have proposed Arian or Persian, as it designates their origin amongst the Arians, Irenians, or Persians.† As some Asiatic as well as European dialects ought to be included in the name, it may be better to retain the old term Japhetic, comprising all the supposed descendants of Japheth, who diverged from Shinar throughout Asia and Europe; from the banks of the Ganges to the Atlantic ocean, and from the shores of Iceland to the Mediterranean Sea. They seem to have passed to the north of the great range of the Taurus, as far as the Eastern ocean, and probably passed over Behring's straits from Kamschatka to America.‡

19. A tabular arrangement will best show the extent of the languages of the Japhetic race.

\* Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 19.

† Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für *Etymologie, Synonymik und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, 8vo. Darmstadt, 1834, p. 24.

‡ Dr. Hales's *Analysis of Chronology*, Vol. I. p. 352.

A singular congruity is said to exist in all the American languages, from the north to the southern extremity of the continent. They may be reduced to a few great divisions, several of which extend as radii from a common centre in the north western part near Behring's straits.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 6.

## LANGUAGES OF COGNATE ORIGIN WITH THE SANSKRIT.

Sanskrit Pracrit, or the <i>softened</i> languages of females Marathi, Telugu, Tamil or Malabaric, Hindoostanee or Deivarnagari	Celtic from Gaul	Greek Latin	The languages of the Finnish nations, originating near the Caucasian Mountains, Finnish Laplandic Siberian Ostiakian Hungarian Tvestian Carelian, &c.	Lettish or Lithuanian, dialect of Wilna, of Russian, Samogitia, Lotva of Serrian, Livonia, Semegal in Semgallia Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, Slovaques, &c.
Mongol-Hindoostanee, or Moorish, Bengalee	<p>Relics of the ancient British, but some say of the Pictish*</p> <p>Welsh, Cornish, Irish or Erse, Armorican, Gaelic or Highland Scotch</p> <p>Zend Pehlavi Persian, &amp;c.</p> <p><i>The language introduced into Europe by the great Gothic family, known to us in its two important branches.</i></p>	<p>Italian Spanish Portuguese French, &amp;c.</p>		
<p>Germanic or Teutonic branch, very extensive, in two subdivisions</p> <p><i>The Low-German Platt Deutsch</i></p> <p>Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon <i>being all six distinct languages of ancient Germany</i></p> <p>English Low-German, Dutch, or Netherlandish Flemish</p> <p><i>The High-German Hoch Deutsch</i></p> <p>Measo-Gothic, Alemannic, Francic <i>with all its provincial dialects</i></p> <p>High-Dutch or German.</p>		<p>Scandinavian branch</p> <p>Ancient Scandinavian, Old Danish, [Dancka tunga] was spoken in— Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Feroes, Shetland Isles, Orkney Isles, &amp;c.</p> <p>Modern Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, scarcely distinct— guishable from Orkney dialect, Pictish, Scottish or Lowland Scotch.†</p>		

\* Sir William Betham, in his *Gael and Cymric*, p. 10, affirms that the Picts were a colony of the Cymric, from the ancient Cymric Chersonesus, opposite the land of the Picts.

† See a very valuable Dissertation on the *Origins of the Scottish Languages*, prefixed to the laborious, profound, and yet very interesting *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Languages* by the learned Dr. John Jamieson, 4 vols. 4to. 1809, and a supplement of 2 vols. 4to. The Dictionary is full of important notices relative to the early customs in Scotland and England; it displays throughout great learning and critical acumen in tracing the etymology of words. In the Dissertation, he adduces every argument and authority which can be produced to prove that the Scotch were of Scandinavian origin.

20. Little need be said here of the Asiatic nations proceeding from Japhet: a casual remark, however, may be admitted upon the language of the Hindoos. The Sanscrit \* is that ancient tongue which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The Sanscrit is the most compositive, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analysed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European dialects, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Sclavonic. Having all its words composed of its own elements, and containing no exotic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state. † The Sanscrit is, therefore, placed at the commencement of the languages here called Japhetic. That all these are closely connected with the Sanscrit, will clearly appear from a few examples.

## EXAMPLES.

Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Persian.	German.	Anglo-Sax.	Dutch.	Danish.	English.
उपर upar	ὑπερ	super	عبور aboor	ober	ofer	over	over	over
जानु jānu	γουν	genu	زانو zano	knie	cneow	knie	knæ	knee
नवं nāwam	νιου	novum	نو nēw	neu	niwe	nieuw	ny	new
नाम nāma	ονομα	nomen	نام nām	nahme	nama	naam	navn	name
नी no	νη	non	نه nēh	nein	na	neen	nej	no
पितृ pitr	πατηρ	pater	پدر pādr	vater	fæder	vader	fader	father
मुष musha	μυς	mus	موش moosh	maus	mús	muis	muus	mouse
युगं yugam	ζευγος	jugum	یوغ yogh	joch	geóc	juk	—	yoke ‡

*Sans.* क्रमिलं krimilam; *Grk.* καμελος; *Lat.* camelum; *Heb.* גמל gēmēl; *Ger.* kamel; *Eng.* camel. — *Sans.* युवन yuwānah, *young*: *Lat.* juvenis; *Pers.* جوان juwan; *Ger.* jung; *Heb.* יונק junq a suckling, a twig, sucker; *A.-S.* geong *young*; *Plat.* junk; *Dut.* jong; *Swed. Dan.* ung; *Wel.* jeuangc.—*Sans.* जनि jani a woman; *Celtic*

\* Sanscrit, in derivation and sound, is very similar to συγκριτος joined together, united. Hence it is used for a whole, so completely possessing all its parts, as in its union, parts, or decomposition, to be finished or perfect.—Professor Hamaker's *Voorlezingen*, p. 6.

† Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 196.

‡ See many more examples in Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 278.

gean; *Rus.* jena; *Grk.* γυνή; *Pers.* زنی; zūnné.—*Sans.* मातृ mātṛe; *Pers.* مادر mādr; *Rus.* mater; *Celtic, Erse* mathair; *Grk.* μήτηρ; *Lat.* mater; *Ger.* mutter; *Dut.* moeder; *A.-S.* modor; *Dan. Swed.* moder.—*Sans.* भ्रातृ bhrātre; *Rus.* brātr; *Celtic, Wel.* brawd; *Erse* brathair; *Irish* brutha; *Grk.* φρατήρ; *Lat.* frater; *Fr.* frère, frère; *Pers.* برادر brādr; *Tar.* bruder; *Ger.* bruder; *Moes.* brothar; *A.-S.* broðor; *Dut.* broeder; *Dan. Swed.* broder; *Icel.* brodur; *Arm.* breur; *Eng.* brother.\*

21. The preceding remarks are by no means intended to serve as a complete classification of languages; they only afford a very superficial view, for the monosyllabic, or the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, &c. are entirely omitted. What is advanced relative to the inhabitants and languages of Europe must be more precise.

22. Europe appears to have been gradually occupied by successive waves of population from the east. Those now located most to the west, the Celts, were amongst the tribes who first left Asia, and were impelled westward by succeeding emigrations, and thus spread over a considerable part of Europe. The Celts, or Celtæ, were a people of Gaul, who, at a very early period, crossed the straits of Dover, and entered the British Isles. The ancient Britons were therefore Celts, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall. Britain must have been inhabited even before the Trojan war, more than 1200 years before the Christian era, as tin was then brought from Britain by the Phœnicians.† It has been clearly proved that the Celtic dialects are of cognate origin with the Sanscrit, though differing so much in structure as to be distinct from the Teutonic or German.‡

23. The Teutonic, German, or Gothic tribes, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors, the Celts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B.C. 680. In the time of Herodotus, about B.C. 450, the Teutonic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian era, in Cæsar's time, they were called Teutoni or Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Celts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.

24. The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed thither the Slavonian or Sarmatian nations:

\* See numerous instances in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 66—69.

† See the account of Herodotus on the Phœnician commerce.

‡ Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*.



they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time; they therefore probably entered Europe soon after 450. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Slavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c.

25. As the tribes of Celtic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Teutonic or German, and as the Slavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population, have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their languages. We are most concerned with the Teutonic, German, or Gothic, the second stream of European population, and the language spoken by these tribes. The language, brought into Europe by the great Gothic family, is chiefly known to us in its two important branches, the GERMANIC and SCANDINAVIAN. The Scandinavian branch includes the Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, &c. The Teutonic or Germanic branch is subdivided into Low-German and High-German. The Low-German comprises not only the older languages, such as the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, and the Old-Saxon, but their immediate descendants, the modern English, with all its provincial dialects, the Dutch or Netherlandish, Flemish, and the present Low or Platt German dialects, spoken in the north or low and flat parts of Germany. The High-German includes an account of the Mæso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, with the present High-German, and its modern dialects.

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## II.—GERMANIC AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

1. The Germanic or Teutonic languages, the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon, Mæso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, are easily distinguished from the Scandinavian tongues, the Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. The Germanic languages have no passive voice, and have only one definite article, which is always placed before the noun or adjective; but the Scandinavians have now, and have had from the earliest times, a passive form of the verb, and two definite articles—one placed before nouns, and the other affixed to them.

*The Germans, Teutoni,\* Teutschen, Deutschen, speaking the German, Teutonic or Theotisc language.*

2. Each of the Teutonic tribes skirting the northern or north-eastern boundary of the Roman empire, had its own distinctive denomination. Their peculiar names were unknown or disregarded by the Romans; hence these hostile bands of the Teutoni, from their martial appearance, were classed together, and by the Gauls and Romans called Germani, or *war-men*.† We do not find in any remnant of their language, that the Germans ever applied this term to themselves.‡ When united as one people, under Charlemagne, the Germans styled themselves Teutschen or Deutschen, from the Teutoni§ mentioned by Cæsar and Livy.|| These Teutoni were so powerful and influential, that (B. C. 102) they, united with the Cimbri, entered Italy, which was only preserved by the bravery and talent of Marius. While at the present day the Germans most frequently apply to themselves the name of Deutschen, they are generally called Germans by foreigners.

3. Wherever the Germanic or Gothic tribes appeared, liberty prevailed: they thought, they acted for themselves. They would not blindly follow any leader or any system: they were free. Hence Theodoric encouraged Gothic literature, and induced Cassiodorus to write a history of the Goths from their only records, their ancient songs. Another Teutonic or Theotisc monarch, Charlemagne, gave encouragement to genius. He saw and felt, that the only effectual mode of giving a full establishment to his authority over those whom he had conquered, was by enlightening their understandings, and influencing them by the solemn sanctions of religion. These he wisely attempted to convey in the vernacular idiom, convinced that his subjects loved even the language of

\* See note (§) below.

† German, *pl.* Germanen—an appellation used by the Gauls and Romans to designate the inhabitants of Germany. The word *German* is Gallic, for the Gauls called the soldiers who received a stipend, Gaisaten [Plut. Marius, 6, 7]. If the French *gais* be the *Moes. gais*, *Franc. ger a spear*, then German would be a *spear-man, spear-bearer*.—Schmitthenner's *Deutsches Wörterbuch* sub voce, p. 102. Others say that German is the same as Wermann, from which the Romans derived their Germanus, and the Gauls their Guerra. Warr, were, is derived from the *Old Ger. uuer pl. ueros*, *wer*, *war*, *waer*, *bar*, *baro a man, brave man, warrior*; *vir bellator*.—Radlof's *Die Sprachen der Germanen*, p. 4, 28.

‡ Celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuistonem deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Deo ortos, Marsos, Gambrivos, Suevos, Vandalios, affirmant; eaque vera et antiqua nomina. Ceterum *Germania vocabulum recens et nuper additum*: quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallos expulerint, ac nunc Tungri, nunc Germani vocati sunt.—*Tacit. de Mor. Ger. 2*.—Cæsar, after enumerating the names of several nations, adds, "qui uno nomine Germani appellantur. *Cæsar. Bell. Gal. ii. 4*.—Γνησιοι γὰρ οἱ Γερμανοὶ κατὰ τὴν Ῥωμαίων διάλεκτον: for Gnesioi are the Germans in the Roman language.—*Strabo 7*.

§ The Teutoni of Cæsar, Livy, and Virgil; Tuisto of Tacitus, or Tuisco, which, as Schmitthenner and Mone observe, is a mutilation of Tiusco or Tiusto, signifying the great, the powerful. Deutsch, *Old Ger. Diotisc, Diutisc*, or Theotisc, signify *belonging to a people*, from diot people. The national name Theodisci, Theotisci, or Theudisci, was not used till the time of the Carolingian dynasty. Then all the smaller nations were united into one great empire. This word, since that time, has assumed very different forms according to the provinces where it was used, as Dutsch, Dietsch, Deutsch, Deutsch.—*Schmitthenner's kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch*, p. 301. *Mone's geschichte des Heidenthums*, vol. ii. p. 6—8.

|| Cæsar 1, 33, 40: 7, 77.—Livi. Epit. 68.





freedom. He used his influence to preserve the songs of his native land, and to improve its language and fix its grammar. Thus stability was first given to the German tongue, from which period it has gradually advanced, till it has become one of the most cultivated and important languages in Europe. To trace its progress, it will be necessary to enter into detail, and to examine the German language in its two great divisions, the Low and High German.

*Division into Low and High German.*

4. The Germanic or Teutonic tribes may, according to the nature of their language, be separated into two divisions. The Low-German prevailed in the low or flat provinces of ancient Germany, lying to the north and west, and is used in modern Flanders, the Dutch provinces, Westphalia, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Holstein, Sleswick, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Courland, and part of Livonia, where the Low-German, or Nieder or Platt-Deutsch is spoken. This dialect is more soft and flowing than the High-German. It changes the High-German *sch* into *s*; the harsh *sz* or *z* into *t*, and always delights in simple vowels.

5. The second division comprised the Upper or High German, which prevailed in the mountainous or southern parts of Germany, that is, in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Swabia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Austrian States, Silesia, Upper Saxony, and Hesse. The High-German dialect is distinguished by its predilection for long vowels and diphthongs, and rough, hard, and aspirated consonants, especially by the harsh pronunciation of *sch*, *st*, *sz*, and *z*.

6. The Francic seems to occupy an intermediate state between the High and Low German; but as it appears most inclined to the High-German, it is placed in the second division. The earlier Franks inhabited the banks of the Rhine, from Mayence to Cleves, the present Rhine Provinces of Prussia, Wurzburg, Bamberg, and Franconia, now part of Bavaria, and they continually increased their territory till the immense empire of Charlemagne was founded.

*Low-German.*

7. The Low-German comprises—

1st. Anglo-Saxon, written by king Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, &c. sec. III. 9, note.

2nd. Friesic, the written remains of which are found in the Asega-buch, &c.

3rd. The Old-Saxon or Platt-Deutsch, which has employed the pens of many authors. Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels is translated into a sort of Old-Saxon.—The Heliand is in Old-Saxon.—Reineke Vos, &c.

*High-German.*

8. To the High-German belong—

1st. The Mæso-Gothic, written by Ulphilas.

2nd. The Alemannic or Suabian, written by Kero, Rhabanus Maurus, Otfrid, Notker, Chunrad von Kirchberg, Gotfrit von Nifen.

3rd. The Francic, or transition between High and Low, but approaching more to the High-German, the chief writers in which are Isidore, and Willeram.

9 The nature and peculiarity of these six dialects may be best shown by a short historical detail of each tribe, as an alteration in a language was generally produced by some influential political change. It seems impossible to say which of the Germanic tongues was first used in Europe, but probably that language which was spoken by the people located most to the west. If this be sufficient for priority, the Anglo-Saxons will claim the first notice.

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### III.—THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

1. The Anglo-Saxons derived their being and name from the Angles, a tribe of the Saxon confederacy, occupying Anglen in the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswich in the south of Denmark. These Saxons, like all the Teutoni or Germans, were of oriental origin. They were as far westward as the Elbe in the days of Ptolemy, A.D. 90; and therefore in all probability they were amongst the first Germanic or Teutonic tribes that visited Europe. Their situation, between the Elbe and the Eyder in the south of Denmark, seems to indicate that they moved among the foremost columns of the vast Teutonic emigration. The Saxons, when first settled on the Elbe, were an inconsiderable people, but in succeeding ages they increased in power and renown. About A.D. 240, the Saxons united with the Franks (*the free people*) to oppose the progress of the Romans towards the north. By this league and other means the Saxon influence was increased, till they possessed the vast extent of country embraced by the Elbe, the Sala, and the Rhine, in addition to their ancient territory from the Elbe to the Eyder. In this tract of country were several confederate nations, leagued together for mutual defence. Although the Saxon name became, on the continent, the appellation of this confederacy of nations, yet at first it only denoted a single state.

2. It may be satisfactory to have a brief and clear account of the Germanic tribes, the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, who successively obtained settlements in Britain.

3. The Jutes gained the first possessions. Hengist and Horsa, two brothers from Jutland or the Cimbric Chersonesus in Denmark, arrived in three ceols or small ships at Ebbs-fleet on the Isle of Thanet in A.D. 449. These Jutes, for assisting the Britons against the Picts and Scots, had the Isle of Thanet assigned to them. They subsequently obtained possession of Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire.

4. The Saxons had a very extended territory. After many of them had migrated to Britain, the parent stock on the continent had the name of *Old-Saxons*.\* The first Saxon kingdom† was established by Ella in A.D. 491, under the name of South-Saxons, or South-Sax, now Sussex. In 494, another powerful colony arrived under Cerdic, and being placed west of the other kingdoms, they were, on their full establishment in 519, called West-Saxons [West-Seaxe], in its fullest extent embracing the north part of Hampshire, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.—A third Saxon kingdom, in A.D. 527, was planted in Essex, Middlesex, and the south part of Hertfordshire, under the name of East-Saxons, East-Sax, or Essex.

\* Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, by F. Palgrave, Esq. small 8vo. 1831, p. 33; The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, by the same, 4to. 1832, p. 40.

† *The Saxon Chronicle gives the following account*: "An. cccccxlix. Her Martianus and Valentinianus onfengon rice, and ricsodon vii. winter. On heora dagum Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrtegeorne gelaðode Brytta cýninge to fultume, gesohton Brytene on þam stæðe, þe is genemned Ypwines-fleet, ærest Bryttum to fultume, ac hy eft on hy fultun. Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihthas, and hi swa dydan, and sige hæfdon swa hwar swa hi comon. Hi þa sende to Angle, and heton heom sendan mare fultum, and heom seggan Bryttwalana nahtnesse, and þæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum, þa comon þa menn of þrim mægðum Germanie, of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum.

"Of Iotum comon Cantware and Wihtware [þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht,] and þæt cynn on West-Seaxum, þe man nu gyt het Iutna-cynn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Iutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Angle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbra. Heora here-togan wæron twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa, þæt wæron Wihtgylses suna, Wihtgils wæs Witting, Witta Weeting, Wecta Wodning, fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cyne-cynn and Suðan-hymbra eac."—*Ingram's Chr.* pp. 13—15.

*Bede makes nearly the same statement.* "Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii, hoc est, ea gens quæ Vectam tenet insulam, et ea quæ usque hodie in provincia Occidentalium Saxonum Jutarum natio nominatur, posita contra ipsam insulam Vectam. De saxonibus, id est, ea regione quæ nunc antiquorum Saxonum cognominatur, venerunt Orientales Saxones, Meridiani Saxones, Occidui Saxones. Porro de Anglis, hoc est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter provincias Jutarum et Saxonum perhibetur, Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merici, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies, id est, illarum gentium quæ ad Boream Humbri fluminis inhabitant cæterique Anglorum populi sunt orti. Duces fuisse perhibentur eorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa; e quibus Horsa postea occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in Orientalibus Cantia partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne. Erant autem filii Victgils, cujus pater Witta, cujus pater Vecta, cujus pater Voden, de cujus stirpe multarum provinciarum regum genus originem duxit."—*Bede*, lib. i. ch. 15, p. 52. *Alfred's Saxon translation of which is*: "Comon hi of þrim folcum þam strangestan Germanie, þæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geatum. Of geata fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsætan, þæt is seo þeod þe Wiht þæt Ealond oneardað. Of Seaxum þæt is of þam lande þe mon hateð Eald-Seaxan, coman East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. And of Engle coman East-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norðhembra cynn, is þæt land þe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geatum and Seaxum. Is sæd of þære tide þe hi þanon gewiton oð to dæge þæt hit weste wunige. Wæron þa ærest heora latteowas and heretogan twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa. Hi wæron Wihtgylses suna, þæs Fæder wæs [Witta haten, þæs fæder wæs Wihta haten, þæs] fæder wæs Woden nemned, of þæs strynde monigra mægða cýning cynn fruman lædde."—*Smith's Bede*, p. 483.

5. The Angles (Engle), from Sleswich in the south of Denmark, about A.D. 527, settled themselves in East Anglia, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and part of Bedfordshire.—Ida, in A.D. 547, began to establish himself in Bernicia, comprehending Northumberland, and the south of Scotland between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth.—About A.D. 559, Ella conquered Deira [Deoramægð] lying between the Humber and the Tweed, including the present counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.—Mercia was formed into an independent state by Crida, about A.D. 586, and comprehended the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, the north of Beds, and Hertford, Warwick, Bucks, Oxon, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Stafford, and Salop. Thus, one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain, by the year 586.\*

6. The Angles emigrated so numerous as to leave Angle, their original district, destitute of inhabitants. Though the Friesians are not named as uniting in the first conquest of Britain, it is clear, from their locality, that many of them accompanied the other Teutonic tribes.† Those now settled in Britain were denominated Anglo-Saxons to show their origin; Anglo-Saxon denoting that the people so called were the Angles, a nation coming from the Saxon confederacy. In subsequent times, when the Angles had been alienated from the Saxon confederacy by settling in Britain, they denominated that part of this kingdom which they inhabited Engla-land, the land of the Angles, Angle's land, which was afterwards contracted into England.

7. From the entrance of the Saxons into Britain in A.D. 449, they opposed the Britons, till, on the full establishment of the Saxon power in A.D. 586, the Britons were driven into Wales. As soon as the Britons ceased to oppose their invaders the Saxon kingdoms began to contend with each other. The West-Saxons, with varying success, gradually increased in influence and territory from Cerdic their first leader in A.D. 494, till 827, when Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated or made tributary all the other Saxon kingdoms. Egbert, his son Ethelwulph, and his grandsons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great, had to contend with new and fierce opponents in the Northmen, or Danes. The most energetic and renowned of the West-Saxon kings was Alfred the Great. He drove the Northmen from his kingdom, and found leisure

\* Mr. Turner, in his *Hist. of A.-S.*, b. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. p. 309, observes: "This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. Ella, supporting his invasion in Sussex, like Hengist in Kent, made a Saxon duarchy before the year 500. When Cerdic erected the state of Wessex in 519, a triarchy appeared; East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. The success of Ida, after 547, having established a sovereignty of Angles in Bernicia, the island beheld an hexarchy. When the northern Ella penetrated, in 560, southward of the Tees, his kingdom of Deira produced an heptarchy. In 586, the Angles branching from Deira into the regions south of the Humber, the state of Mercia completed an Anglo-Saxon octarchy."

† See Friesians, iv. § 50—56.



not only to encourage literature in others, but, with great success, to devote himself to literary pursuits, as much as the proper discharge of the public affairs of his kingdom would allow. He translated into Anglo-Saxon, Boethius, Orosius, and Bede, and thus gave a preeminence to the West-Saxon language, as well as to the West-Saxon kingdom. The West-Saxons retained the government of this island till 1016, when Canute, a Dane, became king of England. Canute and his two sons, Harold and Hardicanute, reigned twenty-six years. The Saxon line was restored in 1042, and continued till 1066, when Harold the Second was slain by William duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror. Thus the Anglo-Saxon dynasty terminated, after it had existed in England about six hundred years. The Saxon power ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon, after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry the Third, A.D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English.

8. From the preceding short detail, it appears that the Jutes had small possessions in Kent and the Isle of Wight: the Angles occupied the east and north of England, with the south of Scotland: and the Saxons had extensive possessions in the western and southern parts. The descendants of these Saxons were very numerous: their power and influence became most extensive under the dominion of West-Saxon kings, especially under Egbert and Alfred. It was the powerful mind of Alfred that drew into England the talent and literature of Europe, and induced him to benefit his country by writing so much in his native tongue, the Anglo-Saxon; thus giving the West-Saxon dialect so great a predominance as to constitute it the cultivated language of the Anglo-Saxons. This pure Anglo-Saxon may be found in the works of Alfred, Ælfric, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, Cædmon, &c.

9. Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted to the Christian faith by the preaching of Augustine, in A.D. 597, was distinguished as the author of the first written Saxon laws which have descended to us, or are known to have been established. Some think that the laws of Ethelbert are the first Anglo-Saxon composition:\* others give priority to *Beowulf*, the Traveller's Song, &c. *Beowulf* is said to have been nearly contemporary with Hengist;† but the poem contained in the Cotton MS. British Museum, Vitellius, A. xv. is not so old. There occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A.D. 597. Some eminent scholars attribute this MS. to the early part of the 10th century.‡

\* Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. iii. c. 6, vol. i. p. 332.

† See the very neat edition of *Beowulf*, by Mr. Kemble, *Pref.* p. xx. London, 1833.

‡ Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 32; Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 281.

From this fine poem may be selected some early specimens of pure Anglo-Saxon. The Traveller's Song, in its original composition, is referred by Mr. Conybeare\* to about A.D. 450. It was first printed by him with a literal Latin version, and a free poetical translation in English. An improved Saxon text is given in Mr. Kemble's *Beowulf*, p. 223—233. For an example of an early specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry, compared with one of a subsequent date, see *FRIESIC*, § 58. As the works of Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, the poems of *Beowulf*, and many of the books specified in the note below,† afford ample specimens of pure

\* Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. 9—29; Exeter MS. p. 84.

† *A chronological list of the chief works printed in Anglo-Saxon, with a notice of Grammars and Dictionaries intended for junior students.*—[1567.] *ÆLFRIC*. 1. A Testimonie of antiquitie showing the auncient sayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloude of the Lord here publickly preached, and also receiued in the Saxons' tyme, above 600 yeares agoe, 16mo. Imprinted at London by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns, 1567. This little book contains "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter." *Anglo-Saxon on the left-hand page, and an English translation on the right. It is paged only on the right to 75. Then follow 13 leaves, without being paged, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the X Commandments in Saxon, with an interlinear English translation. The whole book, therefore, consists of 88 leaves, or 176 pages. It was published again in small 4to. with L'Isle's "Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament," in 1623: the Easter Homily was printed again in the 2nd vol. of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," and in the notes to Whelock's "Bede," b. v. c. 22. In the year of L'Isle's death, it appeared again with this title, "Divers ancient Monuments in the Saxon Tongue," &c. 4to. 1638.—[1568.] *Laws*. 2. *Ἀρχαιονομία*, sive de priscis Anglorum Legibus libri, Sermone Anglico, vetustate antiquissimo aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti, atque nunc demum magno Jurisperituro et amantium antiquitatis omnium commodo, e tenebris in lucem vocati, Gulielmo Lambardo, 4to. ex officina Johan. Daye, Lond. 1568. A greatly improved edition was published by Whelock, in folio, Cambridge, 1644, pp. 226, 1l. A still better edition, so much enlarged and improved as to be considered almost a new work, was published with the following title: "Leges Anglo-Saxonice Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles, accedunt Leges Edvardi Latinæ, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latinæ, subiungitur Domini Henr. Spelmanni Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni Angliæ, quæ ab ingressu Gulielmi I. usque ad annum nonum Henr. III. edita sunt; toti Operi præmittitur Dissertatio Epistolaris admodum Reverendi Domini Gulielmi Nicolsoni Episcopi, Derrensis De Jure Feudali Veterum Saxonum, cum Codd. MSS. contulit, notas, versionem, et glossarium adjecit David Wilkins, S.T.P. fol. Lond. 1721, p. 434, 2l. 12s. 6d. These are in Anglo-Saxon, with Latin translation and notes.—Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. In der Ursprache mit Uebersetzung und Erläuterungen herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Schmid, Professor der Rechte zu Jena, 8vo. Leipzig, 1832, pp. 304, about 8s. There are two columns in a page; on the left is the Anglo-Saxon text, in Roman type except the þ, ð, and on the right a German translation. The second volume has long been expected. The Record Commission have undertaken an edition with an improved Anglo-Saxon text, carefully accented, and accompanied with an English translation and notes. It was prepared, and a considerable part printed, under the superintendence of the late Richard Price, Esq. whose critical acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon has been manifested by his excellent edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry." This edition of the A.-S. Laws by Mr. Price, is not yet published.—[1571.] *GOSPELS*. 3. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon, tyme out of Latin into the vulgare toung of the Saxons, newly collected out of auncient monumentes of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same, 4to. London, printed by John Daye, 1571. It is accompanied with an English version out of the Bishop's Bible, so altered as to agree with the Saxon, and published by Fox, the Martyrologist, at the expense of Archbishop Parker. Price 3l. 3s.—Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquæ duæ, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica: quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argenteo nunc primum depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc autem ex Codd. MSS. collatis emendatius recudi curavit Thomas Mareschallus Anglus; cujus etiam observationes in utramque versionem subnectuntur. Accessit et Glossarium Gothicum: cui præmittitur Alphabetum Gothicum, Bunicum, &c. operâ ejusdem Francisci Junii, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665, et Amsterdam, 1684, pp. 383—431, 2l. 8s. The Amsterdam edition appears, on collation, to be made up from the old copies with new title-pages, and a reprint of the first sheet in vol. ii. *Moes. Glos.* The Anglo-Saxon Gospels from the text of Marshall, the Rushworth Gloss, MS. Bodl. together with all the A.-S. translations of the Gospels, are about to appear in a quarto volume from the Pitt Press, Cambridge.—[1623.] *ÆLFRIC*. 4. A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. Written abovt the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfrics Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canterbvrie. Whereby*

Anglo-Saxon, it will not be necessary to occupy much space with quotations. One extract will be sufficient, and, for facility of comparison,

appears what was the Canon of holy Scripture here then received, and that the Church of England had it so long agoe in her mother-tongue. Now first published in print with English of our times by WILLIAM L'ISLE of Wilbvrgham, Esquier for the King's bodie: the originall remaining still to be seene in Sr Robert Cotton's Librarie, at the end of his lesser Copie of the Saxon Pentateuch. And hereunto is added ovt of the Homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfrics, a second edition of *A Testimonie of Antiquitie, &c. touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloud of the LORD*, here publickly preached and received in the Saxons' time, &c. London, printed by John Haviland for Henrie Seile, dwelling in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Tyger's head, 1623, small 4to. *The Dedication, Preface, &c. contain 30 leaves, the paragraphs numbered, but not the pages; then follow 43 leaves of the Treatise of the Old and New Testament, Saxon on the left, and English on the right-hand page. The first 12 leaves are without numbers, 13 is placed at the head of the Saxon on the left, and also at the head of the English on the right page, the same numeral serving for two pages.* The Testimony of Antiquity, &c. has 9 leaves of Preface, &c., 14 leaves, with double numerals, of "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe, &c.," then follow 11 leaves unpagged, containing the words of Ælfrike Abbot, and the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and X Commandments, in Saxon, with an interlinear English version, 30 + 43 + 9 + 14 + 11 = 107 leaves, or 214 pages.—[1640.] PSALMS. 5. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum Vetus, à Johanne Spelmanno, D. Hén. fil. editum, 4to. Londini, 1640, 1l. 1s.—Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metricè composita, nunc primum e cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato, descripsit et edidit Benjamin Thorpe, S.A.S. Soc. Lit. Isl. Hafn. Soc. Hon. 8vo. Oxonii, 1835.—[1644.] BEDE. 6. Bedæ Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, accessere Chronologia Saxonica (*The Saxon Chronicle*, see 9.) et Leges Anglo-Saxonice cum interpretatione Latina, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. *A much improved and splendid edition was published with the following title: "Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica, Latine et Saxonice; una cum reliquis ejus operibus Historicis Latine, curâ et studio Johannis Smith, S.T.P. fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1722, pp. 823, 2l. 16s.—[1655.] CÆDMON. 7. Cædmonis Monachi Paraphrasis Poetica Genesios ac præcipuarum sacræ paginæ historiarum, abhinc annos M.LXX. Anglo-Saxonice conscripta, et nunc primum edita à Francisco Junio, Amst. 1655, pp. 116. 1l.—Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures, in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1832, pp. 341, 1l. 1s.—[1659.] ÆLFRIC. 8. Ælfrici abbatis Grammatici vulgo dicti Grammatica Latino-Saxonica, &c. Guliel. Somnerus, fol. Oxon. 1659, pp. 52. *This is a Latin Grammar written in Anglo-Saxon for the use of those Saxon youths who were studying Latin. It is appended to Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, see 22.*—[1692.] CHRONICLE. 9. Chronologica Anglo-Saxonica, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. *Appended to Whelock's edition of Bede, see Bede, 6.—Chronicon Saxonicum; seu Annales Rerum in Angliâ præcipue gestarum ad annum MCLIV.; cum indice rerum chronologico. Accedunt regulæ ad investigandas nominum locorum origines; et nominum locorum et virorum in Chronico memoratorum explicatio; Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, 4to. Oxon. 1692, 2l. 8s.—The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory, and chronological, topographical, and glossarial indexes; a short Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language, by the Rev. James Ingram B.D.; a new Map of England during the Heptarchy, plates of Coins, 4to. 1823, pp. 463, 3l. 13s. 6d. The Saxon Chronicle has been translated into English, and printed with an improved A.-S. text, carefully accented from MSS. by the late Richard Price, Esq. for the Record Commission. It is not yet published. Miss Gurney printed and circulated privately among her friends a very useful work entitled "A literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, 12mo. Norwich, 1819, pp. 324, with 48 pages of Index.*—[1698.] ÆLFRIC'S Bible. 10. Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi, Anglo-Saxonice. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice, edidit nunc primum ex MSS. Codicibus Edvardus Thwaites, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, pp. 168 + 30 = 198, 1l. 4s. *The first seven books of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon.*—[1698.] ALFRED'S Boethius. 11. Boethii (An. Manl. Sever.) Consolationis Philosophiæ libri V. Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, 1l. 8s.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius, de Consolatione Philosophiæ; with an English translation and notes, by J. S. Cardale, 8vo. London, 1829, pp. 425, 1l. 5s.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1835, pp. 144, 12s.—[1709.] ELSTON'S Hom. 12. An English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, anciently used in the English-Saxon Church, giving an account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity; translated into modern English, with Notes, &c. by Elizabeth Elstob, 8vo. London, 1709, pp. Preface, lx. 44 + 10 + 49 = 103, 1l. 4s. *This work is in Anglo-Saxon and English. She also printed some sheets in folio of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, with an English translation. For reasons now unknown the press was stopped. A copy of what was printed is in the British Museum.*—[1773.] ALFRED'S Oros. 13. The Anglo-Saxon version from the historian Orosius, by Alfred the Great, together with an English translation from the Anglo-Saxon,*

the parable of the Sower is selected from Marshall's Gospels, *Dordrecht*, 1665.

(by Daines Barrington), 8vo. London, 1773; Anglo-Saxon, pp. 242, English translation and notes, pp. 259, about 1*l.* 5*s.*—ALFRED'S *Will*. 14. Ælfred's Will, in Anglo-Saxon, with a literal and also a free English translation, a Latin version, and notes, (by the Rev. Owen Manning,) royal 4to. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1788, pp. 51, about 7*s.* The same, reprinted from the Oxford edition of 1788, with a preface and additional notes, (by Mr. Cardale) London, Pickering, Combe, Leicester, 8vo. 1828, pp. 32, price 5*s.*—[1815.] BEOWULF. 15. De Danorum Rebus Gestis Secul. III. et IV. Poëma Danicum, Dialecto Anglo-Saxonica, ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Musæi Britannici editit versione Latinâ et indicibus, auxit, Grim Johnson Thorkelin, Dr. J. V. &c. 4to. Havniz, 1815, pp. 299, 14*s.*—*An analysis of this fine poem, and an English translation of a considerable part of it, has been given by Mr. Turner in his History of the Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 280-301.—*A still more complete analysis is given, with free translations in English verse, and a literal Latin version from a text formed from a careful collation with the MS. in Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 30-167.—*A very neat edition of the Anglo-Saxon text has appeared, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf; the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnes-burh, edited, together with a Glossary of the more difficult words, and an historical Preface, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge," small 8vo. London, 1833, pp. 259, 13*s.* A second edition, with an English translation and a complete Glossary, is on the eve of publication.*

—[1826.] CONYBEARE'S *Poetry*. 16. Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, by the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. late Anglo-Saxon Professor, &c. at Oxford, edited by his brother the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M.A. &c. 8vo. London, 1826, pp. 286, 18*s.*—[1830.] FOX'S *Menol.* 17. Menologium, seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hiccesiano Thesaurò: or, The Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1830, pp. 64, 6*s.*—[1834.] THORPE'S *Analect.* 18. Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. A selection, in prose and verse, from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, with a Glossary; designed chiefly as a first book for students, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1834, pp. 266, 20*s.* *This work gives specimens of Anglo-Saxon from its purest to its most corrupt state. As some of the specimens have been taken from MSS. and are here printed for the first time, this useful book has properly a place here.*—[1834.] THORPE'S *Apoll.* 19. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, upon which is founded the play of Pericles, attributed to Shakespeare; from a MS. in the Library of C.C.C. Cambridge, with a literal translation, &c. by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1834, pp. 92, 6*s.*—20. *A more minute account of works printed in Anglo-Saxon, especially of smaller detached pieces, may be found in p. 134 of Hicces's Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, 4to. Oxoniæ, 1680; and in Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hicces's Thesaurus, p. 325. A short notice of the principal A.-S. MSS. may be found in Hicces's Institutiones, from p. 135 to 176, but a minute account of all the A.-S. MSS. with many very interesting and valuable extracts, will be found in Wanley's Catalogue, which, as the 3rd vol. of Hicces's Thesaurus, has the following title: "Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter, seu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum Veterum Septentrionalium qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, nec non multorum Veterum Codicum Septentrionalium alibi extantium Catalogus Historico-Criticus, cum totius Thesauri Linguarum Septentrionalium sex Indicibus, fol. Oxoniæ, 1705.—An arranged Catalogue of all the extant relics of A.-S. poetry is given in Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. lxxvi—lxxxvi.*

21. GRAMMARS. 1. Hicces's Institutiones Gram. A.-S. 4to. Oxon. 1689, 2*l.*—2. Hicces's Thesaurus, 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1705, 12*s.*—3. (Thwaites's) Gram. A.-S. ex Hiccesiano, 8vo. pp. 48, 2*l.*—4. Elstob's (Eliz.) Gram. of English-Saxon tongue, 4to. Lond. 1715, 1*l.*—5. Henley's Gram. of Anglo-Saxon, Lond. 1726, pp. 61, 4*s.*—6. Lye's Gram. Anglo-Saxon, prefixed to Junius's Etymologicum, fol. Oxon. 1743.—7. Manning's Gram. Anglo-Saxon et Mæso-Goth. prefixed to his edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772.—8. Rask's Angelsaksish Sproglære, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817, pp. 168; Mr. Thorpe's Translation of ditto, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830, 15*s.* 6*d.*—9. Sisson's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 12mo. Leeds, 1819, pp. 84, 5*s.*—10. Dr. Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 3 vols. 8vo. Gottingen, 1822, 1826, 1831. *This is a Grammar of all the Germanic languages; it is the 2nd edit.*—11. Bosworth's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1823, pp. 330, 16*s.*—Bosworth's Compendious Gram. of Primitive Eng. or A.-S. 8vo. 1826, pp. 84, 5*s.*—12. Ingram's Short Gram. of A.-S. prefixed to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1823, pp. 8.—13. Gwilt's Rudiments of A.-S. 8vo. Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6*s.*

22. DICTIONARIES. Somner's Dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, folio, Oxon. 1659, 8*l.*—2. Benson's Vocabularium A.-S. 8vo. Oxon. 1701, 1*l.* 4*s.*—3. Lye's Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, published by Manning, in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

*Works relating to Anglo-Saxon.*—[1650.] 23. CASAUBONI (Merici) de Lingua Saxonica et de Lingua Hebraica Commentarius; accesserunt Gulielmi Somneri ad verba vetera Germanica Lipsiana notæ, small 8vo. Londini, 1650, 8*s.* 6*d.*—[1678.] ALFRED'S *Life*. 24. Ælfredi Magni Vita, à Joanne Spelman, plates, folio, Oxon. 1678, about 16*s.*—[1709.] Ælfred's *Life*, by Sir John Spelman, Knt. from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, with considerable additions, and several historical remarks, by the publisher Thomas Hearne, M.A. small 8vo.



## Mx. iv. 3—8.

3. Gehyrað, Ute eode se sædere hys sæd to sawenne. 4. And þa he sew, sum feoll wið þone weg, and fugelas comon and hyt fræton. 5. Sum feoll ofer stans-cyligean, þar hyt næfde mycel eorðan, and sona up-eode, forþam þe hyt næfde eorðan piccnesse. 6. Ða hyt up-eode, seo sunne hyt forswælde, and hyt forscranc, forþam hyt wirtruman næfde. 7. And sum feoll on þornas, þa stigon þa þornas and forðrýsmodon þæt, and hyt wæstm ne bær. 8. And sum feoll on god land, and hyt sealde, upstigende and wexende, wæstm, and an brohte þrittig-fealdne, sum syxtig-fealdne, sum hundfealdne.

*The Anglo-Saxon Dialects.*

10. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, had probably some little difference of dialect when they arrived in Britain. Distant tribes, from the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulties of travelling, could have very limited intercourse. The Jutes were few in number, and could not have much influence, especially as it regards the language. The descendants of the Angles were very numerous, and occupied the country north of the Thames: they settled in East-Anglia, Northumbria, south of Scotland, &c. Their language was more broad and harsh than the West-Saxon, and was formerly called the Dano-Saxon dialect. It may,

Oxford, 1709, about 9s.—Life of Alfred or Alured, by Robert Powell, 18mo. 1634, about 5s.—*Ælfredi Regis præfatio ad Pastorale Sancti Gregorii*, e Codd. MS. Jun. LIII. *Saxon and Latin*. See *Asserii Meneven. Ælfredi*, p. 81.—[1722.] *Asserii Menevensis Annales Rerum Gestarum Ælfredi Magni*, recensuit Franciscus Wise, M.A. small 8vo. Oxon. 1722, about 9s.—Mr. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, b. iv. c. 6—11, and b. v. c. 1—6.—[1708.] *Wotton's View*. 25. *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici et Archæologici*, auctore Georgio Hickesio, Conspectus brevis, cum notis, Gulielmo Wotton, 12mo. 12s.—[1708.] *Wotton's Short View of George Hickes's Grammatico-Critical and Archeological Treasury of the Ancient Northern Languages*, translated, with notes, by Maurice Shelton, 4to. London, 1737.—[1715.] *Elstob's Saxon Devotion*. 26. Publick Office of daily and nightly devotion for the seven canonical hours of prayer, used in the Anglo-Saxon Church, with a translation and notes, together with the Rev. Dr. George Hickes's Controversial Discourses, by W. Elstob, 1 vol. 8vo. 1705, London, 5s.; the same, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. 1715-27.—[1726.] *GAVELKIND*. 27. Somner's (William) Treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, showing the True Etymologie and Derivation of the One, the Nature, Antiquity, and Original of the Other. To which is added the Life of the Author, by Bishop White Kennett, 4to. London, 1726. 17s.—[1798.] *HENSHALL*. 28. The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon Literature through the medium of Latin Phraseology, exemplified in the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars; and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages, by Samuel Henshall, M.A. 4to. London, 1798, pp. 60. 5s.—[1807.] *INGRAM*. 29. An Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe, by King Alfred, including his account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the 9th century, by the Rev. James Ingram, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1807, pp. 112. 10s. 6d.—[1807.] *HENSHALL*. 30. The Etymological Organic Reasoner; with part of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew, from the Codex Argenteus (Cent. IV.) and from the Saxon Durham Book (Cent. VIII.), with an English Version, 8vo. 1807. 5s.—[1822.] *SILVER*. 31. A Lecture on the Study of the Anglo-Saxon, (by the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.D.), 8vo. Oxford, 1822. 3s.—[1830.] 32. *MONE's* (Franz Joseph) *Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Teutschen Lit. und Sprache*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830, 10s.—[1833.] 33. *COLLEN's* (George William) *Britannia Saxonica*, a Map of Britain during the Octarchy, 4to. London, 1833, 12s.—[1799-1834.] 34. *TURNER's* (Sharon) *History of the Anglo-Saxons*; comprising the History of England from the earliest period to the Norman Conquest, 3 vols. 8vo. 5th edit. London, 1834, 2l. 5s.—*PALGRAVE's* (Sir Francis) *Hist. of A.-S.* 16mo. Lond. 1831, pp. 391, 5s.—*PALGRAVE's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, 4to. London, 1834, 3l. 3s. Mr. Turner and Sir F. Palgrave's important works must be carefully read by every A.-S. student. These for History, and Rask and Grimm for Philology, are rich sources of information for those who are interested in the Anglo-Saxon language and literature.

however, probably be rather denominated, from its locality,\* the Northumbrian or East-Anglian dialect. As this is not the place to enter minutely into the subject of dialects, a few extracts are only given, that they may be compared with the specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon.

11. The parable of the Sower, from the Northumbrian Gloss or Durham Book, written about A. D. 900,† and now preserved in the British Museum, London, Cotton MSS. Nero, D. IV. fol. 100.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. heono eode ðe sawende l sedere to sawenne 4. and miððs geseuw,  
 3. Ecce exiit seminans ad seminandum. 4. et dum seminat,  
 oðer l sū feoll ymb ða stret, and cwomon flegendo and fretton l eton ðæt  
 aliud cecidit circa viā, et venerunt volucres et comederunt illud.  
 5 sum ec feoll of stæner, ðer ne hæfde eorðu michel menig; and hræðe  
 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram multam; et statim  
 upp iornende wæs l arisen wæs f̃ ðon niefde heanisse eorðes: 6. and ða  
 exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinem terræ: 6. et quando  
 arisen l ða upp eode wæs sunna, gedrugade l f̃bernde; f̃ ðon niefde  
 exortus est sol, exastuavit; eo quod non haberet  
 wirt-ruma, gedrugade. 7. and sum feoll in ðornum, and astigon l upp eodun ðornas,  
 radicem, exaruit. 7. et aliud cecidit in spinis, et ascenderunt spinæ,

\* Mr. Cardale has well remarked:—"Pure Anglo-Saxon and Dano-Saxon were the two great dialects of the language. The pure A.-S. was used, as Hickes observes, in the southern and western parts of England; and the Dano-Saxon, in the north of England and south of Scotland. It is entirely a gratuitous supposition, to imagine that either of these dialects commenced at a much later period than the other. Each was probably as old as the time of Egbert. . . . The Saxons were predominant in the southern and western parts, and the Angles in the northern. As these nations were distinct in their original seats on the continent, so they arrived at different times, and brought with them different dialects. This variety of speech continued till the Norman conquest, and even afterwards. . . . These two great dialects of the A.-S. continued substantially distinct, as long as the language itself was in use . . . that the Dano-Saxon, in short, never superseded the A.-S. . . . They were not consecutive, but contemporary."—*Notes prefixed to Mr. Cardale's elegant edition of Boethius.*

Another gentleman, to whom A.-S. literature is also much indebted, thus states his opinion: "Saxon MSS. ought to be locally classed, before any attempt be made at chronological arrangement; nor will this appear strange when we consider, that in early times the several divisions of the kingdom were, comparatively speaking, almost like foreign countries to each other; that in some parts the Saxon must have continued uninfluenced by foreign idioms much longer than in others; that the various provincial dialects must have been much more strongly marked than they are at present, and that they were all equally employed in literary composition."—*Mr. Thorpe's Preface to Cædmon*, pp. xii. xiii.

Mr. Thorpe mentions Mr. Joseph Stephenson, of the British Museum, as the gentleman from whom we may hope for a local classification of our Saxon MSS. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a gentleman more competent for so arduous a work, if we form a judgment of Mr. Stephenson's qualifications only from the valuable matter collected from old MSS. and judiciously inserted by him in the first two parts of Boucher's English Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 4to. 1832-1833.

† This is one of the finest specimens of Saxon writing. The Vulgate Latin text of the Four Gospels was written by Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne, about A. D. 680; the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss was added by Aldred, probably about 900. For a full account of this MS. see Mareschalli *Observationes in Versionem Anglo-Saxonicam*, Dordrecht, 4to. 1665, p. 492: Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 252: Henshall's *Etymological Organic Reasoner*, p. 54: Ingram's *Inaugural Lecture on Saxon Literature*, p. 43: and Baber's *Historical account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures*, before the opening of the fifteenth century, prefixed to his edition of *Wiclif's Gospels*, 4to. 1810, p. lix. For facsimiles of the beautiful writing in this splendid Durham Book, see *Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing*, 4to, 1803, p. 96; and my *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, 8vo. 1823, p. 18.



and underdulfon þæt, and wæstm ne salde. 8. and oðer feoll on eorðu et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram godū, and salde wæstm stigende, and wæxende, and to brohte enne 1 an bonam, et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum ðrittig and un sexdig, and an hundrað. triginta et unum sexagenta, et unum centum.\*

12. The parable of the Sower, from the Rushworth Gloss, which is an Anglo-Saxon gloss or version of the 10th century, written at Harewood or Harwood [æt Harawuda], over St. Jerome's Latin of the Four Gospels. The Latin text is about the age of the Latin of the Durham Book, as it was written towards the close of the 7th century. MS. Bibl. Bodl. D. 24. No. 3946, now (1835) D. 2. 19. Auct.†

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Geherðe; heonu eode ðe sedere 1 sawend to sawend. 4. and miððy giseow, 3. Audite; ecce exiit seminans ad seminandū. 4. et dum seminat, oðer 1 sum gifeol ymb ða strete, and comun flegende, and fretan 1 etan ðæt. aliud decidit circa viam, et venerunt volucres, et comederunt illud. 5. oðer 1 sum soðlice gifeol ofer stænere, ðer ne hæfde eorðo, and hræðe 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram, et statim up iornende wæs, forðon ne hæfde heonisse eorðo. 6. and ða exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinē terræ. 6. et quando aras 1 uparnende wæs sunne, and drygde fbernde; and for þon ne hæfde exortus est sol, exastuavit; et ex eo quod non haberet wyrtruma, adrugade. 7. and oðer gifeol in þornas, and astigun 1 upeadun ðornas radicem, exaruit. 7. Et aliud cecidit in spinas, et ascenderunt spinæ and under dulfun ðæt, and wæstem ne salde. 8. and oðro gifeol on eorðo et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram gode; and salde wæstem stigende, and wexende, and tobrohte an 1 enne bonā; et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum ðritig, and an sextig and an hundreð. xxx., et unum lx. et unum c.‡

13. An extract from the Saxon Chronicle of the year 1135, will show how much the language was then corrupted in its idiom, inflections, and orthography.

An. mcxxxv. On þis gere for se king Henri ofer sæ æt te Lammasse. and þæt oðer dei. þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe dæi ouer all landes. and uard þe sunne swilc als it uuare þre-niht-ald mone. an sterres abuten him at middæi. Wurðen men swiðe ofwundred and ofdred. and sæden þæt micel þing sculde cumme her efter. swa

\* For the accurate collation of this extract with the MS. we are indebted to the polite attention of Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum.

† For a further account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observ. in Versionem A.-S. p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 81, 82: Henshall's Etym. Organic Reasoner, p. 63, 64: Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, p. 99: Baber's Pref. to Wiclif's Test. p. lx.

‡ The transcript of this extract was obligingly compared with the MS. by a well-known Saxon scholar, Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and editor of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, notes, &c. see note to § 9, No. 9.

dide. for þæt ilc gær warð þe king ded. þæt oðer dæi efter s. Andreas massedæi. on Normandi. Ða wes tre sona þas landes. for æuric man sone ræuede oðer þe mihte. Ða namen his sune and his frend and brohten his lic to Engle-land. and bebiriend in Reding. God man he wes. and micel æie wes of him. Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men and dær. Wua sua bare his byrðen gold and silure. durste nan man sei to him naht bute god.—*Ingram's Saxon Chronicle*, p. 364.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, darkened the day over all lands, and was the sun so as it were a three-night-old moon, and the stars about him at mid-day. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was tribulation soon in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good.

14. The Grave, a fragment. It is found in the margin of Semi-Saxon Homilies in the Bodleian Library,\* and is supposed by Wanley to be written about the year 1150.

## SEMI-SAXON.

De wes bold gebyld  
er þu iboren were;  
ðe wes molde imynt  
er ðu of moder come;  
ac hit nes no idiht,  
ne þeo deopnes imeten;  
nes gyt iloced,  
hu long hit þe were:  
Nu me þe bringað  
þer ðu beon scealt,  
nu me sceal þe meten,  
and ða mold seoðða, &c.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

For thee was a house built  
Ere thou wert born;  
For thee was a mould appointed  
Ere thou of mother camest;  
But it is not prepared,  
Nor the deepness meted;  
Nor is yet seen,  
How long for thee it were:  
Now I bring thee  
Where thou shalt be,  
Now I shall thee measure,  
And then earth afterwards.

15. The Ormulum is a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels and Acts, in lines of fifteen syllables, written in Semi-Saxon by an ecclesiastic named Orm, probably in the north of England, about the year 1180.† The author gives the following reason for the name of the work:

This book is named Ormulum, for that Orm made it.

Diff boc iſf nemmedd Orrmulum, forrþi þæt Orrm itt wrohhte.—*Preface*.

Mr. Thorpe observes, that the author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and from his idea of doubling the consonant after a short

\* Bibl. Bodl. Codex NE. F. 4. 12, Wanley, p. 15.—Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, p. 270, for the first printed text with a verbal Latin and English translation. Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 142, for an improved text.

† Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 59—63: Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, Introd. p. lxxvii: Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. ix. 1, vol. v. p. 435, 436: Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, Pref. p. ix: Baber's *Wiclif*, Pref. p. lxiv.



vowel, as in German, we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes *min* and *win* with a single *n* only, and *lif* with a single *f*, because the *i* is long, as in *mine*, *wine*, and *life*. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as *winn*, pronounced *win*, not *wine*. Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon: his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent.\*

Uppo þe þridde dagg bilammp, swa summ þe Goddspell kipeþþ,  
þatt i þe land off Galile waff an bridale garrkedd;  
And itt waff garrkedd inn an tun þatt waff Cana gehatenn,  
and Cristeff moderr Marge waff att tatt bridaless sæte.  
And Crist wass clepedd till þatt hus wiþþ hise lerninng cnihtess.  
And teggre win waff drunnkenn swa þatt tær nass þa na mare.

Wanley, p. 62.†

## VERBAL ENGLISH.

Upon the third day (it) happened, as some of the Gospels say,  
that in the land of Galilee was a bridal prepared;  
And it was prepared in a town that was Cana called,  
and Christ's mother, Mary, was at that bridal's seat.  
And Christ was invited to that house with his disciples.  
And their wine was drunk, so that there was not then any more.

16. Robert of Gloucester‡ was a monk belonging to the abbey at Gloucester, who wrote a history of England in rhyming verse about A.D. 1280. He declares that he saw the eclipse which happened in 1264, on the day of the battle at Evesham, and thus describes it:

As in þe Norþ West a derk weder þer aros,  
Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,  
And ouer caste it þogte al þut lond, þat me miȝte vnneþe ise,  
Grisloker weder þan it was ne miȝte an erþe be.  
An weve dropes of reine þer velle grete inou.  
Þis tokninge vel in þis lond, þo me þis men slou  
Wor þretti mille þanne. þis isei Roberd,  
þat verst þis boc made, and was wel sore aferd.

17. John de Wiclif was born about 1324, at Wiclif, a village on the banks of the river Tees, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He translated the Bible and Testament, and even the Apocryphal books, from Latin into English, in the year 1380. Though Wiclif's writing may be called Old English, yet a specimen from the parable of the Sower is given that it may be compared with the preceding translations.

\* Analecta, Pref. p. ix.

† Bodleian Library, Cod. Junii, i. p. 330.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. viii. 1, vol. v. p. 217: ix. 2, vol. v. p. 442.—  
Watson's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, 8vo. 1824, vol. i. p. 52.

## Mk. iv. 3—8.

Here ye, lo a man sowinge goith out to sowe, and the while he sowith sum seed fel aboute the weye, and briddis of hevene camen and eeten it. other felde down on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anon it sprong up ; for it hadde not depnesse of erthe, and whanne the sunne roos up it welewide for hete, and it driede up, for it hadde no roote. And other fel down into thornes : and thornes sprungen up and strangliden it, and it gaf not fruyt : And othere felde down into good lond : and it gaf fruyt spryngyng up and wexinge, and oon broughte thritty fold, and oon sixty fold, and oon an hundrid fold.

## 18. Semi-Saxon, in the dialect of Kent, written in A.D. 1340.

Nou ich wille þet ye ywyte hou hit if ywent  
 þet þif bocif ywrite mid engliff of Kent.  
 þif boc if ymad uor lewede men |  
 Vor uader | and uor moder | and uor oþer ken |  
 Ham uor to berge uram alle manyere zen |  
 þet ine hare inwytte ne bleue no uoul wen.  
 Huo afe god if hif name yzed |  
 þet þif boc made God him yeue þet bread |  
 Of anglef of heuene and þerto his red |  
 And onderuonge hif zaule huanne þet he if dyad.  
 Amen.

Ymende. þet þif boc if uoluelde ine þe eue of þe holy apostlef Symon an Judaf | of ane broþer of þe choyftre of faynt Austin of Canterberi | Ine þe yeare of oure lhordes beringe. 1340.—*Arundel MSS. No. 57, British Museum.\**

19. It is evident, from the preceding extracts, that the pure West-Saxon did not ever prevail over the whole of England, and that in process of time the language approached more or less to the present English, according to its relative position to the West-Saxons. In early times there was, clearly, considerable dialectic variety in the writings of men residing in different provinces. This will be evident by comparing the short specimens from the Northumbrian and Rushworth glosses,† and the extract from the Saxon Chronicle,‡ with the quotation from Marshall's Anglo-Saxon Gospels,|| and other works in pure Anglo-Saxon. The difference observable in the language of the most cultivated classes would be still more marked and apparent in the mass of population, or the less educated community. These, from their agricultural pursuits, had little communication with the inhabitants of other provinces; and having few opportunities and little inducement to leave their own neighbourhood, they intermarried among each other, and, from their limited acquaintance and circumscribed views, they would naturally be much attached to their old manners, customs, and language. The same cause operating from age to age would keep united the greater part of the population, or the

\* Mr. Thorpe's *Pref. to Cædmon*, p. xii.

† § 11 and 12.

‡ § 13.

|| § 9.



families of the middle stations of life, it may, therefore, be well expected that much of the peculiarity of dialect prevalent in Anglo-Saxon times, is preserved even to the present day in the provincial dialects of the same districts. In these local dialects, then, remnants of the Anglo-Saxon tongue may be found in its least altered, most uncorrupt, and therefore its purest state. Having a strong and expressive language of their own, they had little desire and few opportunities to adopt foreign idioms or pronunciation, and thus to corrupt the purity of their ancient language. Our present polished phrase and fashionable pronunciation are often new, and, as deviating from primitive usage, faulty and corrupt. We are, therefore, much indebted to those zealous and patriotic individuals who have referred us to the archaisms of our nervous language, by publishing provincial glossaries, and giving specimens of their dialects.\*

20. So much has been advanced with the view of showing, that what is generally termed "vulgar language," deserves some notice, and claims our respect from its direct descent from our high-spirited Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and from its power of expression. It is not asserted that any provincial dialect has issued in a full and uncontaminated stream from the pure Anglo-Saxon fountain; but in every province some streamlets flow down from the fountain-head, retaining their original purity and flavour, though not now relished perhaps by fastidious palates. None can boast that they retain the language of their early forefathers unimpaired, but all may prove that they possess strong traces of it.†

\* The following is a list of the principal provincial Glossaries:—1. A Collection of English Words not generally used, &c. by John Ray, F.R.S. 3rd edit. 8vo. London, 1737, pp. 150, price about 4s.—2. An Exmoor Scolding, and also an Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary, 7th edit. 8vo. Exon. 1771, pp. 60, price 9d.—3. The Lancashire Dialect, with a Glossary, Poems, &c. by Tim Bobbin, Esq. (Mr. John Collier, Schoolmaster at Milnrow, near Rochdale,) 12mo. Manchester, 1775; London, 1818, pp. 212, price 3s.—4. A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs, &c. by Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2nd edit. 12mo. London, 1790, price 5s.—5. Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its environs, which have not corrupted the language of their ancestors, London, 1803, 8vo. 2nd edit. 1814.—6. An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, &c. by John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S.E. &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1808, Edinburgh; 2 vols. 4to. Supplement, 1825.—7. A List of ancient Words at present used in the mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Robert Willan, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 1811; Archæologia, vol. xvii. 1814, pp. 29.—8. An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire, by Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. 1817; Archæologia, vol. xix. 2nd edit. Rod, London, 12mo. 1826, price 5s. pp. 117; The Hallamshire Glossary, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.—9. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. 12mo. Woodbridge, 1823.—10. Horæ Mementa Cravenæ, or, the Craven Dialect: to which is annexed a copious Glossary by a native of Craven, 12mo. London, 1824, pp. 125, price 4s. This is a very valuable little book, the work of a scholar.—11. A Glossary of North Country Words in use, by John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. London and Newcastle, 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1825, pp. 243, price 10s. 6d.—12. Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire, with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and poems and other pieces exemplifying the Dialect, by James Jennings, Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Literary Institution, London, 12mo. London, 1825, pp. 191, price 7s.—13. The Vocabulary of East-Anglia; an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin-sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the 18th century, and still exists; with proofs of its antiquity from etymology and authority, by the late Rev. Robert Forby, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk, 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1830, price 1l. 1s.—14. A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, F.S.A. Vicar of Epsom, edited jointly by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. and Joseph Stevenson, Esq. part I. 1832, part II. 1833, 4to.

† Forby's *East-Anglia*, vol. i. p. 18.

21. A few specimens of provincial dialects are given, beginning with extracts from Mr. Jennings's neat and valuable little work, being the present dialect of that part where the West-Saxon or pure Anglo-Saxon was once spoken, and then proceeding to East-Anglia, and terminating with the broad dialect of Craven in Yorkshire. In attempting to give the exact pronunciation of each district, some words are so disguised as, at the first view, to be scarcely recognised, and occasionally two or more words are pronounced, and therefore written, as one word. This is an ambiguity which could not be entirely avoided; but an ample compensation is made for it by giving the words, as far as possible, in the pronunciation of the several provincial districts.

22. *Dialects of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.*

The following are some of the peculiarities observable in the West of England.

The people of Somersetshire, east of the river Parret, make the third person singular of the indicative mood, present tense, to end in *th* or *eth*; thus for he loves, he reads, they uniformly say, *he lov'th, he read'th*. They use *Ise* for I, *er* for he, and *her* for she.—They sound *â* as *a* in *father*; and *e* as the French *e*, or as the English *a* in *cane, fane, &c.*—*Th* is sounded as *d*: for thread they say *dread* or *dird*; for through *dro*, thrash *drash*: *s* as *z*, *Zummerzet* for Somerset, &c.—They invert the order of some consonants: for thrush, brush, rush, they say *dirsh, birsh, hirsh*; for clasp, hasp, asp, they use *claps, haps, aps*.—They annex *y* to the infinitive mood, and some other parts of many of the common verbs, *I can't sewy, he can't reapy, to sewy, to nursy*: they also prefix letters; for lost, gone, bought, they say *alost, agone, abought*.—They often make dissyllables of monosyllables: for air, both, fair, fire, sure, &c. they say, *ayer, booäth, fayer, shower, &c.*—*I be, thou beest* or *bist, thee beest, we be, they* or *thâ be*, are commonly heard; but rarely or never *he be*, but *he is*.—*War* is always used for was and were; as *I war, thee* or *thou wart, he war, we war, they* or *thâ war*.—We often hear *we'm, you'm, they'm*, for we are, you are, they are.—They use *thic* for that; as *thic house, thic man*, for that house, that man.—The diphthong *oi* is often pronounced *wi*: for spoil, boil, point, soil, we have *spwile, bwile, pwint, swile, &c.*—In and, *d* is often omitted, as *you an I*.—In the present participle and other words in ing, *g* is omitted; for loving, hearing, singing, lightning, they say *lovin, hearin* or *hirin, zingin, lightnin*.

As specimens of the Somerset dialect, a dedication in verse, and a short dialogue in prose, will be sufficient.

TO THA DWELLERS O' THE WEST.

Tha fruit o' longvul labour, years,  
In theäze veo leaves at last appears.  
Ta you, tha Dwellers o' tha West,  
I'm pleas'd that thâ shood be addresst:  
Vor thaw I now in Lunnun dwell,  
I mine ye still—I love ye well;  
An niver, niver sholl vorget  
I vust drâw'd breath in Zummerzet;  
Amangst ye liv'd, an left ye zorry,  
As you'll knaw when you hire my storry.  
Theäze little book than take o' me;  
'Tis âll I hâ jist now ta gee.





FARMER BENNET AN JAN LIDE.

*A Dialogue.*

*Farmer Bennet.* Jan! why dwon't ye right my shoes?

*Jan Lide.* Bin, maester 'tis zaw cawld, I can't work wi' tha tacker at âll; I've a brawk it ten times I'm shower ta dâ—da vreeze za hord. Why, Hester hanged out a kittle-smock ta drowy, an in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a pawker; an I can't avoord ta keep a good vier—I wish I cood—I'd soon right your shoes an withers too—I'd soon yarn zum money, I warnt ye. Can't ye vine zum work vor me, maester, theäze hord times—I'll do any theng ta sar a penny. I can drash—I can cleave brans—I can make spars—I can thatchy—I can shear ditch, an I can gripy too, bit da vreeze za hord. I can wimmy—I can messy or milky nif ther be need o't. I ood'n mine dreavin plough or any theng.

*Farmer Bennet.* I've a got nothin vor ye ta do, Jan; bit Mister Boord banehond ta I jist now that thâ war gwain ta wimmy, an that thâ wanted zumbody ta help 'em.

*Jan Lide.* Aw, I'm glad o't. I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em; bit I han't a bin athin tha drashel o' Maester Boord's door vor a longful time, bin I thawt that missis did'n use Hester well; but I dwon't bear malice, an zaw I'll goo.

*Farmer Bennet.* What did Missis Boord zâ or do ta Hester, than?

*Jan Lide.* Why, Hester, a-mâ-be, war zummet ta blame too; vor she war one o'm, d'ye zee, that rawd Skimmerton—thic mâ-game that frunted zum o' tha gennel-vawk. Thâ zed 'twar time to a done wi' jitch litter, or jitch stuff, or I dwon know what thâ call'd it; bit thâ war a frunted wi' Hester about it; an I zed nif thâ war a frunted wi' Hester, thâ mid be a frunted wi' I. This zet missis's back up, an Hester han't a bin a choorin there zunz. Bit 'tis niver-the-near ta bear malice; and zaw I'll goo auver an zee which wâ tha wine da blaw.

*The Exmoor Dialect.*

23. Exmoor is in the north of Somersetshire and Devonshire; it is so called, being the forest or moor in which the river Exe rises.

## AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP.

*Andrew.* Well, cozen Magery, cham glad you're come agen.

*Margery.* Wull ye eat a croust o' brid and chezee, cozen Andra?

*Andrew.* No, es thankee, cozen Magery; vor es eat a crub as es come along; bezides es went to dinner jest avore.—Well, bet, cozen Magery, whot onser dest gi' ma to tha quesson es put vore now-reert.

*Margery.* What quesson was et?

*Andrew.* Why, zure, ya bant zo vorgetvul. Why, tha quesson es put a little rather.

*Margery.* Es dont know what quesson ye meean; es begit whot quesson twos.

*Andrew.* Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, twos thes: Wut ha' ma, ay or no?

*Margery.* Whot! marry to Earteen?—Es gee tha zame onser es geed avore, es wudent marry the best man in oll England. Es cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll. And more and zo, cozen Andra, cham a told ya keep company wey Tamzen Hosegood. And nif ya keep hare company, es'll ha no more to zey to tha.

*Andrew.* Ay, thes es Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.—Oh! tha very vengeance out o'en.

*Margery.* No, no; tes none of Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.

*Andrew.* Well, well, cozen Magery, be't how twull, whot caree I?—And zo, good-buy, good-buy t' e, cozen Magery.—Nif voaken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Zo good-buy, cozen Magery. Chell net trouble ye agen vor wone while, chell warndy.

*Margery.* [Calling after him.] Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen Andra! Es wudent ha ye go away angry nether zure; and zure you wont deny to see me drenk? Why ya hant a tasted our cyder yet. [Andrew returns.] Come, cozen Andra, here's t'ye.

*Andrew.* Na, vor that matter, es owe no ill-will to enny kesson, net I.—Bet es wont drenk, nether, except ya vurst kiss and vriends.

### *The Dialect of East-Anglia, or Norfolk and Suffolk.*

24. "The most general and pervading characteristic of East-Anglian pronunciation," says Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, 'mouth-filling' tones of the north of England. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced. Generally—not universally. Some few words become broader, but they become also harsher and coarser. This narrowness of utterance is, in some parts, rendered still more offensive by being delivered in a sort of shrill whining recitative. This prevails chiefly in Suffolk, so as to be called in Norfolk the 'Suffolk whine.' The voice of the speaker (or singer) is perpetually running up and down through half or a whole octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence.\*

The following are a few of the common contractions and changes: *Duffus* for dove or pigeon-house; *wuddus* wood-house; *shant* shall not; *cant* cannot; *ont*, *wont* will not; *dint* did not; *shunt* should not; *wunt* would not; *mant* may not; *warnt* were not; *eent* is not; *aint* is not; *heent* has not; *hünt* had not.—*Tut* is used for to it; *dut* do it; *wut* with it; *het* have it; *tebbin* it has been.—We hear *cup* for come up; *gup* go up; *gout* go out; *gin* go in; *giz* give us.—The following are very peculiar: *k'ye* here, or *k'ere*; *k'ye* there; *k'ye* hinder, or *k'inder*; *k'ye* thinder, for look ye here, there, and yonder.—Words are often jumbled together, as in this sentence. *M' aunt bod me g'into th'archard, and call m'uncle into house.*

### *Derbyshire Dialect.*

25. This dialect is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw* call, *bowd* bold, *coud* cold.—Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool*, *wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c.

#### *A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.*

*Farmer Bennet.* Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoon?

*Tummus Lide.* Becoz, mester 'tis zo cood, ~~yo~~ conner ~~work~~ wee the tachin at aw; I've brockn it ten times ~~yo~~ shur to de—it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire—I wish I cud—I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow.—Ed soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times?—~~Ill~~ dep onny think to addle a penny. I con thresh

\* Vocabulary of East-Anglia, Introduction, p. 82.

—I/con split wood—I/con mak spars—I/con thack. I/con skower a dike, an I/con trench tow, bur it ffreezes zo hard. I/con winner—I/con fother, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow, or onny think.

*Farm. B.* I/hanner got nothin for ~~se~~ to doo, Tummus; bur Mester Boord towd me jist now that ~~they~~ wor gooin to winner, an that ~~they~~ shud want sumbody to help 'em.

*Tummus L.* O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I/con help 'em; bur I/hanner bin weein the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I/thoot misses didner use Hester well, bur I/dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

*Farm. B.* What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

*Tummus L.* Why, Hester may-be wor summet to blame too; for her wor ~~one~~ on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o' the gente-fook. ~~They~~ said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I/dunner ~~know~~ what ~~they~~ cawd it; bur ~~they~~ wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I/said, ~~that~~ they wor frunted wee Hester, ~~they~~ mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. Bu 'tis no use to bear malice; an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

### Cheshire Dialect.

26. One peculiarity in the province is to change, or soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of which the letter *l* is preceded by *a* or *o*.

Thus in common discourse we pronounce *back* for halk, *cauf* for calf, *hauf* for half, *wauck* for walk, *foke* for folk, and *St. Awbuns* for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire dialect, as in all the north, the custom of substituting the *o* for the *a*, and the double *ee* for the *igh*, prevails in a still greater degree: thus we call all *aw*; always *awways*; bold *bowd*; calf *cauf*; call *caw*; can *con*; cold *cowd*; colt *cowt*; fold *fowd*; gold *gowd*; false *fause*; foul *fow*; fool *foo*; full *foo*; fine *foin*; hold *howd*; holt *howt*; half *hauf*; halfpenny *haupenny*; hall *haw*; long *lung*; man *mon*; many *mony*; manner *monner*; might *meet*; mold *mowd*; pull *poo*; soft *saf*; bright *breet*; scald *scawd*; stool *stoo*; right *reet*; twine *twoin*; flight *fleet*; lane *loan* or *lone*; mol *mal*; sight *see*; sit *seet*; such *sich*.

### The Lancashire Dialect.

27. Observations on the Lancashire dialect. All and al are generally sounded broad, as *aw* or *o*: thus, *awl* *haw* or *ho*, *awlus* for all, hall, always. —In words ending in *ing*, *k* is used for *g*, as *think*, *wooin*, for thing, wooing, &c.—At the end of words *d* and *ed* are often changed into *t*; thus *behint*, *wynt*, *awtert*, for behind, wind, awkward.—The *d* is sometimes omitted in and, for which they say *an*.—It is common, in some places, to sound *ou* and *ow* as *a*; thus *tha*, *ka* or *ca*, for thou, cow. In other places, *ou* and *ow* have the sound *eaw*; thus, for thou, cow, house, mouse, they say *theaw*, *keaw*, *heawse*, *meawse*.—In some parts *o* is used for *a*, and *a* for *o*; thus, for part, hand, they say *port*, *hont*; and instead of for, short, they say *far*, *shart*.—The syllable *en* or *'n* is generally used in the plural of verbs, &c. as *hat'n*, *lov'n*, *think'n*.—In Lancashire they generally speak quick and short, and omit many letters, and often pronounce two or three words together; as, *I'll got'* or *I'll gut'* for I'll go to; *runt'* for run

to; *hoost* for she shall; *intle* or *int'll* for if thou will; *I wou'didd'n* for I wish you would.

*Tummus and Meary.*

*Tummus.* Odds me! Meary, whooa the dickons wou'd o thowt o' leeting o thee here so soyne this morning? Where has to bin? Theaw'rt aw on a swat, I think; for theaw looks primely.

*Meary.* Beleemy, Tummus, I welly lost my wynt; for I've had sitch o'traunce this morning as eh neer had e' meh live: for I went to Jone's o'Harry's o'lung Jone's, for't borrow their thible, to stur th' furmetry weh, an his wife had lent it to Bet o' my gronny's; so I skeawrt eend-wey, an' when eh coom there, hoo'd lent it Kester o' Dick's, an the dule steawnd 'im for a brindl't cur, he'd mede it int' shoon pegs! Neaw wou'd naw sitch o moon-shine traunce potter any body's plucks?

*Tummus.* Mark whot e tell the, Meary; for I think lunge ot fok liv'n an' th' moor mischoances they han.

*Meary.* Not awlus.—But whot meys o't' sowgh, on seem so dane-kest? For I con tell o' I'd fene see o' whick an hearty.

*Tummus.* Whick an hearty too! oddzo, but I con tell the whot, its moor in bargain ot I'm oather whick or hearty, for 'twur seign peawnd t'a tuppunny jannock, I'd bin os deedod os o dur nele be this awer; for th' last oandurth boh one me measter had lik't o killt meh: on just neaw, os shure os thee and me ar stonning here, I'm actilly running meh country.

*The Dialect of Craven.*

28. The Deanery of Craven is in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A short specimen will be sufficient.

*Dialogue between Farmer Giles and his neighbour Bridget.*

*Giles.* Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto?

*Bridget.* Deftly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

*Giles.* Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

*Bridget.* What thinksto o't' weather? Awr house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges an reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nowght bud soote an muck.

*Giles.* It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

*Bridget.* I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t' element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaummy sky.

*Giles.* Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, it's a strang sign of a pash.

*Bridget.* I've oft obsarved there hes been a downfaw soon efter; bud for sure, I cannot gaum mich be ouer chimla at prisent, it's seea smooored up wi mull an brash. Yusterday about noon, t' summer-goose flackered at naya lile rate, an t' element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scrattins.—Thou knows that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem efter.

*An Alphabetical Glossary of most of the peculiar Words used in the preceding specimens of Provincial Dialects.*

29. A-mâ-be as may be, perhaps: *s.* Arter after: *e.* Auver over: *s.* Aw all: *d.* Awlus always: *l.*—Banehond to intimate: *s.* Becoz



*because: d. Begit to forget: e. Brans brands, fire-wood: s. Brash rash, impetuous: c. Bur but: d.—Cawd called: d. Cham I am: e. Charrin jobbing: d. Chel I shall; e. Chorrin jobbing: s. Cobby lively: c. Conner can not: d. Cood cold: d. Cranchin scranching, grinding, crackling: c. Crub a crumb: e.—Deggy foggy: c. De day: d. Deftly decently, well: c. Dickons, Deuce the devil: d. Donky wet, dark, gloomy: c. Drash to thrash: s. Dunner do not: d. Dwon't don't, do not: s.—Es, ise I, is: e.—Fettle condition: c. Fok folk: l. Fother to fodder: d.—Gaum to know, distinguish: c. Gee to give: e. Girt great, friendly: c. Gripy to cut in gripes, to cut a trench: s.—Hâ have: s. Han have: l. Hanner has or have not: d. Hask dry, parched: c. Hirn to run: s. Hoo'd her had, she had: l.—Jannock oat cake, bread made of oatmeal: l. Jawd scolded: d. Jitch such: s.—Kesson Christian: e. Kittle-smock a smock-frock: s.—Lile little: c. Lithe blithe, mild: c. Lop a flea: c.—Marry truly: c. Mess, messy to serve cattle: s. Mine to mind, regard: s. Mislin misty, small rain: c. Mul dust or refuse of turf or peat: c.—Nation great, very: d. Never-the-near useless: s. Now-reert now right, just now: e.—o' of: s. Oandurth afternoon: l. Odds me bless me: l. Ood'n would not: s.—Pash a fall of rain: c. Pride fineness: c. Proker a poker: d.—Rag mist: c. Rather soon, early: e. Reckon, reek on what is smoked on, an iron bar over the fire to support a boiling pot: c. Reek to smoke: c. Roak a reek, smoke: c.—Sar to earn: s. Seign seven: l. Shimmer to shine: c. Shoon shoes: d. Sile to pour with rain: c. Sin since: d. Skeawr to make haste: l. Slaap slippery: c. Smooored smothered: c. Snod smooth: c. Sowgh to sigh: l. Spars pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle to fasten thatch upon a roof: s. Summet somewhat: d.—Tacker: s. tachin: d. a waxed thread. Teem to pour out: c. Thâ they: s. Thack to thatch: d. Thaw though: s. Theaw thou: l. Theaze these, this: s. Thibble a thin piece of wood to stir meat in a pot: l. Think thing: d. Towd told: d. Traunce a troublesome journey: l. 'Twar it was: s. Twull as it will: e.—Vine to find: s.—Warnt to warrant, assure: s. Whick quick, alive: l. Wimpy to winnow: s. Wine wind: s. Withers others: s. Woodner would not: d. Worsel to wrestle: c. Wynt wind: l.—Ya you: e. Yarn to earn: s. Yo you: d. Yore your: d.—Zaw so: s. Zo so: d. Zunz since: s.*

Contractions. *c. Craven. d. Derbyshire. e. Exmoor. l. Lancashire. s. Somerset.*

30. Many expressive Anglo-Saxon words, which are no longer in use among the refined, have been retained in the provincial dialects. These then ought not to be neglected. The facility and simplicity of combining several short indigenous words to express any complex idea, practised by the Anglo-Saxons and other Gothic nations, is now too seldom used. Instead of adopting technical terms from other languages, or forming

them from the Greek or Latin, as is the present English custom, our Anglo-Saxon forefathers formed words equally expressive by composing them from their own radical terms. For our *literature* they used *boc-cræft book-craft*, from *boc a book*, *cræft art, science*; for *arithmetic* *rimcræft*, from *rim a number*, *cræft art*; for *astronomy* *tungelcræft*, from *tungel a star*, &c. If, however, we have lost in simplicity, we have gained in copiousness and euphony. In collecting from other languages, the English have appropriated what was best adapted to their purpose, and thus greatly enriched their language. Like bees they have diligently gathered honey from every flower.\* They have now a language which, for copiousness, power, and extensive use, can scarcely be surpassed. It is not only used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in the whole of North America and Australia: it prevails in the West Indies, and is more or less spoken in our vast possessions in the east. Indeed, wherever civilization, science, and literature prevail, there the English language is understood and spoken.

\* Camden observes: "Whereas our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace. The Italian is pleasant, but without sinewes, as a still fleeting water. The French delicate, but even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open her lippes, for fear of marring her countenance. The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the o, and terrible like the Divell in a play. The Dutch manlike, but withall very harsh, as one ready at every word to picke a quarrell. Now we, in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian; the full sound of words to the French; the variety of terminations to the Spanish; and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch; and so, like bees, we gather the honey of their good properties, and leave the dregs to themselves. And thus, when substantialnesse combineth with delightfulness, fullnesse with finenesse, seemliness with portliness, and currentnesse with staydnesse, how can the language which consisteth of all these, sound other than full of all sweetnesse?"—*Camden's Remains*, p. 38, edit. of 1623.

In the following comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the ancient and modern Friesic, though there may be, in some minor points, a little diversity of opinion between the author and his friend the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma, yet it would be unjust to make alterations. Mr. Halbertsma has, therefore, been always permitted to speak for himself, and to give his reasons in his own way. Where opinions vary, the author has generally referred to both statements, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions from the evidence adduced. Considering this the most equitable mode of statement, he has adopted it, not only in regard to the valuable Essay of Mr. Halbertsma, but towards the works of those from whom he may differ far more widely. He is too conscious of his own liability to err, to be overconfident in his own views. He has given his reasons or authorities, and all that he can confidently assert is, that it has been his constant and earnest wish and endeavour to avoid the natural bias towards the idol self, or that of any party, and to discover and follow truth, whether it favour his own previous opinions, or those of others. Perhaps he may have failed even here. If he have, he will, as soon as it is pointed out, gladly make every acknowledgement and reparation in his power.



## IV.—FRIESIC.\*

*Ancient and Modern Friesic† compared with Anglo-Saxon.*

1. Anglo-Saxon being one of those languages called dead, no information about its pronunciation can be obtained from the people themselves. Of course, all knowledge in these matters depends upon the written letters, and upon determining the sound of those letters.

2. This, however, is a very difficult task. There is no connexion at all between visible marks and audible sounds: the letters serve more to indicate the genus, than the species of the sounds, and use alone can teach us the shades (*nuances*) of pronunciation.

\* “In comparing kindred languages with each other, the scholar will generally start from the point where he was born. Rask usually refers the A.-S. to the Scandinavian tongues, especially to the Icelandic. Germans have chiefly recourse to the Theotisc, and what is called by them Saxon. Others will bring it back to the dialects of their country; all with the same aim of elucidating the grammar, or discovering the sounds in A.-S. The reason of this is evidently the intimate acquaintance each of them has with the old and modern dialects of his own country, and most likely the scholar would compare the A.-S. with another class of dialects, if all the tongues of the Germanic branch were as thoroughly known to him as those of his native country. Being a native Friesian, and comparing the A.-S. chiefly with the Friesic, I could scarcely escape the suspicion of having yielded to the same influence as others, if I did not explain my reasons. This, I hope, will be a sufficient excuse for my entering into some details about the primitive relationship between the Anglo-Saxons and the Friesians.

“As every scholar has his own *point de vue* in matters of language, I beg leave to have mine. If my principles were unknown to my readers, my rules, depending on these principles, would, as void of foundation, be unintelligible. It is for this reason that I have here inserted some of my opinions about the pedigree and comparison of languages, appearing properly to belong more to general grammar than to my present subject.

“As history often fails in showing the full truth of my opinion about the relationship between the Angles and the Friesians, I had recourse to the languages. Hence a view of the remnants of the Friesic both dead and still flourishing is here presented, and compared with the English and A.-S. It pleases not the muse of history to speak but late, and then in a very confused manner. Yes, she often deceives, and before she is come to maturity, she seldom distinctly tells the truth. Language never deceives, but speaks more distinctly, though removed to a far higher antiquity.

“It is at the request of my dear friend Bosworth that I write in English, a language in which I have not been favoured with any instruction. I possess only some dim feeling of analogy between its manner of speaking and my native tongue. I, therefore, grant to my English readers the full freedom of smiling at my thousand and one Friesianisms, while I shall have reached my aim if I am only understood.

“J. H. HALBERTSMA.”

DEVENTER, *August 10th*, 1834.

† Mr. Halbertsma, to promote Friesian literature, amongst other works, has published *Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks*, 2 vols. 8vo. Bolsward, 1824-1827.—*De Lapekoer fen Gabe Scroar*, 12mo. Dinter, 1834.—*Friesche Spelling*, 18mo. 1835.—The following are by other hands: Dr. Epkemate published Gysbert Japicx *Friesche Rijmlerye*, 4to. Ljeauwert, 1821.—*Woordenboek op de gedichten van Japicx*, 4to. *id.* 1824.—Mr. Postumus translated into Friesic two of Shakspeare's plays, entitled, *De Keapman fen Venetien in Julius Cesar*, 8vo. Grintz, 1829.—Jonkh. Mr. Montanus Hetteema has shown his patriotism by giving to the public the following valuable works:—*Emsiger Landrecht Beknopte handleiding om de oude Friesche taal*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1829.—*Proeve van een Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.—*Friesche Spraakleer van R. Rask*, 8vo. *id.* 1832.—*Jurisprudentia Frisica*, of *Friesche Regtkennis*, een handschrift uit de vijftiende eeuw, 8vo. *id.* 1834-35, 2 parts, &c. &c. Many more Friesians ought to be named as great promoters of their literature.—Professors Wassenberg, Hoekstra, Mr. Hoenft, Wielinga Huber, Scheltema, Beuker Andreae, van Halmael, and others. See paragraphs 86—102, for an account of ancient Friesic works.

3. The simple sounds we assign to letters, bears no proportion to the diphthongal nature of almost every sound in A.-S.

The inhabitants of Hindelopen still retain some A.-S. sounds undefiled. When I first heard some old people speak in this little town, I was quite astonished how sounds so compounded and diphthongal as those could be pronounced with so much ease and fluency. What is more simple in writing than the words *lêod*, A.-S. *leôð* *people*; *neugen*, A.-S. *nigen* *nine*? When you hear these words at Hindelopen, you will find that the pronunciation baffles every effort of the grammarian to invent signs giving an adequate idea of its nature. In the *eu* you hear first the *y*, then the *eu* blended with the French *ou*, ending in *oi*. Such words as *lêod* *people*, and *neugen*-*end*-*neugentig* *nine-and-ninety*, are, for this reason, Hindeloopen shibboleths above all imitation of their own countrymen, the other Friesians.

4. Besides this, the sounds of letters are in restless fluctuation. If we could trace the changes in the sound of letters, our success would exceed our hopes; but even this discovery could not give an adequate idea of the sound of letters in use at any period, for sounds are altered when the letters remain still unchanged. The English and French languages give full proof of this truth.

When they enter into the class of dead languages, there will still be greater difficulties in ascertaining the pronunciation of *chateau*, and *eschew*. When, after long investigation, you discover that *chateau* ought to be pronounced *ka-te-au*, as the Picardians pronounce it at this very day, you find that by the tyranny of custom it is enervated to *sy-a-to*; when also you discover that the English first pronounced *e-schew*, and afterwards *es-tshow* (*ou* French), how few readers will believe your assertions, seeing that these words remain expressed by the same letters.

5. The sounds of a language, like other things, are, by time, subject to mutations, and these changes are homogeneous or heterogeneous, according as the cause of change is internal or external. In this way, diphthongs become vowels, and vowels again diphthongs. An elaborate treatise would point out the changes in a language, if an uninterrupted succession of MSS. of different ages could be procured.

6. Independent of these succeeding general changes of the whole language, there are diversities existing at the same time, called dialects. The A.-S. is subject to these diversities in the highest degree, and with a free people it could not be otherwise. When a nation easily submits to an absolute sway, individuals have little attachment to what is their own in character and opinions, and easily suffer themselves to be modelled in one general mould of the court or priesthood. On the other hand, when a nation, as the Angles and Friesians, is jealous of its liberty, and will only submit to the law enacted for the public good, while every individual regulates his private affairs for himself, the slightest peculiarity of character, unrestrained by the assumed power of any mortal, develops itself freely in the proper expressions, and every individuality is preserved. This I believe is the reason why in the province of Friesland are more peculiarities than in the other six provinces of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, and more in England alone than in the whole of Europe.





Applying this principle in language, the very mirror of the soul, we find the same variety; so that among a people so fond of liberty as the Angles and Friesians, not only every district, but every village, nay, every hamlet, must have a dialect of its own. The diversity of dialects since the French Revolution of 1795, is much decreasing by the centralisation of power taking daily more effect in the Netherlands: the former republic, by leaving to every village the management of its domestic affairs, preserved every dialect unimpaired. Nevertheless, at this very time, those living on the coast of *Eastmahorn*, in Friesland, do not understand the people of *Schiermonikoog*, a little island with one village of the same name, almost in sight of the coast. The *Hindelopians* speak a dialect unintelligible to those living at the distance of four miles from them. Nay, the Friesians have still dialects within a dialect.

In the village where I was born, we said indiscriminately, after, efter, and æfter, A.-S. æfter; tar, and tær, A.-S. tare; par, and pær, A.-S. pera; tarre, and tære *consumere*, A.-S. teran; kar, and kær, A.-S. cyre; hi lei, and hi lái, A.-S. læg; perfect tense of *ik lizz'*, hi leit, A.-S. licge, lið; smarre, and smære, A.-S. smerian; warre and wære, warge and wæрге, A.-S. weran, werian *tuert, resistere*. On this matter I can produce a very striking example in the centre of Friesian nationality. It is now, I believe, sixteen years since I spoke to an old woman at *Molquerum*, a village now almost lying in ruins, but still divided into seven little islands, called *Pollen*, joined to each other by (breggen A.-S. bricgas) *little bridges*. Now the good woman told me in her homely style, that when she was a child, every island had its peculiar way of pronouncing, and that when an inhabitant of any of the villages entered her mother's house, she could easily ascertain to which *Pol* the person belonged, merely by some peculiarity of speech. Dependence may be placed on this fact, as I have ascertained its truth by strict inquiry. I have no doubt the same peculiarity was observable in almost every village of the Anglo-Saxons. Every Englishman who notices the diversity of dialects to be found in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, or Lancashire, and by these judges of the rest, and considers what they have formerly been, will perhaps enter, in some measure, into my views.

7. This fact fully accounts for the discrepancies in the forms of words, occurring nearly in every page of a genuine A.-S. author. Not writing by established, often arbitrary rules of grammar, he wrote just as he spoke; his writing was, therefore, the true representation of his dialect.

8. There still exists another cause, which, though not less productive of variety in writing, ought to be carefully distinguished from variety of dialect. The diphthongal nature of the whole system of A.-S. vowels made it difficult for every writer to know by what letters to indicate the proper sounds of his words. Unable to satisfy himself, he often interchanged kindred vowels in the same words, at one time putting *a* or *eo*, and afterwards *æ* and *y*. Diversities arising from this cause are of the most frequent occurrence even in the oldest Anglo-Saxon MSS.

9. This diversity in the spelling of a word is of the greatest importance to one who would ascertain the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon. While the writer is groping about him for proper letters, we guess the

sound he wished to express by assuming some middle sound between the letters he employs. This advantage would have been totally lost to us if the orthography of the Anglo-Saxon could boast of the same uniformity as that of the English recorded in Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

10. In this respect we owe a thousand thanks to *Lye*, who gives us the Anglo-Saxon words as he found them, and never alters the orthography to suit his own views.

At the head of his articles he occasionally attributes to the word a vowel which it has not. For instance, he puts the *a* in *staf* and *lat*, which these words have only when a second syllable is added, as in *late*, *stafa*: when monosyllables, they are written *staf a staff*, *lat late*. Whether he considered the vowel he inserts as the primitive one, or did not know the laws of permutation in Anglo-Saxon vowels, matters not, as it is impossible to be misled by them, standing alone and without any authority. He moreover rectifies his faults by his citations, in which neither *staf* nor *lat* occur. Such trifling mistakes should not obscure his immense merits in faithfully giving us the vowels of the Anglo-Saxon authors, with all their odd and lawless exertions to express the sounds they heard.

11. I fear that those who credit what I have stated about the diversity of Anglo-Saxon and Friesian dialects, will consider these infinite variations as the curse of Babel. They will, however, permit me to say, that human speech in general has its mechanical rules fixed by the frame of the organs of speech, to which all tongues submit. This frame admits modifications to which every nation yields. These modifications admit of farther modifications, to which not only districts, but even villages are liable. Therefore, every language is of necessity what it is, and it is not in the power of fancy or choice to obey or disobey these laws. From this cause proceeds much of the diversity in language.

12. From the sounds which can be pronounced, every nation selects those which are best adapted to the frame of his organs, and the feelings he endeavours to express.

Now this choice, in which we are free, opens an immense field for diversities in tongues; but, whatever the choice may be, the first grasp decides all the rest: every consonant brings its corresponding consonant, and the vowel its corresponding vowel. In a word, every language is a compact, well-framed whole, in which all the parts sympathize with each other. Insult one of its essential properties, and the disgrace will be felt through the whole system. Remove one series of its original place, and all the others will follow the motion. What is true of any language may be asserted of any of its branches or dialects. Reason and never-failing experience vindicate the justice of these conclusions. The dialect corresponds to itself in its dialects, and the principle on which the form of a word is framed, is always followed in similar cases. If this analogy be unobserved, it is not the fault of the dialect, but of the dim sight of the observer. The majority of grammarians deem dialects lawless deviations in the speech of the dull mob, to which they attach all that is coarse, vulgar, confused, and ridiculous. Indeed, the chaos of tongues then begins, when grammarians, ignorant of the operations of the mind, and its exertions to express its thoughts, obtrude their arbitrary rules,\* and, by heterogeneous mixtures, ever fertile in producing others, set

\* This assertion may be verified by many examples in English. On this point, the 467th paragraph of the Principles prefixed to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, is very striking.



the well-framed system of sounds in inextricable confusion. Regardless of the interior structure, wholly unknown to eyes gliding over the surface of things, they use language as the rich but ignorant man his library, who, deeming it to be a matter of chief importance that his books should be of the same size, ordered them all to be cut to 8vo. and 12mo. The public is not generally expert in forming a judgment on these matters: weighing no argument, it regards only the tone of the proposer, and places its confidence in him who is the boldest in his assertions, though he is generally the most ignorant—for the greatest ignorance is ever accompanied with the greatest assurance. However men may suffer themselves to be imposed upon, nature still defends her rights. As our bodies have hidden resources and expedients, to remove the obstacles which the very art of the physician often puts in its way, so language, ruled by an indomitable inward principle, triumphs in some degree over the folly of grammarians. Look at the English, polluted by Danish and Norman conquests, distorted in its genuine and noble features by old and recent endeavours to mould it after the French fashion, invaded by a hostile entrance of Greek and Latin words, threatening by increasing hosts to overwhelm the indigenous terms; in these long contests against the combined might of so many forcible enemies, the language, it is true, has lost some of its power of inversion in the structure of sentences, the means of denoting the differences of gender, and the nice distinctions by inflexion and termination—almost every word is attacked by the spasm of the accent and the drawing of consonants to wrong positions; yet the old English principle is not overpowered. Trampled down by the ignoble feet of strangers, its spring still retains force enough to restore itself; it lives and plays through all the veins of the language, it impregnates the innumerable strangers entering its dominions with its temper, and stains them with its colour, not unlike the Greek, which in taking up oriental words stripped them of their foreign costume, and bid them appear as native Greeks.

13. But to return.—In human language, as in the whole creation, the great law of beauty and happiness is this—*variety in unity*. Though there are great difficulties in discovering the true pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, we have still left to us two means of investigation. First, the comparison of its vowels and consonants with those of a kindred dialect existing at a more remote period; and secondly, the same comparison with a kindred dialect of posterior age, both as it is written and still spoken—for, however altered in some of its features, it must still retain genuine traits of its original countenance. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic\* will answer for the first, and the Friesic the second; two languages combining the advantage that the nations who spoke them bordered on the Anglo-Saxons, the Mæso-Goths on the north, and the Friesians on the south, and by enclosing the Anglo-Saxons, limit their influence, both as it respects their geography and language.

14. It is evident that all the tongues spoken by the great people which the Romans called Germani, considered on a large scale, appear as dialects all issuing from one common source. There was a time when all these languages were one. If we could mount sufficiently high in the scale of time, we should arrive at the period when the progenitors of all the tribes were gathered within the compass of a little camp under a few

\* See VII. §. 1, and note 2.

tents, and spoke one language, containing the germs of all the diversities by which the dialects of their posterity were distinguished. The nearer we approach this time and place, the more will all the Germanic tongues become similar to each other, and their boundaries vanish by which at present they are enclosed. For this reason, the oldest and best poet of the Greeks, retaining symptoms of a particular dialect, blends in his poems all the dialects of Greece. In regard to antiquity, the Gothic of Ulphilas, being written about A.D. 360, has the precedence of any Anglo-Saxon MSS. by four or five hundred years. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon with the Gothic, we shall have the double advantage of measuring by a standard approaching nearest the genuine dimensions, and of approaching to a nearer contact with those kindred tongues which subsequently developed themselves into more striking differences.

15. The nearer we approach the source, the more pure will be the water. If the development of language were left to its natural course, without any disturbing shock or foreign influence, all things would change according to the established rules of nature, and every word bear in its changes some resemblance to its primitive state. But every age brings on some disturbance of the system, and the intermixture of foreign ingredients, originating in wars, migrations, revolutions, and other causes, introduces so many changes, that in some respects the rule is overthrown by the exceptions, and the language rendered quite unfit for comparison. A sufficient reason can be given for the present state of disorder only by ascending to the period of order, and not by a comparison of the dialects lying in their present confusion. Now the higher the step on which we can observe the language, the less it is disturbed in its original structure, and the better adapted for the standard of comparison. It is the high age of the Gothic, and its real character, known by what is remaining of it, which in these respects stamps its value. Spoken by one unmixed tribe of warriors, it appears on the stage fresh and unpolluted, quite original and sui generis, with members of due proportion, and dressed in its own native costume, without a shred of foreign ornament.

16. The advantages derived from a comparison with a language of this sort, may be exemplified by some names of the numbers.

The English having composed *eleven* and *twelve* from *én*, *twé*, and *lifen*, you would conclude that they would express *unus*, *duo*, by *én*, *twé*; but no, they say *one*, *two*. The Dutchman says *twaaif*, *veertien*, from *twa* and *veer*; but his simple numbers are *twé*, *vier*. The German has his *zwanzig* *twenty*, and *zwei* *two*. The country Friesian uses *olwe*, *tóalf*, *tretjen*, with manifest indication of Runic admixture, from *ellefu* *eleven*, *tólf* *twelve*, *þrettán* *thirteen*, from the Icelandic *tveir* and *þrír*. Their *twenty* has the sound of *tweintich*—ought they not to say also to *two*, *træ* *three*, one *one*, as the Hindelopians do? Rather incongruously they use *fen*, *twá*, *trye*; and having *fjouwer* *four*, they compose *tsjien* with *vier* into *fjirtjen* *fourteen*. Hence, when the numbers were composed, the English had the Dutch *én* and *twé*; the Dutch had the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and modern Friesic *twa*, with the Germans; the country Friesians had the *one*, *two*, of the English. Would not these



tongues, when taken as a basis for analogical research, lead into a thousand mistakes? If in English the number *eleven* were unknown to you, would you not say, from analogy, that it was formed from one, on-leven contracted into olven? It is not known in Gothic, but we may be sure that *ai* in *ains one*, will not be disowned in *ainlif*, as *twa* is not in *twalif*, nor *twaim duobus* in *twaimtigum (d. pl.) twenty*. In the same analogical manner the Anglo-Saxons compose words, *þreo three*, *þreotyne thirteen*, *twegen two*, originally *twen*, *twenluf* contracted to *twelf*; *án* by pushing the accent *æn-d-lufan*. Does not *Kero* make, from *zuene two*, *zuelifn twelve*? In *Otfrid*, from *zuei two*, *zueinzig*? Finally, does not the old Friesian, from *twia twice*, or *twi*, *Ab. 1, 93*; *thrê three*, *Ab. 177*, *træ* Hindelopian; *fiuwer four*, *flower*, *Ab. 1, 5, 87*, form analogically *twilif twelve*, *Ab. 14*; *thredtine thirteen*, *Ab. 19, 93*; *fiuwertine fourteen*, *Ab. 19, 94*?

### 17. There still exists another anomaly in the numerals.

The Greeks and Romans, counting only by tens, composed their numbers from ten to twenty with *δεκα*, *decem ten*; *ένδεκα*, *undecim eleven*; *δωδεκα*, *duodecim twelve*. The German tribes form the same numerals in a similar manner, except *eleven* and *twelve*, which were composed with *Ger. lif*; *A.-S. læfan*, *lif*, *lef*, *l'f*, in other dialects. But as this anomaly entered our numeral system in a period anterior to the history of our tongues, and is common to all the Germanic languages, the analogy between the kindred dialects is not disturbed by these irregularities, but rather advanced.

### 18. The cause of this disturbance lies in the old practice of using both *ten* and *twelve* as fundamental numbers.

The advance was by ten, thus *þrittig*, *Country Friesic tritich*; *feowertig*, *Ab. 2, &c.* but on arriving at sixty the series was finished, and another begun, denoted by prefixing *hund*. This second series proceeded to one hundred and twenty, thus: *hundnigontig ninety*; *hundteontig a hundred*; *hundenlufontig a hundred and ten*; *hundtwelftig a hundred and twenty*: here the second series concluded. It thus appears, that the Anglo-Saxons did not know our *hundred* = 100, as the chief division of numbers; and, though they counted from ten to ten, they, at the same time, chose the number *twelve* as the basis of the chief divisions. As we say  $5 \times 10 = 50$ ,  $10 \times 10 = 100$ , they multiplied 5 and 10 by 12, and produced 60 and 120. When the Scandinavians adopted a hundred as a chief division [ $100 = 10 \times 10$ ], they still retained one hundred and twenty; and calling both these numbers *hundred*, they distinguished them by the epithets *little* or *ten hundred*, *lill-hundrad* or *hundrad tiræd*, and *great* or the *twelve number hundred*, *stor-hundrade* or *hundrad tölfræd*. The Danes count to forty by tens, thus, *tredive thirty*, *fyrretyve forty*; and then commence by twenties, thus, *halvtrediesindstyve*, literally in *A.-S. þridda héalf siðon twentig\** [*two twenties*], and *the third twenty half*, i. e. *fifty*. The Icelanders call 2500 half *þridie þusand*, [*Dut. derdehalfduizend*,] i. e. *two thousand*, and *the third thousand half*; *firesindotyve* [*four-times twenty*] *eighty*, and so on to a hundred. The Franks, being a mixture of kindred nations from the middle of Germany, when they entered Gallia, partly adopted the Anglo-Saxon mode of numeration, and partly that of the Danes, and they afterwards translated verbally their vernacular names of

\* The ellipsis of the *two twenties* is supplied in the expression *twa geare and þridde healf two years and half the third year*, literally in *Frs. c. twa jier in 't tredde heal*, but custom contracts it to *tredde heal jier*. Hickes compares this ellipsis with the Scotch expression *half ten*, which is also the *Dut. half tien*, but in this he is not accurate. The Country Friesians not having this ellipsis, prove that it must be supplied in another way. They say, *healwei tsjienen half way of the present hour to ten o'clock*. Dr. Dorow has also fallen into the same mistake, p. 127, *Denkmäler*, I. 2 and 3.

the numerals by Latin words. From twenty to fifty it proceeds in the usual manner, *vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixants*; but having arrived at seventy, the same place where the Anglo-Saxons commenced with *hund, hundseofontig*, it uses *soixantedix, quatrevingt*, just as the Danes express eighty by *firesindstyve* *four-times twenty*. As it appears that the old Germans had two fundamental numbers, *ten* and *twelve*, it follows that *eleven* and *twelve* are the *last two* numerals of the twelve series, and the *first two* in the ten series; hence perhaps came the use of the termination *lif* or *luf*, in *eleven* and *twelve*.

19. Let us still add another example.

The conjugation of the Anglo-Saxon verb *stigan ascendere*, and the Gothic *steigan*, is thus inflected: *ic stige, steiga*; *he stihð, steigith he ascends*; *he stáh, staig he ascended*; *we stigon, stigum we ascended*. Here it appears, that the Gothic *ei* corresponds with the A.-S. *i*; *ai* with *á*; *i* with *í*. Now I conclude, if the evolution of both languages was regulated by the same principle, there must be an analogy between the vowels in similar instances. Indeed we do observe the same analogy preserved in verbs of the same class. Let us take, for instance, *gripan, arisan, and spiwan*:

<i>A.-S. gripan to gripe</i> ;	<i>gripe, gripð</i> ;	<i>gráp, grípon.</i>
<i>Moes. greipan to gripe</i> ;	<i>greipa, greipith</i> ;	<i>gráip, gripum.</i>
<i>A.-S. arisan to arise</i> ;	<i>arise, arist</i> ;	<i>arás, aríson.</i>
<i>Moes. reisan to arise</i> ;	<i>reisa, reisith</i> ;	<i>rais, risum.</i>
<i>A.-S. spiwan to vomit</i> ;	<i>spiwe, spiwð</i> ;	<i>spáw, spíwun.</i>
<i>Moes. speiwan to spit</i> ;	<i>speiwa, speiwith</i> ;	<i>spaiw, spiwum.</i>

20. These instances are all regular, but as soon as ever the accustomed evolution is disturbed in its course, the analogy is gone.

Thus, the verb *scinan to shine*, *ic scine I shine*, *he scinð he shines*, *we scínon we shone*, corresponds to *skeinan, skeina, skeinith, skinum*. The long *á*, however, in *scán*, Gothic *skain*, by some error being changed into short *a*, this short *a* is converted into *éat* and forms *scéan shone*. It has already been observed, that every dialect corresponds in its several parts, and that a certain form in the *present tense* brings on a certain form in the *perfect tense*. Of course the practice of some grammarians, in forming the conjugation of a verb out of the present tense of one dialect, and the perfect tense of another dialect, is contrary to the first rule of sound analogy. If any dialect had *scunan* or *scéonan*, the perfect tense *scéan* would not be an exception, as it is when appertaining to *scinan*.

21. It is a most happy circumstance, that the Gothic, and not the Theotisc, had the advantage of being recorded in the oldest monument of Germanic literature. Though much of the coincidence of this language with all its kindred dialects may be owing to its age, it owes still more in this respect to its locality in the genealogy of language.

22. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there is scarcely a single word in the A.-S. which we do not also find in all the kindred German dialects. We do not ask whether an A.-S. word can be found in the language of the Scandinavians, the Goths, or Theotiscans, but, to which of these it has the nearest relationship? In an etymological point of view, the great point is to ascertain the species, and not merely the genus; to discover to which particular dialect a word is most closely allied, and not to be satisfied with pointing out to what sort of language it belongs.



23. There are three chief species, of which the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic take the left side, the Theotisc or Alemannic the right side, and the Icelandic, Mæso-Gothic, Westphalian or Saxon, and Netherlandish, the middle: that is, so far as the vowels and consonants are concerned.

The Anglo-Saxon agrees in the consonants with the middle series, represented by the Mæso-Gothic, but in some important points it differs from the Mæso-Gothic and the Theotisc in its vowels, and has a system of its own. On the other hand, the Theotisc agrees with the Gothic in its vowels, having regard to the lapse of time and dialectic variations. In the consonants, the Theotisc is as different from Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, as the Anglo-Saxon is in its vowels from the Gothic and Theotisc, and I venture to say still more original; for, the consonants have not only quitted their old ranks, but those into which they have entered are also disorbed. The Gothic, then, being allied to the consonants of the Anglo-Saxon and the vowels of the Theotisc, is thus the proper standard of comparison for all the Gothic tongues, having been, from its locality, connected with them all. Thus the Gothic *diups deep* is allied by the vowels *iu* to the Theotisc *tiuf*, and by the consonants *d* and *p* to the Anglo-Saxon *deop*.

24. The Gothic has some peculiarities, which, whether they arise from its place in the pedigree of tongues, or its seniority, exemplify similar peculiarities in other languages.

For instance, the Icelandic is noted for the termination *r* or *ur*, which, in kindred tongues, changes into one of the vowels, and these vowels again into the lean sheva *e*; thus, *diupr deep*, *A.-S.* *deop*, or *deope*. For the *r* the Gothic uses *s*, as the Latin *arbos*, *honos*, for *arbor*, *honor*; thus *Goth.* *diups deep*; *A.-S.* *wæg*, *geard*; *Theotisc* *wec*, *karto*; *Gothic* *wigs*, *gards*, are in *Icelandic* *vegr* and *gardr*.

25. These observations may account for the different opinions of philologers in determining the just relations of the Germanic tongues. The reducing them all to Gothic origin was an exuberant spring of error. The Gothic is not of such antiquity as to boast in being the mother of all Germanic tongues with which we became acquainted in a latter period. In the age of Ulphilas, it was a dialect of Germanic lineage, having other dialects by its side, as the Anglo-Saxon, which in the 4th century differed less from the Gothic than in the 9th century. It will be enough for my purpose to observe, that all critics do not agree in arranging the pedigree of the Gothic. The reason is evident.

26. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic is a language of transition or passage. If you consider the vowels of a word, you make it of Gothic origin: another, only looking at the consonants, will assert it has nothing to do with the Gothic. Some, only keeping in view grammatical forms, discover similarity of structure in the language of the *Heliand*; while others, neglecting vowels, consonants, and grammatical forms, will only fix their attention on the etymological meaning of the word, and will find another filiation.

It is evident that the *A.-S.* mot *a coin*,\* as to the vowel, is nearer the *Gothic* mota

\* q. *Tribute money*, *numisma census*, *vectigal*.—J. B.

*custom-house*,\* than *Ger. maut custom-house*; but, as to etymological sense, *maut* is nearer to the *Gothic mota*; and though the word *mota* may be older and more complete than the *A.-S. mot*, the signification of *coin* was anterior to that of *custom-house*. In this case, the *Icelandic* and *Friesic* still mount a step higher than the *Gothic*, *Anglo-Saxon*, or *German*, *e.g.* the *Icel. móta insculpo, typico*, and *mót typus*; *Frs. c. moet an impression*, gives origin to the idea of a *coin*, as *coin* does of the house where the *tax-money* was gathered.—The *Theotisc mahal concio, curia*, agrees with the *Moes. mathls forum*, as to the vowel and signification, but the *A.-S. meðel sermo* as to the consonant *ð*: we find also *Moes. mathlei sermo*, which agrees with *A.-S. meðel*, both in the consonants and the signification.—*Feawa few, pauci*, has the *w* of *Moes. fawai pauci*, but the *Theotisc fahe few*, the vowel. If we consider the *a* in *Icel. vargr furiosus*, it is nearer the *Moes. wargjan damnare*, than the *A.-S. wergean to curse, maledicere*, but in the signification the *A.-S.* draws nearer. Let us take an English example: the word *abb the yarn on a weaver's warp*. The *w* (pronounced nearly as Eng. *v*) being the aspiration of the lips, is often changed into *h*, the aspiration of the throat, as *fahe*, for *fawai*. The *Moes. biwaiþjan to surround, encompass*, from *waips a garland, sertum, A.-S. wefan to weave, Theotisc uueban, Grk. ὑφαίειν, from ὑφαίνω*. The Scandinavians cast away both these aspirations in the *perf.* of *eg vef I weave*, saying *vóf, vaf*, and *of*, hence of *tela* in use by the Scandinavians. In *abb*, then, the *a* is *Icelandic*, from *vaf*, and without the *w* in *of terebam*; but the *ð* changes into *f*, or remains a *þ*, as in the *Moes.* and in the *A.-S. web*; *Frs. c. wob*; both *e* and *o* originating from *a*.

27. From these few examples, it is evident that a word may have as many affinities as the points of view from which it may be observed. The *Gothic* was a tongue of transmigration, and all Germanic languages coming in contact with it in some point or other, it was very easily imagined to be the mother of the whole race. I may lastly add, on the ground of my own experience, that, having regard only to vowels and consonants, I cannot arrive at the common source of the Germanic tongues, as we trace back human kind to one common father in paradise. History begins too late to permit us to trace, with any satisfaction, even the first half of the period. Let us, therefore, not attempt what is impracticable; but, keeping in mind the seniority of the class at the head of each column, let us range them all in one line, as dialects of the same language. Finding, 1st. the *Anglo-Saxon* older than the *English*, the *Old Friesic* than the *Country Friesic*,—2ndly, the *Mæso-Gothic* older than the *Swedish*,—3rdly, the *Theotisc* or *Alemannic* older than the present *German*; and considering how much of grammatical forms, in the present languages, time may have destroyed, as to the vowels and consonants, the languages must be classified in the following order:—

\* *Telonium*.





ANGLO-SAXON,	MÆSO-GOTHIC,	THEOTISC.
by the intermixing of Old Danish, Norman French, Latin, Greek, &c. is formed into <i>English, Scottish, &amp;c.*</i> <i>Friesic</i> , at present divided into <i>Hindelopian, Country Friesic, Schiermonnikogian, Saterlandic, North Friesic</i> , [A small part of the Dutchy of <i>Sleswick</i> ] All these dialects are more or less tainted by the languages of the respective surrounding people.	<i>Old and Modern, Icelandic</i> , mixed with German, Saxon, &c. forms the present <i>Swedish, Danish, &amp;c.</i> <i>Saxon or Westphalian</i> language of the poem <i>Heliand</i> ,† <i>Low-Saxon</i> .‡ [ <i>Reineke de Vos</i> ,   of <i>Henry van Alkmar, Lubek</i> , 1498.] From the Province of Overysse, along the whole coast of the North-Sea to Sleswick, the Baltic, &c. <i>Netherlandish</i> [ <i>Coren van stat dervan Bruessele</i> , 1229.§] Statutes of the town of Brussels. <i>Dutch</i> , now daily becoming more defiled by Gallicisms and Germanisms.	[Language of <i>Kero</i> of the <i>xvii Hymns</i> ,¶ &c.] <i>High German, Bavarian, Austrian</i> , and other dialects. <i>German</i> , a mixture of High-German and some Saxon, [Low-German] as established by the version of the Bible by Martin Luther, and since adopted as the general language through the whole of Germany, A.D. 1555.**

\* See Jameison's opinion of the origin of the Scottish in Table I. § 19, p. viii.

† *Heliand* oder die altsächsische Evangelien-Harmonie. Herausgegeben von J. Andreas Schmeller, Monachii, sumptibus J. G. Cottæ, 1830. The Cottonian MS. of the *Heliand* is of the 9th century. The MS. of Bamberg is a century later. With the *Heliand* compare *Denkmäler, alter sprache und kunst* von Dr. Dorow, I. 2nd and 3rd part, Berlin, 1824, where are explained some admirable specimens of the dialect spoken between Munster and Paderborn in the 10th century. It is a list of the rents of the convent Freckahorst near Waxendorf.

‡ *Niedersächsisch, Platt-deutsch* [Low-deutch] in German as opposed to *High-deutsch*. See the history of these dialects in *Geschichte der Nieder-sächsischen sprache* von J. F. A. Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.

|| See VI. 13—18.

§ First published in a treatise entitled *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche taal en Letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke provintien der Nederlanden* door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819, tom i. p. 133. This piece being the oldest specimen of Netherlandish now extant, fully proves that the present Dutch is mere Brabandish, and that the strongly marked dialectic diversities of these two sisters were formed when the Netherlandish was cultivated in the seven United Provinces. The Netherlandish was called the *Vlaemsche taal*; the Flemish tongue, *la langue Flamande*, as long as the southern part of the Netherlands was the most flourishing, and Flanders the chief province. It was called Hollandish [Dutch] after the Spanish revolution, when the northern part was become a powerful republic, and the province of Holland a ruling province. To be a language or dialect, is often merely a question of predominant influence. See VI. 11, 20.

¶ *Hymnorum veteris ecclesie XXVI. interpretatio Theotisca*, ed. Jacobus Grimm, Gottingæ, 1830.

\*\* See X. 51.

28. Considering the frame of the whole, I take no notice of the little interchanges between the columns—for instance, that the Friesic is nearer to the Icelandic than the Anglo-Saxon. All the three columns are considered as proceeding together, and developing themselves in succeeding ages with more or less facility.\* An attempt shall subsequently be made to show the locality of the Germanic languages in a higher period, and how they developed themselves in advancing to the station of the Mæso-Gothic.

\* This hypothesis must be regulated by a due attention to the fact, that the first appearance of the Anglo-Saxon in the orbit of languages, is some centuries later than the Mæso-Gothic, which has, therefore, its phases more advanced than the Anglo-Saxon. This consideration is of common application.

29. It must be observed, that the monuments of Friesian literature are of a far more recent date than the Anglo-Saxon; but the development of language does not always depend upon its age. The Friesians, encompassed on the one side by the sea, and on the other by the Saxons, owe it to their geographical position that they have experienced no mutations but those of a Saxon origin, and in many respects homogeneous with their own language. I do not recollect any intermixture of a foreign language with the Friesian, except what was caused by the frequent inroads of Normans, and by the settlement of some bands of the same race among the Friesians.

30. Add to this, that the language of the Friesians never felt the shock caused by migrations. From the time of Cæsar to this very day, amongst the endless revolutions of nations, they have never changed their name or the place of their residence, and they are noted as an exception to the locomotive temper of the Germanic race.\*

31. These causes would render the language so stationary, that it would be less altered in the 12th century, than others in the 10th. In the following comparison, many instances will occur of true Anglo-Saxon sounds still flourishing in Friesland. What I consider still more important, the development of some vowels has produced now the same result as it did eight centuries ago—a convincing proof that the germ of both languages must be homogeneous.

32. Discovering such striking features of likeness, after a separation of almost fourteen centuries, a complete separation by the ocean, by the adventures and the diversity of their means of subsistence, and of the land they occupied, I conclude, that at the time of their union, about the middle of the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxon was distinguished from the Friesic only by slight differences of dialect. We do not become acquainted with the A.-S. before the 8th or 9th century, and with the Friesian not before the 12th or 13th century, about four and eight hundred years after their separation. The series of evolutions each tongue has sustained, affords a full account of the chief discrepancies then existing.†

33. As this whole matter can be proved by a strict comparison, we need not seek for authorities.

If authority were wanted, that of Francis Junius would be amply sufficient. After a long scrutiny of the whole Germanic antiquity in regard to languages; after the compilation of glossaries of almost every dialect of the race, unparalleled in labour and accuracy; after a stay of two years [1652-1654] in those parts of Friesland noted as tenacious of their old manners and language, this scholar has always declared it as his opinion, that, of all the Germanic tongues, none approached so closely to the Anglo-Saxon as the Friesian. This decision will, I trust, outweigh all contrary opinions. As there are few in this century even deserving to march by the side of Junius, so I do not think any one can be vain enough to imagine he is superior.

\* *Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, Paris, 1810, vol. i. p. 344.*

† See § 14, 58, &c.



34. The geographical position of this people in question coincides with their philological pedigree. Let us begin with the Goths, taking care that the epithet Mæisian, coupled with their name, does not deceive the common reader.

Some fragments of the Periplus of Pytheas, the renowned navigator from Marseilles, inform us, that he, being in search of the amber coasts in the Baltic, doubled the cape of Jutland, and sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulf Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] This was about 325 years before the Christian era. The Guttones or Goths, seated in Jutland, descended afterwards to their brethren at the southern coast of the Baltic,\* for the chief seat of the race was on the banks of the Vistula [Weichsel]. After a part was gone into Scandinavia, the great bulk moved thence to the banks of the Danube [Donau] in Dacia [Moldavia and Wallachia, about A.D. 180]. A part of the Goths, called West-Goths, pushed on by the Huns, retired, about A.D. 377, into Mæsia [Servia and Bulgaria], and hence these Western-Goths obtained the name of Mæso-Goths. It was to this people that Ulphilas, the renowned translator of the Scriptures, was bishop.

35. On the southern borders of the ancient Goths were seated the Angles, spreading southward perhaps to the banks of the Eider. The chief town of these people at a later date was Haddeby or Haithaby, A.-S. Hæðe in Schleswig, or Sleswick.

36. While the Angles filled nearly the whole of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, they were bordered on the west by another people of their kindred. These were the Friesians, whose posterity still live in the district of Bredstedt near the coast of the sea, and whose dialect will afford some words for comparison.

Hence the Friesians spread themselves in one uninterrupted line along the coast of the German sea to the mouth of the Scheld;† though the extremities of this line were very distant from each other, and the people subdivided into sections denominated Brocmans, Segelterlanders, Rustringer, Hunsingoër, and Emlander, each people ruling its own section by its own private statutes; still they were one people, and spoke the same language, and ruled by the same common law, as a close examination of its *Vetus jus Frisionum* will prove. We remark that the Friesians lived close to the coast, as if allured by some magic attraction of the water; and, though when exigences required it, they sometimes extended into the interior parts, they never spread far in breadth, and even in their partial extension they soon relinquished their internal

\* See VII. § 1, &c.

† The learned S. Turner cites six lines of Melis Stoke, in which the chronicler asserts that *Lower Saxony* has been confined by the Scheld. This accurate historian would not place any confidence in these words, if he had been acquainted with the following edition of the Rhymer: *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met aanmerkingen door Balthazar Huydecoper*, tom. iii. 8vo. Leyden, 1772; i. p. 9. See *Lex Frisionum edita et notis illustrata à Sibrando Siccama; Franekeræ*, 1617.—*Van Wijn, bijvoegzels en aanmerkingen op de Faderl-Geschiedenis van Wagenaar*, tom. i.—iv. p. 83—90. The same remark is of still more forcible application on a passage of Colijn, also cited by Mr. Turner. Colijnus is a supposititious child. *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, i. p. 328 and 150, London, 8vo. 1828. In the history of Friesland after the time of Charlemagne, those Friesians who governed by their own laws, and spoke Friesic, must be carefully distinguished from the surrounding people, who are also called Friesians because the political division of countries refers them to Friesland. The blending of these two races has been the source of endless errors in history.

possessions. The historian, recollecting these facts, will not overlook the importance of the Friesians, though they only inhabited the borders of the continent, and the little islands by which the coast of the German ocean is covered.

37. This Friesian line was early broken in two places by two mighty nations—one making its appearance from the continent, the other from the ocean.

Between the Ems and the Weser were settled the *Chauci Minores*, and between the Weser and the Elbe the *Chauci Majores*. It is reported by Tacitus, that this immense extension of land, even from the borders of Hessa, was not only under the dominion, but was inhabited by the *Chauci*, but, he adds, they only kept some part of the strand, leaving the Friesians for the most part in their old possessions. The *Chauci*, entering into alliance with other people against the declining power of Rome, and assuming the name of Franks, left this country, and their name, being absorbed in that of the Franks, disappears from historic record. The Friesians availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy the vacated possessions of the *Chauci*, it not being unusual for a steady people like the Friesians to make use of the changes produced by the roving disposition of their neighbours to increase their own territory.

38. Two descriptions of the *Chauci* are given by Tacitus. He first records some facts, and then, in the thirty-fifth chapter *De Moribus Germanorum*, he draws their portrait.

In the record of the facts,\* the *Chauci* appear cruel oppressors of the feeble, vindictive pirates, and to be prone to foreign military expedition, and also to make inroads on their neighbours. In delineating their character,† it is said that they wish to support their grandeur by justice, being free from covetousness, masters of themselves, calm, modest, and retired. They never excite wars, nor harass their neighbours by predatory excursions or highway robbery. It is deemed the strongest proof of their bravery and might, that they act as superiors, and never pursue anything by injustice. Nevertheless, every one is ready to take up arms, and, in case of exigency, to unite in forming an army. They have plenty of men and horses, and their placitude detracts nothing from their valour. Had Tacitus first given this description, and afterwards recorded the facts, one might have supposed that he was misled through ignorance of the facts; but how he could contradict known facts related by himself, is hardly to be conceived. It must be clear to all who know the Friesians and their disposition, that the character ascribed to the *Chauci* agrees even in the least particulars with that of the Friesians. Is it then impossible that Tacitus at a distant period, and misled by later reports, should blend two neighbouring people together, and attribute to the *Chauci* what was alone applicable to the Friesians?

39. The line of the Friesian tribes was broken again in a second place, to the north of the Elbe.

The Saxons, occupying only some islands, such as Nordstrand, and some points on the continent to the westward and south of the Angles, and their western neighbours the strand Friesians, were in time so increased that they descended from their narrow

\* *Taciti Annales* xi. 18, 19. *Dion. Cass.* ix. 30. *Tac. Ann.* xiii. 55. Didius Julianus restitit iis Belgicam aggredientibus, *Spartianus in Did. Jul.* I.

† *Taciti Germania*, cap. 36. It is said that he wrote his *Germania* later than his *Annales* or *History*. Whether this be true or not, the facts and the description must apply to different people.

abodes, and spread along the northern banks of the Elbe, and filled up the whole extent of country between this river and the land of the Angles.\* This second breach, being near and enlarging that of the Chauci, was never entirely filled up again; and where it was afterwards, either by the departure of the Chauci, or the expeditions of the Saxons, the bishops of Bremen and Hamburg determined, by their power and spiritual influence, to destroy the Friesic spirit of freedom, by subjugating the Friesians to their sway in government, religion, and language.

40. Hence two divisions of Friesland originated at an early date: the southern part began at the mouth of the Weser, and terminated at the mouth of the Scheld; the northern part from the west strand of Schleswig [Sleswick], towards the mouth of the Elbe, much less than the southern part, and for this reason called *Friesland Minor*. In the 13th century, this small territory had power to raise for the king of Denmark an army of sixty thousand men.†

41. The Mæso-Goths are traced to their first position in the northern parts of Chersonesus Cimbricus [Jutland, Denmark]; the Angles in the narrower part and to the banks of the Eider; the Friesians extended on the sea-coasts by the side of the Angles to the mouth of the Elbe. We intend to place our philological comparison in the same order; first the *Gothic*, then the *Anglo-Saxon*, and finally the *Friesic*.

42. It must not be overlooked, that the geographical position of the whole Germanic race coincides with the arrangement of the preceding table of their languages. Going from the Baltic to the Netherlands, you pass through the original seats of the *Icelandic*, *Mæso-Gothic*, *Westphalian*, *Netherlandish*; on the left you find the *Angles* and *Friesians*; and on the right you have the *Alemannic* or *Theotisc* race.‡

43. This position may, perhaps, afford some idea of the order in which the respective tribes marched from the orient to the west of Europe.

The foremost were the Anglo-Friesic race, who, being pushed forward by following tribes, did not halt till they arrived on the shore of the German ocean. The Goths with their attendants followed, and the train of the Germani was closed by the Theotisc race. The coast of the German ocean, along which the Anglo-Friesic race was forced to spread itself, was the basis of the direction in which the two following races took their position, and were placed nearly in three parallels from north-east to south-west. These parallels are crossed and disturbed in a thousand ways by migrations and wars, but their general direction manifests itself to this very day in the remnants of the respective old languages.

44. The adventurers who subdued Britain are called Anglo-Saxons; but here an important question arises—what is implied in this name? First, it is to be observed, that this people never called themselves Anglo-

\* As the Saxons were unknown to Tacitus, the irruption of the Chauci was, of course, anterior to that of the Saxons.

† "Imperator Otto, Holsatiam sibi subigere volebat, contra quem venit rex Waldemarum cum exercitu copioso, habens secum de solis Frisionibus sexaginta millia hominum."—*Ericus Rex, ad ann. 1215.*

‡ § 27.

Saxons; but this name is given them by historians. *Paulus Diaconus* called them *Angli-Saxones*; \* *Codoaldus, rex Anglonum-Saxonum*; † and, inverting the construction of the words, he says, *Hermelinda ex Saxonum-Anglorum genere*.‡ They did not call themselves by these compound names, but indiscriminately, *Angles* or *Saxons*. *Anglorum, sive Saxonum gens*.|| The case seems to me as follows.

45. After the Goths had evacuated the Chersonesus Cimbricus, and left only their name to the country, colonies of the neighbouring *Angles* succeeded in their place, and assumed the name of the Country *Geatas, Eotas, Ytas*.

The *Scandinavians*, and more particularly the *Danes*, were quite distinct from these *Juths*, § being their mortal enemies, and being distinguished from them by some strong features in the respective languages. Neither did the *Danes* originally possess any part of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, unless it was the very northern point. In later ages they succeeded in gradually subduing the population of the Chersonesus, and mingling their language with that of the innates; but this very mixture proves by its ingredients, now visible, that nearly the whole peninsula was before populated by a race different to the *Danes*, and similar to the *Angles*. The definite article *the*, both in *Danish* and *Icelandic*, is placed after the noun and made to coalesce with it, while in the Anglo-Saxon and the kindred tongues it is always set before the noun: thus *A.-S.* seo stræt *the street*; *Icel.* strætít; *A.-S.* se strand *the strand*; *Icel.* ströndin; *A.-S.* se man *the man*; *Dan.* manden, *gen.* mandens *of the man*. ¶ This peculiarity of the Danish idiom is not to be found in the dialect of the *Jutes*, however Danish it may be. If you draw a line from Skanderburg to Wiburg, and to the gulph of Liim, what lies south and west of this line, Thysted not excepted, retains still the remains of its Anglo-Saxon, or rather its antiscandinavian origin.\*\*

46. The combined power of the *Angles* and *Jutes* was easily overcome by that of their southern neighbours; for such was the number, the power, and the extent of the *Saxons* along and above the northern banks of the Elbe, that all the surrounding people, whether *Friesians*, *Angles*, or *Jutes*, were considered by foreigners as subdivisions of the *Saxons*; even what was effected by a union of all these tribes, was often ascribed to the *Saxons* alone.

It is likely that the *Saxons* were the most prominent, and therefore attracted the greatest attention from southern scholars, while the *Friesians*, *Angles*, and *Jutes* were less observed on the strand or the inner part of the peninsula. It is known, from their geographical position, that the *Angles* constituted a part, and being the chief actors, probably a great part of the migrating allies; so that, on their departure, their native soil was left nearly destitute of inhabitants.†† The *Angles*, however, were considered a subdivision of the more powerful *Saxons*, and took a share in their

\* De gestis Longobard. iv. 23. † Id. vi. 15. ‡ Id. v. 37. ¶ Bede, i. 15.

§ "Guti cum veniunt suscipi debent, et protegi in regno isto sicut conjurati fratres, sicut propinqui et proprii cives regni hujus. Exierunt enim quondam de nobili sanguine Anglorum, scilicet de Engra civitate, et Anglici de sanguine illorum, et semper efficiuntur populus unus et gens una."—*Leges Edwardi, Wilkins*, p. 206.

¶ See II. § 1.

\*\* See this position defended by a Danish gentleman, Dr. C. Paulsen, in the *Nordisk Review*, No. I. p. 261, Copenhagen, 1833.

†† See III. § 5, 6.

expedition: this union is correctly expressed in the denomination *Anglo-Saxons*. For, whether this word be considered as German or Latin, the first part denotes the species, and the second the genus, and the whole implies the tribe of the Angles belonging to the Saxon confederacy. The Angles bore the chief and leading part in the expedition to Britain, though considered as only a part of the Saxon confederacy, and therefore denominated Anglo-Saxon.\* Time has done justice to the Angles; for while the name of Saxons has either completely disappeared, or has only a faint vestige in such words as *Essex*, (*East-Saxons*), *Middlesex*, &c., the name of the Angles is still embodied in England and Englishmen, and is in full vigour and known from pole to pole; nor will it ever die, unless the declining empires of Germanic race should be washed away by a flood of barbarians, as the Roman empire was by the Germanic.

47. It has already been shown that *Anglo-Saxon* is a word formed by old Latin authors, and not by the Saxons themselves. Independently of historical proof, the foreign descent of the word is proved by its formation.

Thus we say, in the Latin form, Anglo-Saxones, Hiberno-Anglus, Polono-Russus, whether we take *Anglo*, *Hiberno*, *Polono*, for substantives or adverbs; but in expressing these words in the Germanic tongues, we should say *English Saxon*, *Polish Russian*; in German, *Englischer Sachse*, *Russischer Pole*. Thus the Dutch poet Maerlant, *Dus werden heren dingelsche sassen*, *Thus the English Saxons turned rulers*. (iii. 29.) This Germanic form is verbally translated by Paulus Diaconus, (iv. 15,) *Angli-Saxones*.

48. It is often stated that the word *Seaxan Saxons* is derived from *seax a sword*; in East Friesland, *saeghs a little sabre*.

If this be true, there is some reason for the supposition that the kindred nations derived their names from the weapon which they chiefly used. Thus, *Franc*, from *franca a javelin*; *German*, from *gār jaculum*; *Dut. Kil. gheer fuscina*; and *man a man*, that is, *a dart man*. Angle *the Angles*, from *angel aculeus hamatus*. The word *seax* is nothing else but *Moes. ahs spica*; *Sans. असि asc a sword, ensis*; *A.-S.*

*æchir*, ear *an ear*; *æx*, eax *an axe, an instrument consisting of a metal head with a sharp edge*, preceded by the sibilant *s*; and perhaps *gar* is the same word as (*ar*) ear; *Dut. aar*, air, aer *arista*, preceded by the guttural *g*; *Dut. Kil. anghel an ear or spike of corn*—all proving the idea of something pointed. The word *franca* is seen in *Ger. fram*, properly *the sharp end of an instrument, the beginning of any thing, and hence the preposition from*, agreeing in signification with the *Moes. fram*. *Fram fruma*, (*Moes. Jn. 15, 27*), is on that account properly *the edge, commencement of the beginning*, that is, *from the beginning*. Is it not also possible that the *Brondingas*, (*Beo. K. p. 37, 11*), are so called from *Icel. brandr lamina ensis*.

49. In the comparison of languages, care should be taken not to be misled by mere names. The Saxons increased so much in power, as to dare to oppose the hosts of Charlemagne, and at last they occupied an immense territory about the Elbe and the Weser, which, after their name, was called Saxony. This Saxony was subsequently occupied by other

\* It is remarkable that king *Ine*, who commenced his reign in A.D. 700, calls himself, at the beginning of his laws, a *West-Saxon*. *Ic Ine, mid Godes gyfe West-Seaxana cyning, I Ine, by God's grace king of the West-Saxons*. But the people of his kingdom he denominates *Englishmen*. *Gif wite-beow Englisc mon hine forstalige, if an Englishman condemned to slavery steal, In. 24. Gif Englisc mon stealð, if an Englishman steal, In. 46: 54: 74. An Englishman, in all the paragraphs, is opposed to Wealh a Welshman*.

tribes, whose system of vowels approached to that of the Theotisc race, and therefore differed very much from the Anglo-Saxon sounds. These tribes, taking the name of *Saxons* from the country they inhabited, their language is also called Saxon. I need not remark, that we can neither compare Anglo-Saxon nor the English to this Saxon as their nearest relative, if the mistakes of the most celebrated philologists did not render it necessary.\*

Dr. Johnson did not regard this rule, and therefore he often compares English words with the most remote German. "After *cat* you first find *Teuton katz* (*read katze*), then *French chat*, and afterwards *A.-S. cat*; while *A.-S. cat*, *Frs.* and *Dut. kat*, being the proper form of the word, ought to have stood first." Some hundred examples of this sort, and worse, may be quoted from this celebrated lexicographer: his errors, instead of being removed by his editor, Mr. Todd, are in this respect, and some others, increased: added to this, that many words are not to be found in the languages referred to. In the article *hay*, the *Icel.* *hey* is also said to be *Dut.*, while the *Dut.* word is *hooi*; and thus in almost every page. An impartial judge, considering the medley of materials, the blunders, the negligence or typographical errors occurring in deducing words from their originals, will conclude, that the etymological part of Johnson's Dictionary, even in the edition of 1827, is not deserving of the expense and the labour bestowed upon it, and is quite unworthy of the nation of whose language it is the chief interpreter, if not the uncontrolled lawgiver. The English etymologist will only meet with the proper forms of its words by consulting the nearest relatives of the English language. We may illustrate this by the preceding example of *hay*. Here we find the same change of *g* to *y* in the Country Friesian as in the English—a change which is not to be found so often in any other Germanic tongue. *A.-S. heg*, in *Frs. c.* is *hêa*; but *hâye* (*Italian a*) to make *hay*, agrees with *hay*, having both *a*, as *Moes. hawi*. So also *A.-S. mæg potest, dæg dies, weg viâ, cæg clavis*, were changed into *may, day, way, key*, of which the Englishman will scarcely discover instances, unless he goes to his nearest kinsmen the Friesians, *Frs. c. mei, dei, wei, kâi*, (*Italian a*).†

50. It may be asked whether, when the Anglo-Saxons left their native soil, any of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied them, and whether any intercourse was subsequently maintained between the separated brethren?‡

\* It has already been observed, (§ 22,) that the question is not whether a word exists in *one* of the Germanic languages, which is generally the case, but whether the proper form of the word is to be found in the *nearest* kindred dialect. When we cannot discover it in this dialect, then only we may apply to languages of more remote relationship. The question, for instance, is not whether the word *cat* exists in other Germanic tongues, but whether it is found in *A.-S., Frs. or Dut.*

† There is another class of Germanic words introduced in this century, or the two preceding, and making no part of the original frame of the language. The correct derivation of these words depends more upon an extensive knowledge of many thousand terms in modern tongues, than upon analogical acuteness: I should wish to bestow more praise upon this part of Johnson's Dictionary, but it is not better than the other. One example will be sufficient. What can be more simple than the derivation of the word *TATTOE*, *the beat of a drum warning soldiers to their quarters*, from the *Dut. taptoe*, *id.* properly signifying *tapping shut, the taps or ginshops shut* from the soldiers? Even in the last edition of Johnson, by Todd, it is derived from *Fr. tapotez tous*.

‡ The old Chroniclers are at a loss whether to make Hengist a Friesian or a Saxon. Maerlant speaks of him thus.

Een hiet Engistus een vriese, een sas,

Die vten lande verdreuen was;

One was named [*A.-S. het*] Engist, a Friesian or a Saxon,

Who was driven away out of his land.—*Spiegel Historial*, c. xv. p. 16.





Upon which I would remark, that the faces of the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic languages would have the more marked and decided likeness to each other, when the separation was the most complete. If a continued intercourse between the Friesians on the continent, and the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, had been maintained, the Anglo-Saxon would have been supplied with Friesian ingredients of a later date, in such a way as languages not otherwise homogeneous may form a distant similitude; but when there are innumerable resemblances between Anglo-Saxon and the Friesian of this very day, originating in the latter part of the 5th century, without being increased by a subsequent intercourse, it is a proof that this striking similitude must have been laid in the basis of the languages. I feel much inclined to think that this is the truth, while I allow that many of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied the Anglo-Saxons in their expedition.

51. It is true that the Friesian is noted for his tenacity to his native soil. His residence about the mouths of the Ems and the Rhine for centuries before our era, in the midst of a wandering people, is a sufficient proof of this character.

The Friesians on the confines of the Angles were not of such quiet and sedentary habits as those on the Ems and the Rhine. They acquired the restless habits of their neighbours. Suppose then a portion of the *Saxons*, many thousand *Jutes*, and nearly all the *Angles*, leaving their country for glory and riches; would it not be a miracle, if the Friesians in the neighbourhood of the moving tribes were alone insensible of the general impulse? This is on the supposition that the movement was voluntary; but, considering the subsequent emigration of the *Cimbrians*, the *Goths*, and *Angles*, from the same peninsula, I cannot help retaining the supposition, that some cause, now unknown, might operate to produce these migrations. This cause, whether famine,\* or inroads from the Scandinavians, being general, would have the same influence upon the Friesians as upon their neighbours.

52. I am aware that inquiry will be made, why Bede, in enumerating the tribes who peopled Britain, omitted the Friesians.†

As well may we inquire why Procopius omits the Saxons, and names the Friesians. Bede was born about A.D. 673, and died in 735. Though he was well

Thus again :

Engistus wart dus uteert  
Ende is in Vrieseland gekeert.  
Engist was thus disgraced,  
And is into Friesland returned.—tom. iii. p. 29.

The Chronicle of Maerlant is founded upon the *Speculum Historiale* of Monk Vincentius, who wrote about A.D. 1245.

\* Nennius says, that the first settlers arrived in three vessels, and that Hengist and Horsa were exiles: this intimates some internal combustion in Gothland. In those nations averse to the sedentary occupation of agriculture, famine was always the most efficient and general cause of emigration. This was at least the case with the Scandinavians, who, pressed by dearth, determined by lot who should emigrate. It is likely that the Scandinavians fell upon the Jutes, who, being settled in the corner of the peninsula, were the first prey of the hungry invaders. The Jutes fell upon Britain, and were the first Saxon settlers in Kent and Wight. The Scandinavians then descended further to the south on the Angles and Saxons, and induced the tribes to comply with the request of Hengist and other leaders to come to Britain. The northern pirates, still descending further, ravaged the whole coast of the German sea: the Friesians were, therefore, the never-ceasing objects of their piratical incursions. In still later times they settled in France, and ultimately reached the descendants of the same tribes of the Anglo-Saxons, who, in the two preceding centuries, were exiled from their native soil. See on this subject, *Normannernes sølge og deres nedsættelse i Frankrig Historik Fremstillet af G. B. Depping med adskillige forandringer oversat af N. M. Petersen København, 1830, p. 57, et seq.*

† Bede i. 15.

acquainted with the affairs of England in his time, he never left his native land. Procopius was a Greek of Cæsarea, and after the year 535 the secretary of Belisarius, the companion of his general in his expeditions against the Vandals and Goths, and of course well acquainted with the general circumstances and relations of the Germanic tribes. He was also two hundred years nearer the Saxon expedition to Britain than Bede. This Procopius states in his fourth book on the Gothic war, that Britain was peopled by three nations, the *Britons*, the *Angles*, and the *Friesians*, Ἀγγιλοι καὶ Φρισσῶνες. Could Procopius be mistaken or mislead in an historical fact of such notoriety as the overthrow of an important island by swarms from the continent, an event in which the political interests of his master Justinian, as to the influence of its example, were highly concerned? It was to Procopius a comparatively recent event, happening about 449, and therefore only about a hundred years before he wrote his history. If he were mislead, how is it that he does not mention some nation of wider fame, and is satisfied to select the Angles and the remote tribe of the Friesians to be the inhabitants of Britain?

53. I cannot omit to mention, that the leaders of the Anglo-Saxons bear names which are now in use by the Friesians, though by time a little altered or abbreviated.

They have *Hortse*, *Hengst*,\* *Witte*, *Wiggele*, *Eske*, *Tzjisse*, *Tsjerk*, *Ealse*, *Hessel*; for A.-S. *Horsa*, *Hengest*, *Witta*, *Wihtgil*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 15; *Æsc*, *Cissa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 16; *Cerdic*, *Elesa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 17. Also *Lense*, *Timen*, *Elle*, for A.-S. *Wlencing*, *Cymen*, *Ælle*, [*Icel.* at *ellda ignem facere*; A.-S. *ellen virtus, robur*,] *Chr. Ing.* 16; *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offe*, for A.-S. *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offa*. There are indeed but few A.-S. names which may not be found in use with the present Friesians.

54. The story of Geoffrey of Monmouth about *Vortigern* and *Rouin*, or *Rowen*, daughter of Hengist, is known. She welcomed him with, "Lauerd king, wacht heil," *Lord king, wait for my hailing draught*. He, by the help of an interpreter, answered, "Drinc heil," *Drink hail to me*.†

I intend not to discuss the verity of the history, but only to allude to the ceremony which was observed. The Friesian Chronicles represent *Rowen* as drinking the whole, in compliance with the royal command, "Drink hail!" and then taking the right hand of the king in hers and kissing him, while she offered him the cup with her left hand. This is quite a Friesian custom.‡ The female is not named *Rouin* by the Friesian Chronicle, as the text of Geoffrey badly states, but *Ronixa*, a name still in use with us, though, by an analogical permutation of consonants, it is written *Reonts*.

\* See § 50, note †.

† Galfredi Monumetensis Historia Regum Britanniae, iv. 12.

‡ Est præterea et alia quam pro lege vel quasi observant (Frisii) ut videlicet quoties alicui patheram vel poculum vino, vel cerevisia plenum propinant, tum dicunt sua materna lingua, Het gilt, ele frye Frieze! [*It concerns thy hail, O free Friesian!*] et non tradunt patheram sive poculum, nisi datis dexteris, cujuscumque etiam conditionis, aut sexus fuerint, quique tum accipientes prædictum poculum respondent eadem lingua, "Fare wâl, ele frye Frieze!" [*Farewell, O free Friesians!*] Etsi personæ dissimiles fuerint, aut utræque feminei sexus nihilominus addito osculo idem perficiunt; quem etiam morem in hunc usque diem Frisii pertinaciter retentum observant.—*De orig. situ, qualitate, et quantitate Frisiae*, M. Corn. Kempio auctore, *Coloniae Agr.* 1588.

"Respondens deinde Vortegirinus, Drinc heil jussit puellam potare, cepitque de manu ipsius scyphum et osculatus est eam et potavit."—*Galfredus Monum.* vi. 12. The maiden's taking hold of the king's hand and kissing him, is reported by Winsemius Frieschi Historien, p. 43, and others, who may be compared with Geoffrey of Monmouth. See Junii *Etymol. Anglic.* in voce *WAIT*.

55. Whatever may be the truth of the story, it is most certain that "Wacht hail" is changed into *Wassail*; that *wassail-cup* is sometimes used at feasts and on New-year's day in England; and that its origin is traced back to the supposed meeting of Vortigern and Ronixa.

What has particularly struck me is, that the figure of the old English wassail-bowl is exactly the same as the silver cups in which, at weddings, the Friesians offer to the guests brandy with raisins, [*spicy wassel-bowl*]. This cup passes from the married couple to their guests on their left-hand, and from them to their left-hand neighbour, as in the corporation festivals in England. The liquor is called in the Friesian tongue, "breid's trienen" *bride's tears*, alluding to her reluctant willingness to enter into wedlock.

56. I will only add that the Danes were the common enemies of the Friesians and Angles, and as much opposed by national hatred, as the Friesians and Angles were united by the ties of national sympathy.

The Saxon Chronicle records, in the year A. D. 897, that the Friesians and Angles fought under the command of king Alfred against the Danes, who were defeated near Exmouth, Devonshire. The Friesians were of some repute, or the names of three of them would not have been preserved from oblivion in this record: *Æbbe, Frs. c. Ebbe; Æðelere, Frs. c. Eldert; Wulfheard, Frs. c. Olfert*. Were these Friesians the allies of Alfred, recently come to his assistance from the banks of the Elbe or Rhine, or his subjects settled in England?

Before entering upon the comparison of the Friesic with the Anglo-Saxon, it will be necessary to form accurate ideas about the state in which the Anglo-Saxon language has reached our time.

57. One common fate accompanied all the MSS. of the middle ages, that the text was modernised, and therefore spoiled when copied by a person who spoke the same language, and nothing but the ignorance of the scribe could give security from this perversion. Not understanding the MS. he was compelled to copy literally, and his errors, whether arising from inadvertence or the indistinctness of the old letters, are easily rectified by the critic. The fact is, that the copyist, considering the words only as a vehicle of the sense, did not care about the language. Every scribe, therefore, changed the language of his MS. into the dialect of his own time and dwelling-place.

In this way *the Roman du Renard*,\* which can be traced to the time between the first and second crusade, is come down to us in the language of the 13th century, A. D. 1288, 1290, 1292. It is on this account that Mr. Roberts observes—"Avant l' invention de l' imprimerie le style ne conduit qu' imparfaitement a reconnoitre la

\* *Le Roman du Renart public*, par M. D. M. Méon, Paris, 1826. This poem was the basis of a poem in the language of Flanders, van den Vos Reynaerde, A. D. 1404. This was followed by the *Dutch Renard in prose*, Gouda, 1479, and this again by the renowned *Reincke de Vos* of Henri van Alkmar, Lubek, 1498, the parent of all later European versions. *Caxton's folio edition* of 1481, was a translation of the work published at Gouda. To the researches of recent scholars, we owe *Reinardus Vulpes, carmen epicum seculis IX. et XII. conscriptum: ad fidem codd. MSS. ed. et annotationibus illustravit, Fr. Jas. Mone, editio princeps*, 8vo. pp. 336. It is proved by comparison, that this Latin poem has given rise to the very *Roman du Renart*, published by Mr. Méon, and also that the author was an inhabitant of the Belgic Netherlands, to the localities of which, allusion is often made. See VI. § 13—17.

différence des temps. Les copistes ne se bornoient pas à transcrire ; ils corrigeoient l' orthographe substituoient des vers nouveaux à ceux qu' ils avoient sous les yeux, et des expressions nouvelles à celles qui tomboient si rapidement en désuétude. La langue, qui changeoit d' un jour à l' autre devoit les engager à multiplier ces altérations que le peu de sévérité de l' art poétique rendoit alors si faciles."\* The scribe, however, found some restraint in the alliteration, which was observed by Cædmon and other poets. In those MSS. where there was little except the rhyme to indicate the mechanism of the verses, or where the MS. was in prose, the scribe had more liberty to change. This was the fate of the oldest Dutch poet, *Maerlant*. Some leaves of parchment containing fragments of his *Spiegel Historial*, much older than the MS. from which the edition of 1785 was printed, afford conclusive evidence, that neither the construction of the words, nor the manner of spelling in the MS. used in printing this edition, was that of Maerlant himself. Therefore, the question about language during the middle ages, is reduced to the question of the time and place of the MS.

58. The same fate attended the most ancient pieces of Anglo-Saxon poetry, not to speak of prose. Let me exemplify my assertions by the poems of Cædmon. The MS. of the Cædmon on which Mr. Thorpe† founds his text, is apparently of the 10th century, and it strictly expresses the language of that period. Cædmon, the author of the poem, died about A.D. 680. He was first a cowherd at Whitby, and afterwards became a monk. Would it not be a little strange to assert, that a man brought up in his station of life, especially in the uncivilized northern parts of England, and in the 7th century, has spoken the same dialect as the far more civilized inhabitants of southern England two centuries later? This too in an age, when some parts of England had as little communication with each other, as with foreign countries. In this case, Anglo-Saxon would be an exception in the history of languages ; it would be without dialect, time, and place, having produced no change in its forms. How far an assertion of this sort is distant from truth, is proved by the oldest remnant of Anglo-Saxon poetry now extant, compared with its appearance two and three centuries later. In a codex referred by Wanley to A.D. 737,‡ we read a few lines of Cædmon which are translated into Latin by Bede,§ and we have the same lines as they are modernized by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, about two hundred years after Cædmon. Let us compare these two specimens with each other:—

\* *Fables inédites des XII., XIII., et XIV. siècles, par A. C. M. Robert, Paris, 1825, p. cxxii.*

† *Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832.*

‡ " Hisce pene omnibus in A.D. 737, concurrentibus, verisimile mihi videtur hunc ipsum codicem eodem anno, Ceolwifo adhuc regnante, seu saltem ante Eadberhti inaugurationem, duobus quoque annis post Bedæ obitum, in Wiremuthensi monasterio fuisse scriptum."—*Wanley, p. 288.*

§ Bede, lib. iv. cap. 24.

*Cædmon died A.D. 680: this About A.D. 885, by King*

*MS. is of A.D. 737. Alfred.*

*Cod. MSS. Epis. Norwicensis\* Wanley, p. 287.*

*MS. C.C.C. Oxon.*

*Literal English Version.*

*Thorpe Pref. Cædm. xxii.*

Nu scylun hergan  
hefaen ricaes uard

Nu we sceolan herian.<sup>f</sup>  
heofon-rices weard.

Now must we praise  
the guardian of heaven's  
kingdom,

metudæs mæcti<sup>a</sup>  
end his mod gidanc  
uerc uuldur fadur  
sue he uundra gihuaes  
eci drictin<sup>b</sup>  
or astelidæ.

metodes mihte.  
and his mod-geþonc.<sup>g</sup>  
wera<sup>h</sup> wuldor-fæder.  
swa he wundra; gehwæs.  
ece dryhten<sup>j</sup>  
oord<sup>k</sup> onstealde<sup>l</sup>.

the creator's might,  
and his mind's thought,  
glorious Father of men!  
as of every wonder he,  
Lord eternal,  
formed the beginning.

He ærist<sup>c</sup> scop  
elda barnum  
heben til hrofe  
haleg scepen  
tha<sup>d</sup> middun geard  
mon cynnes uard  
eci dryctin  
æfter tiadæ  
firum foldu<sup>e</sup>  
frea allmectig.

he ærest gescéop.<sup>m</sup>  
eorðan bearnum.  
heofon to hrófe.<sup>n</sup>  
halig scyppend.  
þa middan geard.  
mon cynnes weard.  
ece dryhten.<sup>o</sup>  
æfter teode.  
firum foldan.  
frea ælmihtig.

He first framed  
for the children of earth  
the heavens as a roof;  
holy Creator!  
then mid-earth,  
the guardian of mankind,  
the eternal Lord,  
afterwards produced;  
the earth for men,  
Lord Almighty!

*Primo cantavit Cædmon istud carmen.*

<sup>a</sup> mæcti. <sup>b</sup> dryctin. <sup>c</sup> ærist. <sup>d</sup> þa. <sup>e</sup> fold. <sup>f</sup> herigeon. <sup>g</sup> geþanc.  
<sup>h</sup> abest. <sup>i</sup> wuldres. <sup>j</sup> drihten. <sup>k</sup> ord. <sup>l</sup> astealde B. <sup>m</sup> gescop.  
<sup>n</sup> rofe. <sup>o</sup> drihtne.

*Various readings in Smith's edition of Bede, 597, 20.*

Whether the reference of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis* to the precise year, A.D. 737, be correct or not, every one will agree with Wanley, that it is far before the age of Alfred,† and is by no means a re-translation of the Latin words of Bede. *King Alfred* strictly follows the lines and the words of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. The observation of Bede,‡ that he followed the sense of *Cædmon*, and not the construction of his words, applies particularly to the latter part of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*, and is an additional proof that Bede found his original almost in the same form as it is presented to us in *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. Alfred seems convinced that he had the true song of *Cædmon* before him, as in his Anglo-Saxon translation, he not only omits Bede's remark about giving merely the sense, and not the same collocation of words, but immediately before the insertion of this Anglo-Saxon song, he asserts, "þa endebyrdnes þis is" *the order of which is this*.§

\* Codex MS. omnium vetustissimus non ita pridem erat penes egregium illum literarum fautorem Joannem Morum Episcopum nuper Eliensem, hodieque in Bibliotheca Regia, *Cantabrigiæ* asservatur, *Smith's Bede, Cantabrigiæ*, folio, 1722, *Pref.* p. 3. The MS. named by Wanley in note [‡ p. lvi.] described in his Catalogue as *Cod. MSS. Episcopi Norwicensis*, p. 288, is the same as that mentioned by Smith in this note. *Dr. John Moore* was bishop of Norwich when Wanley made his Catalogue; he was afterwards bishop of Ely; after his death, king George the First purchased this MS. with the Doctor's library, which he presented to the University of Cambridge, where the MS. is now preserved in the Public Library.—J. B.

† Ego iterum publicandum censeo, tanquam omnium quæ in nostra Lingua etiamnum extant monumentorum pene vetustissimum.—*Wanley*, p. 287.

‡ Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum quæ dormiens ille canebat; neque enim possunt carmina, quamvis optime composita, ex alia in aliam linguam, ad verbum, sine detrimento sui decoris ac dignitatis transferri.—*Bede* 4, 24; *Sm.* p. 171, 10.

§ *Bede Sm.* p. 597, 19, and just afterwards, l. 26, adds, "And þam wordum sona monig word in þæt ylce gemet. Gode wyrðes songes togeþeodde," and to those words soon joined many words of song worthy of God, IN THE SAME MEASURE.—J. B.

59. Having here the same words written in different ages, it is my intention to notice the discrepancies, that the changes the language underwent in the interval may be clearly seen.

60. In the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*, we find no characters for þ and p, the one being designated by u, the other by d, as in gidanc, or by th, as in tha for þa. In the same *MS. casula* is translated hearth for hearð. Hence may it not be inferred, that the þ and p were introduced later than the date of the *MS.*? Or was the þ a letter of the heathen Runic alphabet, and for that reason was not admitted amongst the letters of the holy Roman church?

61. The æ is divided into its compounds a and e, as in hefaen, ricaes, in which a long a seems to be implied. Mr. Thorpe, in his second edition, p. 22, follows neither Wanley nor Smith, having hefaen, metudaes, for hefaen, metudæs; but in this, Smith also differs from Wanley, who puts mæcti for Smith's maecti.

62. The c, when it had the sound of ch was not yet changed into h, as in mæcti, dritcin; but in later times became mihte, dryhten.

63. We find here two forms of *heaven*, the one written with b, and the other with f, hefaen ricaes and heben;\* and in the *Vetus Jus Frieslandicum*, which is about four centuries older than the oldest laws written in Friesland, we have (Tit. iii.) thivbda for thiaftha, when the inscription is not from the hand of any Francic-Theotisc lawyer under Charlemagne.

64. The resolving of a into æ was not yet accomplished, we have fadur for fæder; *Frs. feder*, *Asg. bk. 2, Ch. I.* 389, 475, 612, contracted, *Frs. h. feer*.

65. The g in the termination of the infinitive had not yet undergone any change; hergan *celebrare* was changed by Alfred into herian, and to supply the hiatus, replaced the g, and changed a into ea, making herigeaen.

66. The a was already changed into e, where the more modern A.-S. still retains the a, as in end, sue, scepen, for and, swa, scapen. This was, perhaps, something peculiar to the Northumbrian dialect, agreeing with the Frieslandic in scepena clather made clothes, (*Asg. bk. 84*), but not in and, (*Asg. bk. 1*); nor in Old *Frs.* and *Frs. v. sa thus*. Later in the *Frs. l.* we find ende like the above. They probably pronounced the words thus, éand, suéa, scéapen.

67. The a changed into e was not yet gone into i, as mectig, but at a later period mihtig; with æ, as in mæcti later mihte. Heliand has hêlag *holy*, *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* haleg, not yet halig; on the contrary, Heliand mahtig, and of course *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* mectig. It further appears, from the exchange of e for æ, that æ had nearly the sound of e, and of course like the *Fr. ai*. In terminations we find also æ used for e.

68. The vowel has undergone a different change in the enclitic *-gi*. *Moes. ga* produces the usual A.-S. *ge*, when pronounced broad and like a diphthong, *ge* becomes *gi*; as, gidanc, gihuaes, for geþonc, gehwæs.

69. The vowel in the terminations of words and in all syllables unaccented, is sounded as indistinctly as the short *ë* or *Heb. sheva* [ : ]. It is a proof that a dialect has some antiquity, when these unaccented syllables have not entirely lost a distinguishing feature. The *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* has ricaes, metudæs, astelidæ, moncynnæs, tiadæ, for rices, metudes, astelide, moncynnnes, tiade; and mæcti, dritcin, for mæcte, dritcen.

70. It is a principle in English pronunciation, that the vowel before *r* in terminations takes the sound of *u*, [Walker's *Pron. Dict.* § 98, 418]. In *MS. Episc. Nor-*

\* Like *b* in A.-S. lybban *vivere*, *Asg. bk. libba*; in *Frs. v. libben vitta*; *Frs. v. libje vivere*, and A.-S. lyfan *vivere*; *Asg. bk. 189, lif life*.

*wicensis* we have, uuldur, fadur, for uuldor, fader. Before *n* the *a* is also changed into *u*, as fold- or foldun, middun, for foldan, middan.

71. The *a* was not yet resolved into *ea*, as ward, barnum, for wéard, béarnum; nor the *o* into *eo*, as scôp [*Old. Dut.* schôep; *Ger.* gaskop *creabat*] for gescéop agreeing with the present *Dut.* schiep.

72. The *e*, which has its origin in *i*, and was afterwards changed into *eo*, remained unaltered in heben, hefaen for heofon. It seems that *eo* has produced *o* in -fon, in the same manner as *æ* proceeded from *e*, and affords an instance of some assimilation of vowels in two succeeding syllables. I must add, however, that it is questionable whether the vowel of the latter syllable operates upon that of the former, or the former upon that of the latter. If the vowel of the former syllable depend upon that of the latter, then -fæn and -fon were changed before he- and héo-; but if the latter upon that of the former, then he- and heo- before -fæn and -fon. I do not lay much stress upon this observation, as languages in their most ancient state have not this kind of assimilation; it seems, however, to rest in the mind on the same foundation as alliteration, both being a feeling for rhythm. For whatever may be the assimilation of one syllable to another in the same word, the same relation one word has to another in two successive lines of poetry. This assimilation of vowels is called by German grammarians *umlaut*.

73. The *ia* being proper to the old Westphalian and Zelandic, undergo no change in tiadæ; the *i* being changed into *e*, the *a* ought to follow the impulse and pass to *o*, and make teode from teon *producere*; to hape tiath in *unum conveniunt*, *Asg. bk.* 335; tya *ducere*, *Em. l.* 88; tiôda *ducebat*; *Icel.* tiadi, *id.* The *Moes.* tiuhan *ducere*; tauch *ducebat*; hence the *Frs. v.* teach, taech, *Frs. l.* 79, 81: but there was once an *Old Frs.* imperfect tiade, as the *Dut.* tijde.

74. So *i* had not yet passed to *e*, nor *u* to *o*, in metudæs, later metodes.

75. The imperfect astelidæ was not yet contracted to astealde.

76. It is clear that the earliest languages consisted of single words, and that two separate ideas were expressed by two separate words; but, by being constantly used together, at last united in one idea and one word. The adjective, in this process, passing from adjectives, separately existing, to the first and specifying component of the word, loses the adjective termination, by doubling its accent on the principal vowel, and looks like an adverb or preposition compounded with a word.

Thus, on ealddagum *olim*, originally on ealdum dagum *olim*; *Dut.* eertyda, originally eeres tijds in *former times*. *Dut.* oudvader; *Ger.* altvater a *patriarch*, formerly oude vader, and alte vater. In the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* we meet with an instance in which the meaning of such a compound appears, but the grammatical form is not yet developed. The compound aelda barnum appears as two words, yet aelda is not in the *dat.* as it ought to be when separate, and it only requires the process of time to become one word aeldbarnum, the same as *Ger.* altvater. Aelda barnum does not signify *antiquis liberis*, but *children of old*; and thus it has the whole meaning of the compound, but only half its grammatical form. Alfred, finding the phrase a little antiquated, used eorðan bearnum *filiis terræ*. There could be no objection to the form, because, in Alfred's time, ealda-fæder, ealde-moder, and ealde-wita, were sometimes used for ealdfæder *avus*, ealdmoder *avia*, ealdwita *senior ecclesiæ*.

77. The pronoun *þe* was omitted before scylun *we must*, precisely as the *Moes.* skulum *debemus*, *Lk.* xviii. 1.

78. In this word the *u* had not yet been changed into *eo*. From *Moes.* skulum was derived *A.-S.* scylun, the more modern scéolon.

79. As *a* had not yet gone over into *éa*, or *o* into *éo*, or *e* into *éo*, so also *e* had not yet been changed into *ea*: thus we find *astelidæ* for *astéalde*.

80. This comparison affords a few important deductions. As there appears to be no mixture of the dialect of the Northmen, the MS. must be of a date anterior to their conquest of Northumberland, which agrees with the statements of Wanley.

81. In it we find also many analogies with cognate languages not apparent in the writings of Alfred, and this affords a further proof of the antiquity of the MS.; for we have already observed, that the resemblance of languages is greater in proportion to their age, and, on the other hand, that dialect differs most which has most diverged from the parent stock.\*

82. The development of the diphthongs *ea* and *eo* from simple vowels, was the result of nearly two centuries between the date of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* and the time of Alfred; for no one, I believe, will pretend that the simple vowel in these instances was a dialectic variation peculiar to Northumberland, as these diphthongs are still distinctly pronounced there, like *death* in Yorkshire. The diphthong was of course developed in the north, as well as in the south of England. If we now go back still further, from the time of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* to the descent of the Anglo-Saxons on Britain, [from 737 to 449,] and if we suppose that during this period the cognate languages approached nearer to the *A.-S.* in the same proportion as they did from Alfred to Cædmon, then indeed we have a clear conception how all these tribes of Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Friesians, whose languages some centuries later were quite unintelligible to one another, could, at their departure from their native shores to Britain, as men of one speech, unite in council and action.

83. This comparison implies further, that the peculiarities by which the *A.-S.* is distinguished, relate to the state in which this tongue has come down to us.

84. I have nothing more to add about the Mæso-Gothic, to what I stated in the fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs. The peculiar character of the *A.-S.*, as distinguished from the Mæso-Gothic, would for the most part be removed, if we could trace the *A.-S.* to the time of the Mæso-Gothic, about the middle of the 4th century. The means of comparison are greatly increased by the exertions of Angelo Mai, Count Castiglione and Massmann.† The stores within the reach of Junius were exhausted by him, for comparison with the *A.-S.* in almost every word of his *Glossarium Gothicum*, in many articles of his *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, and in his other Dictionaries, still sleeping, to the common shame of the English and Friesians, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The first that made a classification and comparison of the Gothic languages was Lambert ten Kate, a Dutchman. The foundation laid by him has more

\* § 14.

† See VII. 7—11.



recently been greatly extended by the unwearied toil of Rask and Grimm. I need not boast that I have done the same, for it requires no genius—the labour is purely mechanical. Some will present you with the oldest form of a word, but this is not right, when it has to be compared with a subsequent and more advanced development. For my part, I shall not hesitate to avail myself of the labours of my predecessors, and to cite parallel words in different cases and times, when I think it does not affect the vowel or consonant to be compared.

85. I do not know any A.-S. scholar, who has instituted a comparison between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic so minute as their near relationship claims. Some did not see the force of the comparison, and all wanted materials. A brief account of the materials I have used may not be uninteresting.

86. The *Asega-bôk*,\* the book of the judge, contains the laws of the Rustringian Friesians located around the gulf of the Jade, as far as the southern banks of the Weser. Its date may be about A.D. 1212-1250.

87. *Littera Brocmannorum*,† the letter, i.e. the written law of the Brôcmen, Friesians bordering on the sea in the western part of East-Friesland, [*Dut.* Oostvriesland]. Its date is reckoned between A.D. 1276 and 1340.

88. The *Amesga-riucht*,‡ the code of the country of the Ems, containing registers of the mulcts for the Friesians situated about the eastern banks of the Ems, A.D. 1276-1312.

89. The *Keran fon Hunesgena londe*,§ [*Dut.* Het Hunsingoër landrecht,] the statutes of the country of Hunsingo, A.D. 1252, revised and corrected, but as to their origin of a far earlier date. This most remarkable monument of Friesian antiquity is published in the *Verhandelingen van het genootschap pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. ii. Groningen, 1778, but in a manner so negligent, that I deem it matter of great danger for a critic to cite words from this edition. I, however, entertain the pleasing hope, that this defect will soon be redressed by one of my friends, who intends to publish a second edition, founded on an excellent codex within our reach, as soon as the literary public feel inclined to defray the costs of the press.

90. *Jeld and botha*,|| the value of the money and the mulcts, to be

\* *Asega-buch* ein Alt-friesisches gesetzbuch der Rustringer, herausgegeben, übersetzt und erläutert von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1805.

† Willküren der Brockmänner eines freyen Friesischen volkes, herausgegeben von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1820.

‡ Het Emsiger landregt van het jaar, 1812. Leeuwarden, 1830, published by Mr. Hettema.

§ *Verhandelingen ter nasporing van de wetten en gesteldheid onzes vaderlands door een genootschap te Groningen, pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. v. Groningen, 1773-1828.

|| *Groot plaacaat en Charterboek van Vriesland, verzamelt door G. F. Baron thoe Schwartzberg en Hohenlansberg*, 5 vols. folio; Leeuwarden, 1768-1793. The pages 59-461, containing a catalogue of the ecclesiastical estates in Friesland, made up by order of Charles V. though already printed, are suppressed in the 3rd volume, and replaced by other materials. A great number of the estates, after the Spanish revolution, having fallen into unjust hands, it was feared that the publication would be an inducement to endless curses and persecutions against the aristocracy. The 6th tome is also printed, but not yet published, for the greatest number of the copies was burnt during the disorders of the French Revolution.

observed in several parts of the country of Friesland, forming a part of the present kingdom of the Netherlands. This piece is of A.D. 1276, and published in the *Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, tom. i. p. 97, together with a great many little records of latter times in the Friesian tongue.

91. The most complete system of Friesian laws,\* though of a more recent date than the foregoing, is contained in the *Old Friesian Laws*, published by two eminent Friesian lawyers, *P. Wierdsma* and *Brantsma*, whose commentary bears witness to the depth and extent of their erudition. The laws in this collection, as well as those found in the *Charterboek*, had force chiefly within the limits of the country of Friesland in the Netherlands.

92. To the same country belongs also the collection of charters dispersed in the history of its capital Leeuwarden, by Gabbema.† They are all of a recent date, when the Friesic was about to be disused in public charters. In the enumeration of these laws and records, I have descended from the north to the south, beginning at the Wezer and ending at Old Friesland, situate at the mouth of the Rhine. But let us now ascend still higher, beginning with the Friesians conterminous with the Angles.

93. Friesic is still spoken in a tract of country bordering the coast of the German sea, in the district of Bredsted, dutchy of Schleswig. It is strongly tainted with Danish; but a corn-merchant of my native village, [Friesland, part of the Netherlands,] on going there to buy rapeseed, was not a little surprised that he and the peasants could understand each other in their respective mother-tongues. The late Reverend N. Outzen has left a glossary of the Friesic dialect, which for some years has been in the press, at the expense of the Royal Society of Copenhagen. The first eighty-eight pages, which were intended for me by my friend the late Professor Rask, and sent to me through the courteous attention of Professor Rafn, have fully convinced me of the identity of this dialect with the other branches of the Friesic.

94. Of the language of the Ditmarsian Friesians, and those living between the Elbe and Wezer, nothing remains. Their long and obstinate struggle against the aggressions of the Danish kings, Bremish bishops, or dukes of Oldenburg,‡ terminating with the extinction of their liberty and language, has long since effaced the last trace of the Friesian tongue and nationality, and destroyed the MSS. of their ancient laws.

95. A more lucky fate was allotted to the land between the Wezer and

\* *Oude Friesche wetten met eene Nederduitsche vertaling en ophelderende aantekeningen voorzien*. Part I. Campen en Leeuwarden, 1782. The Preface and Part II., though prepared by the publishers, were lost after the death of Wierdsma.

† *Verhaal van de stad Leeuwaarden-beschreeven van Simon Abbes Gabbema, Franeker, 1701*.

‡ U. Emmius, *Hist. Fries.* 145, 588, &c. Wiarda, *Ostfrisische geschichte*, I. 202.



the Ems. The latter subjugation of this country has caused the preserving of a single codex of the Asega-bók in the archives of Oldenburg. I here give a specimen of its language.

*Thit is thet twintegoste londriucht.*  
Sa hwersa northmann an thet lond hla-  
path. and hia enne mon fath. and bindath.  
an ut of lande ledath. and eft withir to  
londe brangath and hini ther to twingath  
thet hi husbarne. and wif nedgie. and  
man sle and gadis hus barne. and hwed  
sa hi to lethe dwa mi. also hi thenne  
undfiuch ieftha lesed werth. and withir  
to londe kumth. and to lodon sinon.  
sa willath him tha liode thing to seka.  
and sinne opa werpa<sup>a</sup> truch thet ginte<sup>c</sup>  
morth ther hi er mith tha witsingon<sup>d</sup>  
efrenuth<sup>e</sup> heth. Sa mire thenne afara  
thene warf gunga. and iechta mire tala.  
enne eth hach<sup>f</sup> hi thenne opa tha heligon  
to swerande. thet hit al dede bi there  
nede. also him sin hera bad. ther hi was  
liues. and lethana<sup>g</sup> en unweldich mon.  
Sa ne thuruon<sup>h</sup> him tha liode ne frana.  
to halda seka ni sinna truch thet thi frana  
ne muchte him thes fretha<sup>i</sup> waria<sup>j</sup> thi  
skalk\* skolde dwa also him sin hera bad  
truch thes liues willa.—*Asega-bók*, p. 97.

are allowed to seek him (*harass him*) with fetters, through (*because*) that the attorney might not (*was unable*) to secure him his safety. The servant should do as his lord bade him through will of the life (*for the sake of his life*).

*This is the twentieth landright (law).*  
When any Northman leaps on the land  
(*shore*), and he takes a man, and binds  
and leads (*him*) out of the land, and brings  
(*him*) after (*wards*) to the land (*ashore*)  
and forces him to this, that he burns houses  
and violates wives, and slays men and burns  
God's houses, and what he may do to harm,  
(*A.-S. laðe.*) When he then flees away  
or is loosed, and again comes to land,  
and his lede<sup>b</sup> (*is restored to his land and*  
*kindred*). If then the court of justice of  
the people will seek him (*prosecute him*),  
and his relations intend to charge him  
with the horrible murder which he has  
ere (*formerly*) framed (*committed*) with  
the pirates; he may then go (*appear*)  
before the court, and he may tell (*con-*  
*fess*) known and proved facts; he ought  
then to swear an oath by the saints, that  
he did it all by need (*force*), as his lord  
bade him, because he was a man not  
wielding his life (*body*) and members.  
In this case, neither the lede (*people*),  
nor the king's attorney, nor his relations,

<sup>a</sup> A.-S. weorpan, werpan, *jacere*.

<sup>b</sup> Lede people, *Jun. Et. Angl.*

<sup>c</sup> ginte Wiarda translates *yonder*. I deem it to be horrible, tremendous murder, which agrees with the Low-Saxon version of the Asega-bók, which has great, enormous murder. This word is connected with A.-S. ginian, of course yawning, enormously vast, horrible. In this way the English adj. huge vast, great even to deformity, explains the meaning of *Icel. ugr terror*, whence ugly; of A.-S. oge, whence *Frs. v. [ouw-lik] onjouwlik horrible*, all derived from the idea of wide vastness, still apparent in *Moes. auhn, Swed. ogn, ugn*.

<sup>d</sup> A.-S. wicing *pirata*. The *c* by the Friesic and English being changed into *tsh*, wicing becomes witsing. Thus A.-S. cerene, *Frs. v. tsher'ne* or *tsjerne, Eng. churn*. Sometimes the *Frs. v.* retains both forms with some shade of the signification: *Frs. v. kâtje* to talk, but *tsjatterje* to chat, chatter. From A.-S. cidan, properly to make a noise as an inharmonious bird, and hence to quarrel, the *Frs. v.* has only *tsjitte* to make a noise as quarrelling sparrows and women. The original signification, now lost in English, was very well known in the old English. "The swallows chyterid and songe."—*Golden Legend*, I. 493. *Frs. v. De swéalen tsjittene* in songen.—It is dubious whether wicing is to be derived from wic-cing *sinus vel ripæ unde insidiabantur pirata, rex*, or from wig-cing *the king of slaughter*.

<sup>e</sup> A.-S. fremad. Wiarda not knowing this Anglo-Saxon word, deems *efrenuth* to be spurious; for this word does not occur elsewhere. This instance may teach us how easily the most difficult words are explained in Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, when aided by each other.

<sup>f</sup> Ah possidet, proprie, vincit, est, of the verb agan.

<sup>g</sup> A.-S. liða.

<sup>h</sup> The Anglo-Saxon has the Friesian form in this verb thurfon.

<sup>i</sup> A.-S. friðian *protegere*, frið *pax*.

<sup>j</sup> A.-S. warian *cavere*.

<sup>k</sup> A.-S. scéalc *servus*.

96. Let it be remarked, that the *u* having the power of *ou* in *Fr. doux*, or *Eng. cube*, is changed by the *Frs. v.* into *o*; undfiuch, unweldich, mucht, truch, gunga, are now pronounced *ontflyucht*, *onweldich*, *mocht*, *troch*, *gonge*.

97. Brocmen kiasath that to enre kere<sup>a</sup> that ther nene burga and mura<sup>b</sup> and nannen hach sten hus ne mota wesa bi achta mercum. and hoc redieua thit naud ne kerth and efter naud ne dele leith. sa geie<sup>c</sup> hi mith achta mercum and mitha huse wit [h]liude. hine skiriene<sup>d</sup> fon. and werther aeng mon [h]agera sa tuelef ier[d]foda hac [h]andre<sup>e</sup> tiuke, and wasa welle makia enne szelnre sa mot hi ne makia vr tua feke.<sup>f</sup> ief hi welle. andre thiuke. and makath aeng otheres sa geie hi mith achta mercum,<sup>g</sup> thi ther otheres wercth. and tha nya redieua skelin hit onfa,<sup>h</sup> efter tham ther tha erra<sup>i</sup> thene frethe vt kethet<sup>j</sup> bi alsa denre geie. Stenslek<sup>k</sup> hwile efter al tha londe buta munekum and godes husen bi alsa denre geie.—*Statutes of the Brocmen*, p. 130.

Brocmen choose (*made*) this to a statute, that there no borough (*castle*) and wall, and no high house of stone must be by (*the mulct*) of eight marks: and whatsoever rede-giver (*counsel, judge*) hinders not this, and after (*being built*) lays not (*pulls*) down, he may atone for it with eight marks, and with the house with (*the*) lede (*people*), unless he clears himself. And turns (*builds*) any man higher than twelve earth-feet (*a measure*) high to the roof, and who will (*intends to*) make a cellar, he must not make over (*above*) two stories. If he will (*intends*) to the roof and makes any (*thing*), otherwise let him atone for it with eight marks, who works otherwise. And the new judges shall accept it after the former (*judges*) have proclaimed the peace (*this statute for the public security*) by the mulct mentioned. Let stone-

cutting cease through all the land, but (*except in building*) monks' and God's houses by the mulct mentioned.

98. From this example it may be seen that the text is corrupt, and cannot be cited without employing some criticism. It suffices, however, to show the extreme jealousy of a free people for their liberty, so as even not to allow the building of a house of stone, or of more than two stories above a cellar, that the possessor might not thence annoy his countrymen, and use his house as an instrument of tyranny. Building their churches alone of stone, they fortified them at the same time, together with the surrounding parishes; and this forming a single connected stronghold, they retired there after the loss of a battle, and defended at the same moment the two dearest possessions of mankind, their liberty and their altars, against the insults of oppression. It is for this reason that Friesland does not offer any ruins of castles of the middle age to the eye of the antiquary, which are of so frequent occurrence on the borders of the Rhine and almost in every part of Europe. They still retain their ground, name,

<sup>a</sup> A.-S. curan eligere.

<sup>c</sup> Icel. geigr offensa, clades.

<sup>e</sup> An there.

<sup>f</sup> A.-S. fæc spatium.

<sup>h</sup> A.-S. andfoa accipere.

<sup>k</sup> A.-S. stæn lapis, slæge ictus, slecge malleus major.

<sup>b</sup> A.-S. mur murus.

<sup>d</sup> A.-S. scir purus.

<sup>g</sup> A.-S. mearc moneta quadam.

<sup>i</sup> A.-S. ærra, æra prior.

<sup>j</sup> A.-S. cyðan notum facere.

<sup>k</sup> Frs. v. slei malleus major lignus.



language and national character, the only remnant of Friesian antiquity unknown to the travelling antiquary, whose eyes are attracted by the more glaring objects of old walls, palaces, tombs, and castles. It is most likely that we are indebted to these statutes for the absence of any vaulted cellar in Friesland. What castles there are, owe their origin to the fatal internal wars of the Schieringers and Vetkopers in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Friesians, however, stood not in want of cellars as they do not like any salted vegetables, or vegetables at all; flour, peas and beans, salted meat in the winter, and some fresh in summer, being their ordinary food, they do not lay up any provisions. I speak from the experience of my own childhood, when every one, in winter as well as summer, daily bought what he wanted, and a single cellar was amongst the curiosities of the village and its neighbourhood.

99. § VI. Ther ne mot nen mon  
siner wiwe god wrkapie<sup>a</sup> er thet hie  
kinder<sup>b</sup> to hape<sup>c</sup> tein<sup>d</sup> hebbath.—  
*Amasga-riucht*, p. 59.

§ LXV. Hvasa<sup>e</sup> annen vnseheldigen  
mon feth sunder ther rediewe willa sa  
breckt hi en grat merc anda alsa ful to  
bote.<sup>f</sup>—p. 84.

§ LXXI. Ther ne mey nen munik  
nene ernisse ieftha lawa fagie alsa hi  
biüewen is fon feider noch fon moder, fon  
suster noch fon broder noch fon sine  
friundem nen god wither eruiet<sup>g</sup> ther hi  
innath<sup>h</sup> claster brocht heth ieftha inna  
claster wunnen heth.—p. 89.

There must no man sell the goods  
(*bona possessions*) of his wife before they  
have reared children.

Whoso arrests an unguilty (*innocent*)  
man without the will (*authority*) of the  
judge, he so breaks (*forfeits*) a great  
mark (*to the judge*) and as much to the  
injured person.

There may no monk, as he is with-  
drawn (*from the world*), fetch (*accept*)  
an inheritance or leavings (*bequests*) from  
father or from mother, from sister or from  
brother, or from his friends; (on the con-  
trary) let nobody inherit any possession  
he has brought into the cloister, or has  
won in the cloister.

100. Let us now pass over the Ems in the northern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, called the province of Groningen [en de Ommelanden], containing close to the sea the district of Hunssingo.

#### *Prima Petitio.*

Thet is thiū forme kest end' thes      This is the first statute and the gift  
kenenges Kerles jeft end' riucht alra<sup>i</sup>      of king Charles, and the right of all

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S.* ceapian *emere et vendere*; *Frs.* v. kéapje *emere*, forkéapje *vendere*, here wrkapie.

<sup>b</sup> *A.-S.* cenned *natus, productus*, contracted to cen'd, kind *child*, like bearn *filius*, from *beran ferre utero*, hio kenneð or bereð sunu *pariet filium*, *R. Mt.* 1, 21.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* héapum *by troops*; to hape in a *single heap*, i. e. *together*.

<sup>d</sup> *Tia producere*, part. *tegen*, contr. *tein productus*; *A.-S.* téon *ducere*, part. *tegen vel togen*.

<sup>e</sup> *A.-S.* swa hwylcman swa *quicumque homo*.

<sup>f</sup> Bote, *A.-S.* bote *reparation [of the harm] to the injured person*. But *A.-S.* brecan *to break*, relates to the breaking of the law, and indicates the mulct to be paid to the representer of the law, the judge.

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S.* yrf, erf *pecus, bona, hereditas*.

<sup>h</sup> Inna ith.

<sup>i</sup> Hwelic, contr. *A.-S.* hwelc, *omnium hominum quisque*, alra monna hwelic.

Fresena thet alra monna hwelic and  
sine gode bisitte<sup>a</sup> also longe saret<sup>b</sup> unfor-  
werkat<sup>c</sup> hebbe.—p. 2.

Friesians, that every one occupies his  
possessions as long as he has not for-  
feited them.

*Decima Petitio.*

Thet is thiū tiande kest thet Fresan  
ni thuren nene hereferd<sup>d</sup> firra fara sa  
aster tore<sup>e</sup> Wisere and wester to tha  
Fli be thiū thet hia hira lond bihelde<sup>f</sup>  
wither thet hef<sup>g</sup> and wither there he-  
thena here. Thia bed thi kenenk Kerl  
thet hia firra tha hereferd fore aster til  
Hiddes<sup>h</sup> eckere ande wester til cinc-  
fallum.<sup>i</sup> tha bihelden hit tha liude wither  
thene keneng thet hia nene hereferd  
firra fara ne thorste sa aster til there  
wisere and wester to tha Fli. truch thet  
as scelen alle Fresa fon tha North fri<sup>j</sup>  
wesa.—*Keran fon Hunesgena londe*, p. 6.

This is the tenth statute, that the  
Friesians need not follow a campaign  
further eastward than to the Weser, and  
westward to the Flie; that they may  
hold their land against the sea, and  
against the host of the heathens (*North-  
men*). Then king Charles bade that they  
should fare (*follow*) the campaign further  
eastward to Hitsakker, and westward to  
Sinkfal. Then the people maintained  
their right against the king, that they  
needed not fare (*follow*) the campaign  
further eastward than to the Weser, and  
westward to the Flie. Through this all  
Friesians shall be free (*protected, se-  
cured*) from the north.

101. Over the river Lauwers, now but a brook, we pass into Old-Friesland, properly so called.

*Old-Friesian Laws.*

*Country-Friesian.*

*English.*

Dat oder landriucht is.  
hweerso dyo moder her  
kyndes eerwe foerkapet,  
jefta foerwixeld<sup>k</sup> mit her  
fryonda reed eer dat kind  
jerich is; als hit jerich se  
likje him di kaep so halde

Dat óare lóan-riúcht is:  
hwersa dy móar<sup>m</sup> hjar  
berns erfscip forkéapet of  
forwixelt mei hjar fréonen  
ried foár 't it bern jirrich  
is; as it jirrich is, liket<sup>n</sup>  
him dy kéap, sa halde hy

The other land right is:  
whenever the mother sells  
the inheritance of her  
child, or exchanges (*it*)  
with rede (*counsel*) of her  
friends (*kindred*), before  
the child is of age; when

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S. besittan possidere.*

<sup>b</sup> Sa er het.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S. wyrcan facere. A.-S. forwyrcan faciendo perdere, amittere, mulctari.*

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S. here ezercitus, fere iter. Thus the A.-S. heregang irruptio, faran ire.*

<sup>e</sup> To there.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S. behéaldan custodire.*

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S. ofer héafo super mare, Beow. Ed. Kemble, 1833, p. 171.*

<sup>h</sup> A little town or village near Danneberg, close to the Elbe—at present, Hitzacker.

<sup>i</sup> Sinkfal close to the mouth of the Schelde. See Van Wijn and Siccama, cited § 36. It is now called *het Zwin* and *het Hazegat*.

<sup>j</sup> *Friðian protegere.*

<sup>k</sup> The word wixelje, whose theme wix or wex, is obvious nearly in all kindred dialects; it sounds in *A.-S. wrix. A.-S. wrixian permutare*. The Scots, however, use to *whistle*.

<sup>l</sup> Kynd is unknown in the Country-Friesic, as in the *A.-S.* and Eng.

<sup>m</sup> Móar is now used in contempt, or to indicate the mother of a beast. The term equal to mother is *mem*.

<sup>n</sup> Lykje and *A.-S. lician* are neuter verbs with the regimen of a dative, like the Lat. in *placet mihi, mannum lycað hominibus placet*. In English, the neuter signification has nearly degenerated into the active; for *to like* signifies more to approve with preference, than to please.



hitten<sup>a</sup> ende liker<sup>b</sup> him  
naet so fare hit<sup>c</sup> oen syn  
ayn eerwe sonder stryd  
ende sonder schulde.

't him, in lykke er him  
net sa farre hy it óan syn  
ein erfscip sonder striid in  
sonder scild.

he is of age, likes he the  
bargain, let him hold it (*to  
the purchaser*), and does  
he not like it, let him fare  
(*enter*) on his own inheri-  
tance without strife and  
without debts.

So hwaso dat kind bi-  
fucht jefta birawet op syn  
ayn eerwe so breckt hy  
tyen lyoedmerck ende to  
jens dine frana<sup>d</sup> dat sint  
xxi schillingen : ende alle  
da lyoed agen him to  
helpen ende di frana, dat  
hy comme op syn ayn  
eerwe, deer hy eer bi  
riuchta aehte : hit ne se  
dat hioet<sup>e</sup> seld hadde jef  
seth, jef wixled truch dera  
tria haudneda een, deer  
hio dis kyndes des lives  
mede hulp. Dyo forme  
need is : hweerso een  
kynd jong is finsen ende  
fiterd noerd oer hef, jefta  
suther wr birgh,<sup>f</sup> soe moet  
dio moder her kyndes  
eerwe setta ende sella  
ende her kynd lesa ende  
des lives bihelpa. Dive  
oder need is jef da jere  
diore wurdet ende di heta  
honger wr dat land faert  
ende dat kynd hunger  
stera wil, so moet dio  
moder her kyndes eerwe  
setta ende sella ende capia  
her bern ku<sup>g</sup> ende ey<sup>h</sup>

Hwaso it bern befücht  
of bestelt op syn eigen erf  
sa brekt hy tsjien ljomerk  
in tsjin de frana binne dat  
iënintweintich sceljen, in  
al de ljo hawwe de frana in  
him to helpjen, dat hy op  
syn ein erf komt der 't  
him eren nei riúchten ta-  
kaém, as it net is dat hja  
it forkoft het, of forset,  
of wixle troch ién fen de  
tryë haédneden, der hja it  
berns libben mei holp.  
Dy eerste need is : hwersa  
ien bern jong is finsen  
in fitere nóard oer sé of  
suwdlik oer berch, sa  
mat de móar hjar berns  
erfscip forsette in forké-  
apje, in hjar bern losse  
in it libben beholpje (be-  
warje). De óare need  
is : as de jirren djoer  
wirde in de hjitte hunger  
oer it lóan fart in it  
bern fen hunger stjerre  
wol, sa mat de móar  
hjar berns erfscip forsette  
in forkéapje, in kéapje  
hjar bern ky<sup>i</sup> in eikes  
(sciep) in kóarn der me

Whoever fights or be-  
reaves the child on his own  
ground, he forfeits ten lede-  
marks (marks to be paid to  
the people as wronged),  
and to the king's attorney<sup>d</sup>  
the mulct is xxi shillings ;  
and all the lede (*people*)  
ought to help him and the  
king's attorney, that he  
may come to his own in-  
heritance, which he owned  
before by right ; unless she  
has sold, or set (*pawned*),  
or exchanged it through  
one of the three head needs  
(*necessities*) by which she  
helped the life of the child.  
The first need is : when-  
ever a child is made prison-  
er and fettered<sup>j</sup> northward  
over the sea, or southward  
over the mountains, the  
mother must set (*pawn*)  
and sell her child's inheri-  
tance, and release her child  
and save its life. The  
other need is : if the years  
become dear, and sharp  
hunger goes over the land,  
and the child will starve<sup>k</sup>  
of hunger, then the mother

<sup>a</sup> Hi or hjam it him.

<sup>b</sup> Like er.

<sup>c</sup> Hi it.

<sup>d</sup> From *fra*, properly the first, *fréa dominus*, and *frana the lord*, i. e. the king's attorney in the court of justice; *summus*, princeps, i. e. *judex populi*, § 48.

<sup>e</sup> Hioe it, effer hjoe it.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S. béorh, byrg collis, arx, civitas ; borough.*

<sup>g</sup> Ku cow. Of ku pl. *Lf. 91, 93, 152. A.-S. cu cow, pl. cu, gen. cuna.*

<sup>h</sup> *A.-S. Eowu ovis matrix ; ewe.*

<sup>i</sup> Kou cow, pl. ky ; y sounds like e in me, or like the Dut. *ij* in *mij*.

<sup>j</sup> *A.-S. feter pedica.*

<sup>k</sup> Starve is not to be derived from *Dut. sterven to die*, but from *Ic. at starfa laborare, ærumnis premi*. For to starve, is to suffer all sorts of misery, in use chiefly that of hunger ; for this reason *starveling*, properly *ærumnosus*, is used in the sense of *hungry, lean, pining*. Lye has stearfian without authority ; but steorfa *pestis* is in *Lup. I.*, where Lye properly cites the English phrase, A starfe take you, *te pestis perdat*. *Dut. sterven to die*, is not the first, but the second meaning.

ende coern, deerma da kinde des liues mede helpe. Dyo tredde need is: als dat kynd is al stocknaken<sup>a</sup> jefta huuslaes, ende dan di tiu-tera<sup>b</sup> nevil<sup>c</sup> ende calda winter oencomt, so faert aller manick oen syn hof<sup>d</sup> ende oen syn huis ende an waranne<sup>e</sup> gaten, ende da wylde dier seket dyn holla baem ende der birgha hly, aldeer hit syn lyf oen bihald mey; sa weinet<sup>f</sup> ende scryt<sup>g</sup> dat onjeriga kind ende wyst<sup>h</sup> dan syn nakena lyae ende syn huuslaes ende syn fader deer him redaschuld to jenst dyn hunger ende winter nevil cald dat hi so diepe ende dimme mitta flower neylen is onder eke ende : onder

it bern mei yn 't libben helpt (halt). De tredde need is: as it bern alleheel stóaknéaken of huusléas is, in den de tsíuster nevel in de kalde winter óankomt, sa fart (tsjocht) alle man yn syn hóaf in yn syn huws in yn warjende gatten, in de wylde djier siikje de holle béam in de lyte fen de bergen, der it syn liif yn behalde mei; sa weint in scriemt it onjirrige bern in wiist den syn néakene léa in syn huwsléazens, in syn faer, der him rede scoe tsjin de hunger in de winter-nevel-kalde, that hy sa djip in dimster (tsíuster) mei de fjouwer neilen onder de iik in onder de ierde is besletten in be-

must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, and buy her child cows and ewes and corn, wherewith the life of the child is helped (*preserved*). The third need is: when the child is stark-naked, or houseless, and then the dark fog and the cold winter come on, when every man fares (*enters*) his house and its appurtenances, and lurking holes, and the wild deer (*beasts*) seek the hollow beam (*tree*) and the lee<sup>i</sup> of the mountains, where it may save its life; then moans and weeps the minor child, and shows his naked limbs and his being houseless, and [points at] his father, who should provide for him against hunger and the

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S.* *stoc stipes, truncus*; *stock*.

<sup>b</sup> *A.-S.* *þeoster* dark.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* *newelynysse nubes*.

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S.* *hōf domus, spelunca*.

<sup>e</sup> *A.-S.* *warian to defend, wariande*, by assimilation, *waranne*, part. pres. act. *defending* *Wara*, inf. Sch. 103, a. *to defend*. The first stronghold was an enclosure, and the root of the signification of the verb is in *A.-S.* *wær septum*. *Wera* or *wer hedge, fence*, Lf. 204.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S.* *Wanian plorare*. *Weine* is in *Frs.* *v.* *to moan like a sick man*, sc. *to croon*.

<sup>g</sup> Likewise *scria to weep*, from *Icel.* *kria quæri*; *Icel.* at *krita minurire*, or rather from *to cry*, also *to scream*: *Frs.* *v.* *scrieme to weep*, from *A.-S.* *hremen*.

<sup>h</sup> *A.-S.* *wisian to show*, obvious in *weather-wiser*.

<sup>i</sup> The root *hle* and *le* exists in *A.-S.* *hligan*: *þe þec men hligað* which incline thee to men; where the reading of *hnigað* for *hligað* is to no purpose at all, *Cd.* 235, 25, *Ed. Thorpe*. The Icelanders have the same root in their hlickr *obliquitas, curvamen*. To this is perhaps also related *A.-S.* *ligan, (inclinare) cubare, jacere, (tegere) mentiri*. *Moes.* *hliga tabernaculum*, shows that the aspiration originally belonged to *Moes.* *ligan jacere*. The other form, *Moes.* *laugnan*, nearly equivalent to *Goth.* *liugan (tegere) mentiri et uxorem ducere*, whence *A.-S.* *leogan to lie*, signifies to hide and to deny, in which the same transition of the sense is observable. In the same manner, *A.-S.* *þacian tegere*, and *Moes.* *Gott. thahan tacere*.

The second form is furnished with a *d* in *Icel.* at *hlida inclinare, cedere, obedire*, from *Icel.* *hlid deveixitas vel latus montis*, whence also *Dan.* *en fjeldlie*. *Lida*, besides the *h*, takes also *s* and *g* in to slide and to glide, *per deveza labi*. To cover by inclining, hence *A.-S.* *hlid covering, potlid*; *Ems. Land.* 8, 82, *hlid eyelid*; *Frs.* *v.* *éachlid, lid potlid*; *Icel.* *hlid ostium, porta* (the cover of the entrance). The Goths had likewise this form in their *bleithva a tent*.

I return to *le* without a final consonant, *A.-S.* *hleō covering, shelter, refuge*; *Ab.* 86, *place sheltered from the wind*. The lee side, *Dut.* *de lij* (a sea term) the side of the ship not exposed to the wind. As the sailor must determine the situation of surrounding objects from the relative position of his vessel, the coast opposite to his lee-side is called by him the lee-shore, though it is the shore towards which the wind blows, and necessarily must blow. The sailor does not regard the position of the shore as to the wind, but as to the sides of his vessel, and lee in this phrase denotes too, *calm, quiet*. I was induced to make these remarks to silence an objection of Dr. Jamieson, who concludes, from the signification of lee-shore, that lee, *Scot.* *le*, cannot be sheltered from the wind, and derives the word from *Icel.* *lá, lea*. See Todd's Johnson in loco, Jamieson in loco.





da eerda bisloten<sup>a</sup> ende bitacht;<sup>b</sup> so moet dio moder her kindes eerwe setta ende sella, om dat hio da bihiel<sup>c</sup> hadde ende biwaer also lang so hit onjerick is, dat hit oen forste ner oen hoenger naet forfare.<sup>d</sup>

ditzen; sa mat de móar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapje, om dat hja it opsicht het in de bewæring sa lang as it onjirrich is, dat it óan fróast of óan honger net forfarre (forreisgje, stjerre).

wintry fog-cold, that he so deep and dim (*dark*) is locked up and covered under the oak and under the earth with four nails (*spikes to fasten the coffin*): so the mother must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, since she has the keeping and guarding as long as [the child] is under age, that it dies not from frost or from hunger.

102. Let us now pass over the Zuiderzee, formerly the northern outlet of the Rhine, and by the irruptions of the German ocean enlarged to a mediterranean sea. The Friesians living on that side were ever the object of the tyranny of the Dutch counts, [Hollandsche Graven,] and after a furious struggle of three hundred years, in which their love of freedom and undaunted bravery recalled the days of Greece, they were at last subdued by the united forces of the Count and Emperor. Political power, assisted by the influence of the priests, soon triumphed in spoiling their national language and character. The country is, however, in some maps still marked Westfriesland, now called Noordholland; and when at Amsterdam you pass the Y, a narrow water separating this town from Westfriesland, you perceive distinctly that you are amongst another people. The peculiarities of Zaandam, Broek, and other villages by which the inhabitants of North Holland are distinguished from other Dutchmen, are too well known to be recorded here. I will only mention the particular, that the peasants of Waterland still spoke Friesic in the middle of the 17th century.

103. We pass from North to South Holland. As we proceed and approach nearer to Sincfalla, (now the *Swin* or *Hazegat*, on the left side of the mouth of the Scheld,) the ancient southern border of Friesia, we find the Friesians, who were thinly scattered along the coasts, were the earlier blended with their more powerful neighbours. Nor are any traces of their tongue and character to be found, except in a few names of villages. It, however, deserves our attention, that the Flemish tongue

<sup>a</sup> Read bisletten, part. præter. pass. of the verb bisluta to enclose. Hence the Scot. to slott to bolt. The root is *Moes*. and *A.-S.* lukan to close, preceded by the sibilant.

<sup>b</sup> Bitekka to cover, bitacht covered. *A.-S.* peccan to cover, péacht covered. Hence takere the case which covers and holds the feathers of a bed. Takeres-jefta the sum paid by the bride to her brother-in-law for ceding her his half in the bed of her man, *Frs.* l. 29. The Dutch in full beddetijk, and by ellipsistijk, like the Eng. tick; *Frs.* v. teek, from *A.-S.* peccan. It is singular, that the Eng. thatch, and the *Frs.* v. tek, have passed both in the special signification of straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* behöldan custodire, despicere; to behold. The *Frs.* v. have behald to keep, to have; but not in the signification of to view.

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S.* forfaran perire, compounded of for and faran to go, as perire of per and ire.

now in use in that part of Belgium, bordering the southern frontier of Friesland, has retained a great many Friesian forms of words.

104. It is for the third time that I return to Jutland, to investigate the relics of the Friesian tongue, still existing in some dialects.

105. The remains of the Friesic on the western coast, conterminous to that of the Angles, have been mentioned, § 93.

106. East-Friesland, lying between the Ems and the Jade, has forfeited all its claims to Friesian nationality. About the end of the 17th century, the people still spoke Friesic, though greatly corrupted by broad Low-Saxon. I am in possession of the celebrated *Memoriale Linguae Friesicae*, exhibiting the state of this language in 1691, composed by Johannes Cadovius Muller, the clergyman of Stedesdorf.

107. On the east side of East-Friesland, lies a small tract of country enclosed by the Ems and the Lee, which from its marshy ground is inaccessible during several months of the year; it is called Sagelterland, or Saterland, where Friesic is still spoken. In this retired spot, which has no way of access, and offers no allurements to strangers in hopes of gain, many thousand words represent the true sounds of Friesian speech.

Amongst these many bear a striking resemblance to English words, not apparent in the present Country-Friesic. For instance, *Sagel. ji*; *Frs. v. ja*; *Eng. yes*; *A.-S. gise. Sagel. jier*; *Frs. v. jier*; *Eng. year*; *A.-S. géar. Sagel. liddel*; *Frs. v. lyts*; *Frs. h. lyk*; *Eng. little. Sagel. noase*; *Frs. v. noas*; *Eng. nose*; *A.-S. nose. Sagel. queden*; *Eng. imperf. quoth*; *A.-S. cweðan. Sagel. slepen*; *Frs. v. sliepe*; *Eng. to sleep. Sagel. two*; *Frs. v. twa*; *Eng. two*; *A.-S. twa. Sagel. flaurtin*; *Frs. v. fjirtjin*; *Eng. fourteen*: and as to the shades of signification in such words as *Sagel. miede meadow*; *Frs. v. miede hayland*. Saterland, forming part of the kingdom of Hanover, has the same king as England.

108. We lastly enter Friesland, properly so called, which is surrounded on the north, west, and south, by the Zuiderzee, forming almost a peninsula, and frequented little by strangers, unless it be for the sake of commerce. Here the Friesians have manifested their national feelings; here Tacitus and his contemporaries fixed their residence; here the Friesians dwelt in past ages, and, through all the vicissitudes of time, here they remain to the present day. It is for this reason that the French geographer observes: "Dixhuit siècles ont vu le Rhin changer son cours et l'océan engloutir ses rivages; la nation Frisonne est restée debout comme un monument historique, digne d'intéresser également les descendants des Francs, des Anglo-Saxons, et des Scandinaves."\* This country bears the simple name of Friesland [Friesland], which has continued unaltered through all ages, and was respected even by Napoleon himself, who altered all other names. The surrounding parts are named according to their relative position with regard to this centre; hence the name of East-Friesland between the Ems and the Jade, and West-Friesland on the opposite coast of the Zuiderzee.

\* Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, tom. i. p. 344, Paris, 1810.



109. It is, however, not merely the name which distinguishes Old-Friesland in the present day, it is also the language of its inhabitants, which, from the circumstance of its being unintelligible to the Dutch, still proves itself to be Friesian. At least a hundred thousand people speak the language commonly called Country-Friesic, which on comparison will be found to possess more true Anglo-Saxon sounds than any other dialect. In § 101, I have already given a specimen of the Old-Friesic of the 13th century, with a Country-Friesic version. I shall now add another specimen, being a literal version of some stanzas by the Countess of Blessington, occurring in the *Book of Beauty* of the year 1834.

110. This and the other specimen (§ 101) exhibit the Country-Friesic in its present state.

*Country-Friesic.*

Hwat bist dou, libben? <sup>a</sup>  
 Ien wirch <sup>b</sup> sribjen <sup>c</sup>  
 Fen pine, noed <sup>d</sup> in soárch;  
 Lange oeren fen smerte,  
 In nochten <sup>e</sup>—ho koárt!  
 Det fordwine de moárns.

Déad, hwat bist dou,  
 Ta hwaem allen buwgje,  
 Fen de scepterde kening ta de slawe?  
 De lætste, bæste fréon, <sup>h</sup>  
 Om uws soárgen to eingjen,  
 Dyn gebiet is yn 't græf.

Wanneer se allen binne fled  
 Jowst dou ien bæd,  
 Wær wy kalm yn sliepe:  
 De wounen alle hele,  
 De digerige éagen segele,  
 Dy lang díene <sup>k</sup> wekje in gepje. <sup>l</sup>

*Stanzas by the Countess of Blessington.*

What art thou, Life?  
 A weary strife  
 Of pain, care, <sup>e</sup> and sorrow;  
 Long hours of grief, <sup>f</sup>  
 And joys—how brief!  
 That vanish the morrow.

Death, what art thou,  
 To whom all bow,  
 From sceptred king to slave?  
 The last, best friend,  
 Our cares to end,  
 Thy empire is in the grave.

When all have fled  
 Thou giv'st a bed,  
 Wherein we calmly <sup>l</sup> sleep:  
 The wounds all heal'd,  
 The dim <sup>j</sup> eyes seal'd,  
 That long did wake and weep.

<sup>a</sup> & <sup>c</sup> As *strife* is to *sribjen*, so is *life* to *libben*, § 63.

<sup>b</sup> From *wirch*, *A.-S.* *werig fatigatus*, by contraction *wirch*.

<sup>d</sup> Noed *solicitude*, *risk*.

<sup>e</sup> *Moes.* *A.-S.* *car*, and *Eng.* *care*, all signifying *cura*, find their original signification in the *Frs. v.* *kar choice*. For as the *Dut.* proverb says, *Keus baart angst in optione cura*.

<sup>f</sup> The word *grief* is *Eng.* and *Dut.*, whence the *Fr.* *grief*. It is not from *gravis*, but from *Dut.* *grieven to stab*; the same with *greva to dig*, *Frs. l.* 303; *Dut.* *graven*, whence *Eng.* *grave*; *A.-S.* *græft sculptura*; *A.-S.* *græf*; *Frs. v.* *græf grave*.

<sup>g</sup> Nocht *pleasure*, properly *plenty*, from *nôach*, *A.-S.* *nôh enough*, or *nôachje to satisfy*.

<sup>h</sup> The Old-Friesic has *fríond*, *Ang. bk.* 20, 91; *Frs. l.* 162, and *fríund*, being part. act. of the verb *fria to love, court*. The *Frs. v.* agrees with the *A.-S.* *fréond* in *fréon*, pronounced also *frjeun*. Friend is the *Dut.* form *viend*.

<sup>i</sup> Calm. The analogy of the consonants points out *γαληνη* as the same word, but the derivation cannot be pursued further, unless in the Greek itself.

<sup>j</sup> Dimme *obscure*, *Ang. bk.* 87, b.

<sup>k</sup> Diene. A literal version, contrary to the genius of the Friesic, which forms its imp. like the *A.-S.* without the auxiliary verb *to do*. Low-Saxon characters, however, offer often the words, *Hier doet men het niwasschen, mangelen, &c.*, literally *Here men (people) do calendering, &c.* for *calender, calenders*.

<sup>l</sup> Gepje. This word is not *Frs. v.*, it is *Hindelopian*, putting *g* for *w*.

111. The following specimen shows what the same dialect was about 1650, nearly two centuries earlier. It is a rustic song composed by Gysbert Japicx, supposed to be sung by a peasant on his return from a wedding-feast.

<p>1 Swîet,<sup>a</sup> ja swîet is 't, oer 'e mîete<sup>b</sup> 'T Boâskien fôar<sup>c</sup> 'e jonge lie; <sup>a</sup> Kreftich swîet is 't, sizz' ik jîette,<sup>d</sup> As it gîet<sup>e</sup> mei âlders rîe.<sup>e</sup></p>	<p>1 Sweet, yes sweet is over (<i>beyond</i>) measure The marrying for the young lede (<i>people</i>); Most sweet is it, I say yet (<i>once more</i>), When it goes with the rede (<i>counsel</i>) of the elders. But otherwise it tends to a plague (<i>curse</i>). As I saw on (<i>by the example of</i>) my village fellow.</p>
<p>2 Goune swobke, lit uws pëarje, Bëa hy her mei mylde stëmm, Ofke, sei se, ho scoe 'k it klëarje!<sup>f</sup>  Wist du<sup>g</sup> rie to heite in mem? Ljëaf,<sup>h</sup> dat nim ik to myn læst.  Dear mey wier dy knôte<sup>i</sup> fæst.</p>	<p>2 Golden Swobke, let us pair, He bade her with a mild voice, Ofke, she said, how should (<i>would</i>) I clear it! (<i>free from obstacles</i>) Knowest thou rede, father and mother? (<i>My</i>) love! I nim (<i>take</i>) this to my last (<i>charge</i>); Therewith the knot was fast.</p>
<p>3 Da dit pear to géar<sup>j</sup> 'scoe ite In hjæ híene nin gewin, Heite<sup>k</sup> séach, as woe hy bite,  Mem wier stjoersch in lef fen sin.</p>	<p>3 When this pair should (<i>would</i>) eat together, And they had no gain (<i>livelihood</i>), Father (<i>the husband</i>) saw as if he would bite (<i>looked angry</i>); Mother (<i>the wife</i>) was stern and cross of humour.</p>

<sup>a</sup> It is the genius of the Anglo-Friesic, 1st, to change the *u* after *s*, obvious in all other dialects, into the consonant *w*; thus *swet* becomes *swêt*: 2nd, to change the *e* into *i*; *swet*, *A.-S.* *swete*, whether written or not with *i*, is pronounced like *i*. In the same way, *lede* *people*, *rede* *counsel*, were pronounced *lide*, *ride*, by contraction *Frs. v.* *lie*, *rie*.

<sup>b</sup> *Miete*, at present *Frs. v.* *mjitte*.

<sup>c</sup> *Fôar*, at present *Frs. v.* *foâr*.

<sup>d</sup> Yet present *Frs. v.* just as it is pronounced in English. It is the Anglo-Friesic fashion to change *g* into *y* in many instances where all other dialects retain the *g*. Thus *Old Eng.* *yern* *readily*; *Frs. v.* *jern*; *jerne*, *Ag. bk. 2, b*; *A.-S.* *gëorn*. *Yesterday*, *Frs. v.* *jister*; *A.-S.* *gistra*. *Old Eng.* *to yet to pour*; *Frs. v.* *jitte*; *A.-S.* *gëotan*. Yet *adhuc*, *Frs. v.* *yet*; *A.-S.* *gyt*. *Yond ibi*, *Frs. v.* *jinder*; *A.-S.* *geond*. The German-Saxon dialect uses *jot* for *gott*.

<sup>e</sup> *Séach* *saw*, *sëa-gen* *videbant*; *A.-S.* *sëah* *videbat*; *A.-S.* *sëagon* *videbant*.

<sup>f</sup> *Klëarje*, at present *kljerje*.

<sup>g</sup> This *du* is now become *dou*, as the *A.-S.* *þu* sounds in the present *Eng.* *thou*. Tongues of the same original frame show the same development in their consonants as in their vowels.

<sup>h</sup> *Ljëaf*, *A.-S.* *léof* *charus*.

<sup>i</sup> *Knôte*, present *Frs. v.* *knotte*, an ellipsis for *love-knot*. It was a knotted handkerchief in which was a coin; when presented by the woer and accepted by the maiden, the knot was fastened.

<sup>j</sup> To *géare*, now to *gjerre*, contr. for *A.-S.* *geader* *to gather*; compounded of *ge* and *eader* *septum, septo includi*, i. e. *conjunctim*; *together*, *to encompass*.

<sup>k</sup> This word *heite* *father* is *Frs. v.* and *Moes.* *atta pater*, *aithi mater*. I wonder that the word is neither in the Old-Friesic nor in the *A.-S.*



Ofke, sei se, elk jier ien bern . . .  
Wier ik faem!<sup>a</sup> Ik woe 't so jern.<sup>b</sup>

Ofke, she said, each (*every*) year a child . . .  
Were I maiden! I would (*wish*) it so yern  
(*so willingly*).

4

Hoite in Hóatske<sup>c</sup> sneins<sup>d</sup> to kéamer  
Mekken 't mei elkóarme kléar.  
Tetke krigge Sjolle-kréamer<sup>e</sup>  
To sint Eal by wyn in bjéar.  
Nu rint elk om as ien slet,<sup>f</sup>  
In bekleye 't: mar to let.

Hoite and Hoatske every Sunday in the inn  
Made it clear (*settled it*) with each other.  
Tetke got Sjolle the pedlar  
To St. Alof's fair unto wine and bear.  
Now each runs about as a slut,  
And complains (*of*) it, but too late.

5

Oeds die better nei ik áchtje  
Da<sup>g</sup> hy sæts syn trou<sup>h</sup> tosei;  
Hy liet de alders even plachtje<sup>i</sup>  
Hwet se óan elke ich<sup>j</sup> joene mei.

Oeds did better in my opinion  
When he said (*gave*) his troth to Sæts;  
He let the elders even plight (*contract*)  
What they on each edge (*side*) gave with  
(*the married couple*).

Nu besit hy huws in schuw<sup>r</sup>,  
In syn bern fleane alle man uwr.

Now he possesses house and barn,  
And his children outdo all men.

6

Ork, myn sóan, wolt du bedye,<sup>k</sup>  
Rin náet óan allyk ien moll'!<sup>l</sup>  
Jeld in rie lit mei dy frye,  
Bern, so géan' dyn saken wol;  
Den scil de himel uwr dyn dwáen

Ork, my son, wouldst thou prosper,  
Run not on all like a mole;  
Let age and rede (*good counsel*) woo thee,  
Child, then thy affairs go well;  
Then the heaven shall (*will*) give over thy  
doings

Lok in mylde seining' jáen.<sup>m</sup>

Luck (*fortune*) and mild (*liberal*) blessings.

<sup>a</sup> Faem, in the dialect of Hindelope, faen *maiden*; *A.-S.* fœmna *virgo*. The common Greek γυνή is a corruption of the Doric βava, corresponding with the *Lat.* femina, and the *Anglo-Friesic* fana; for the Greek β corresponds with the *Ger. p*, sometimes going over to *f*. I wonder this word, obvious in *A.-S.* and *Friesic*, is totally lost in *Eng.*

<sup>b</sup> See note (<sup>d</sup>) at p. lxxii. on jette.

<sup>c</sup> Hóatse, the proper name of a man, becomes that of a female by adding ke, Hóatske, at present Hoátse and Hoátake. A great many of these proper names of the Friesians are become familiar names in *Eng.* by adding son. Thus, Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, Friesian proper names, become Watse-son, Ritse-son, Hodse-son, Gibbe-son; in the Friesian syntax, the son of Watse, &c., by contraction, Watson, Ritson, Hodson, Gibbson (Gibbon).

<sup>d</sup> Snein *Sunday*, Senen-dei, by contraction Sneen-dei, and casting away dei, Sneen, whence Snien and Snein. The Hindelopians still say Senne-dei or Sendei. Galbema, p. 30, has Sonendei; and the Charter-boek, l. p. 534, 536, Snayndé dies solis. dei is also cast away in frie, and *Frs. v.* freed *Fri-day*. Correct, Junius, *Gloss. Goth.* p. 310.

<sup>e</sup> From *Frs. v.* kream, *Scot.* craim a *merchant's stall*, is derived kreamer a *merchant in a stall*.

<sup>f</sup> The etymology of slut is not apprehended either by Johnson, Jamieson, or Tooke. From *A.-S.* slidan *to slide*; *Dut.* sleden *labi, trahere*, comes sledde *traha*, now sled. The other form is sletan or slutan, producing *Frs. v.* slet a *clout, towel, a dirty woman*, and *Eng.* slut a *dirty woman*. The Friesians in the same way form sleep a slut, from *Frs. v.* sleepee *trahere*.

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S.* þa, the same as *Frs. v.* da then, is not in *Eng.*

<sup>h</sup> Trou *fidelity*; *A.-S.* treowa, treowð; *Scot.* trouth *truth*; *Scot.* to trow *to believe*.

<sup>i</sup> Plachtje *to plead, bargain*. It is the same word as *A.-S.* plihtan *spondere, oppignorare*.

<sup>j</sup> *A.-S.* ecge forms by assimilation egge, *Asg. bk.* 273, edge (*of a sword*); igge, *Asg. bk.* 365. Igge or ich means here *side, part*, as in *Scot.* the edge of a hill, the side and the top of a hill.

<sup>k</sup> For be the *A.-S.* used ge, as ge-þeān *to thrive*; the e pronounced like i, thia in Friesic, whence di-ja, i.e. dye.

<sup>l</sup> Mole is an ellipsis for mouldwarp, i.e. *A.-S.* moldweorp, as molle is for the common *Frs. v.* mol-wrot, from molde *terra*, and *A.-S.* wrotan, *Frs. v.* wrotte *rostrum versare*. The Scots use by inversion of letters mawdiwart and moudiewort. The *Eng.* mouldwarp has warp from the *A.-S.* wand-wyrp, properly the *turn-cast*, i.e. *who casts up mould by turning it*.

<sup>m</sup> *Frs. v.* jaen *to give*, *Frs. l.* 26, 28, and ja *to give*, *Frs. l.* 53, 101, for *Scot.* ga' *to give*.

112. To give some idea of the Hindelopian dialect, I shall add a few lines which I found written above the months of January, February, and May, in a Hindelopian calendar for seamen. The Hindelopians were formerly all seamen, even in the beginning of the present century.

Januarius het xxxi deggen.  
Nyje deggen,<sup>a</sup> nyje winscen,  
Nyje ré<sup>b</sup> fan nyje minschen!  
Weer ûs livven ek<sup>c</sup> su ny  
Sunden wârdven licht<sup>d</sup> fan fry.

Februarius het xxviii deggen.  
Silers<sup>e</sup> meye winters reste,<sup>f</sup>  
Thûs tu bliewwen mut jerm leste;  
Lot<sup>g</sup> men iertske surg mêr stân  
Mengwar<sup>h</sup> scoe men better dwân.

Majus het xxxi deggen.  
As we tommelje ouwer 't wetter,<sup>i</sup>  
Heuwe! 't slim<sup>k</sup> en soms hwet better.

Su 's de wrâld ek as de sê,  
Soms fol kurje,<sup>l</sup> soms fol nê.

January has xxxi days.  
New days, new wishes,  
New rede (*counsel*) of new men.  
Were our life (*conduct*) eke so (*also as*) new  
We grew lightly free from sins.

February has xxviii days.  
Sailors may rest in winter,  
To stay at home (*to house*) must please them.  
(*If*) one let earthly sorrow more stand (*be*)  
Many times we should (*would*) do better.

May has xxxi days.  
As we tumble (*are tossed*) over the water  
(*Then*) we have it slim (*bad*<sup>m</sup>) and some-  
times (*then*) what (*a little*) better.  
So the world is eke (*also*) as the sea,  
Sometimes full of delight, sometimes full of  
need.

<sup>a</sup> As we have had in the preceding læst for last a *burden*, læst for fast, let for late, so here deggen for daggen. The *A.-S.* used also fæst, dæg: but what may be the reason why the Eng. in a thousand such words write *a*, although they have ever retained the old pronunciation of *e*? Does this oddity date from the time when *a*, losing entirely its genuine meaning, was called *e*?

<sup>b</sup> Ré, contraction of the *Old Eng.* rede *counsel*.

<sup>c</sup> *Frs. v.* eak; *A.-S.* éac; *Hindl.* ek, contr. of *Old Eng.* eke *also*.

<sup>d</sup> It is a very remarkable property of the *Hindl.* dialect to insert *s* between *ck* and *t*; licht for licht *light*; ânsicht *visage*; suchst *sickness*; for ânsicht (*A.-S.* onsiens *vultus*, *sight*) sucht.

<sup>e</sup> I have not found this word in the particular signification of a *seaman* (*matelst*) anywhere but in *Eng.* and *Hindl.* In *Dut.* een zeiler is a *sailing vessel*; and in *Frs. v.* siler is a *swimmer*.

<sup>f</sup> We have *u* in the *Ger.* ruhe and the *Dut.* rust, but *e*, originating from *u*, in the Anglo-Friesic rest.

<sup>g</sup> Lot *let*; *Frs. v.* lit.

<sup>h</sup> Meng-war is a compound of menig (*men-ig*) *many*; and *A.-S.* hweorf (*itus et reditus*) *vices, many times*.

<sup>i</sup> Wetter; in this word the Eng. is inconsequent by retaining the broad *a* in the pronunciation.

<sup>j</sup> Heuwe *we have*; *Frs. v.* wy hawwe.

<sup>k</sup> Slim *bad, wrong*; properly *curved, crooked*; *Dut. Kil.* slimvoet *loripes*; slim *distortus*. In the same way, *wrong* (derived from *A.-S.* wringan, *Frs. v.* wringe *to wring*) is properly *tortus*. This primary signification of *wringing* is likewise in *A.-S.* slincan, slingan *to sling*; whence the frequentative form *Frs. v.* slingerje, and in slang a *snake*. In *Dut.* as in the north of England, slim *tortuous* has the analogical signification of *sly*. But slim denotes also *weak and thin of shape* in Eng. In *Icel.* lam is a *fracture*, lama *fractus viribus*, whence at slæma (as Eng. slim from lim *limus*) *debilitare*; Eng. slim *weak, slight*. It is not impossible that *A.-S.* lim *limb*, as a *fracture, division, or member*, belongs to this class. Further we find *A.-S.* hlæne *lean*, and with the sibilant instead of the aspirate: *Dut. Frs. v.* slank *thin of shape, opposed to the swelling of an inflamed wound*. *Frs. v.* linkje *to grow less in bulk*. Slink *furrow between banks in sea*. Eng. slim *slender, thin of shape*.

<sup>l</sup> Kurje *security and peace*. From *A.-S.* cyse or cyre *electio*; kar in the Swed. laws is *full freedom in his actions, and security against all violence in his house*. In the same way, *Frs. v.* wâld, and *A.-S.* wela *felicity*, is from *Dut.* walen and welen *eligere*.

<sup>m</sup> The form of this word is one of the most ancient extant in the Eng. language not to be found in *A.-S.* nor any Germanic tongue, but only in the *Persian* بَد *bad malignus*; in the *Mogul* language badd. The European form is wâd, from *A.-S.* wedan; *Dut.* woeden *insanire, furere*—whence *Dut.* k-waad, kwaad *bad*.

113. The never-ceasing floods of Germans at last overwhelmed the Friesians and their nationality. Had the Friesians sought for some refuge in the heart of the ocean, like their English brethren, they would have braved the combined force of all the continental tyrants, whether crowned, or representing the hydra of democracy. Only the North-Friesic, Saterlandic, Sciermonnikoogian, Country-Friesic, and Hindelopian remain as fragments that have resisted the influence of invaders to the present day.

114. Low-Saxon has prevailed in all the country between Schleswic and the Dutch Zuiderzee, once possessed by the Friesians: it varies indeed in its dialects being always affected by the tongue of the bordering people; in one part smooth and fluent, in another broad and coarse, as in the province of Groningen. All, however, are of an homogeneous nature, so that a person acquainted with one of them easily understands all the others.

115. Glossaries of all these dialects have been formed.

Of the dialect of Holstein by J. F. Schutze in his *Holsteinisches Idiotikon*, 4 tom. Hamburg, 1800;—of the dialect of Hamburg by Michael Richey, in his *Idioticon Hamburgense*, Hamburg, 1754;—of that of Bremen and Werden by Kelp, on which notes are to be found in the *Collectanea Etymologica* of Leibnitz I. p. 33, Hanover, 1717; and not only of the dialect of Bremen, but also of the Low-Saxon in general, by a society of Bremish philologists in their *Versuch eines Bremisch-Niedersächsischen Wörterbuchs*, Bremen, 1767, 5 vols; it will be unnecessary to cite more. I must, however, add, that a specimen of the present East-Friesic is to be found in the *Sangh-fona*, a collection of songs and poetry, printed at Emden, 1828, Woortman.

116. While these dialects prevail in those parts of Old-Friesland extending from Schleswic nearly to the northern coasts of the Zuiderzee, Dutch is spoken in North Holland, South Holland, and Zealand, and Flemish in the country surrounding Antwerp, and in Flanders.

117. I beg leave to draw the attention of the Anglo-Saxon scholar to the Low-Saxon glossaries above mentioned. Many hundred Anglo-Saxon words will be elucidated, as to their form and meaning, by closely comparing them with the Low-Saxon. Low-Saxon has all the appearance of German grafted on an Anglo-Friesic tree. The words are Anglo-Friesic with German vowels, as if the Friesians, in adopting the German, retained the consonants of the old language. This observation may with still greater propriety be applied to the syntax and phraseology, that is, to the mental part or soul of the language. They continued to think in Anglo-Friesic forms, whilst their organs adopted the vowels and some other mechanical parts of the German. Hence there is scarcely a single expression or phrase extant in Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, or Dutch, of which the parallel is not to be found in the Low-Saxon glossaries. In short, it is the Anglo-Friesic idiom, with words of Germanic form. This observation also explains another phenomenon, which is, that scarcely a single scholar, a native of any place on the coast of the German sea, where Low-Saxon is

the mother-tongue, possesses the true genius of the German language. Though Klopstock was born at Hamburg, yet I venture to affirm that no scholar of the stamp of T. D. Wiarda is acquainted with the true spirit of the German tongue.

118. It is for this reason, that any one who intends to compose a syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, after having thoroughly investigated the Friesic and Dutch, must not omit to compare almost every part with the Low-Saxon glossaries. This is an important and almost a new task. To this day the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, requiring a deep insight into the hidden springs of speech, has been but rudely developed, only hinted at even by Rask, while the different forms of conjugation and declension have been analyzed with the most minute attention.

119. Moreover, if the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon be the basis of the English syntax, as I think it is, notwithstanding a partial degeneration since the Norman conquest by a mixture with French,\* the absurdity is felt of modelling the construction of the English according to that of corrupt Latin, known by the name of French. The construction of the French language is as regularly arranged as the pipes of an organ, while the most diversified inversion, exceeded only by that of the Latin and Greek, characterizes the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic; and the more the English is made to differ from this standard of propriety, the more it deviates from its original form and its very nature. The diction and idiom, forming the mirror of the soul of nations, are in English and French as widely different as the character of the respective people. Hence the phenomenon, that when a foreigner well acquainted with the French easily understands an English author, it is certain that this writer is not possessed of the true genius of the English language. Addison may be deemed neat, pure, elegant, and fluent—but he is not English. Shakspeare wrote English; in him the English tongue and genius are represented.

120. Great clamours have arisen about the total corruption of the English language by the mixture of French and other foreign words, and I readily grant that a rich language, possessed of the power of forming compound words from simples, wants no foreign words to express even new objects and ideas. But permit me to observe, that the deficiency has not hitherto been supplied with due consideration and taste. For when an author (the translator of the Lord's Prayer for instance) uses a certain number of foreign words, it is no proof that the English language had not words of its own to express the same ideas. The fact is, that many thousand foreign words have been introduced when native terms already existed, and the English has, in this way, been endowed with the power of expressing the same idea by two different

\* "Children in scole against the usage and manir of all othir nations beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe hir lessons and hir thynges in Frenche."—*Trevisa's Translation of Higden's Polychronicon*. See "The causes of the corruption of the English language," *Douchet's Glossary*, London, 1892, Introd. p. 39, 40.



words—or, what is of still greater value, of appropriating this new word to mark some modification in the meaning of the indigenous word. In the phrases “Forgive us our debts, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,” could there not be found amongst all the stores of the English language some words to express the ideas of *debt*, *temptation*, and *deliver*? If these words now bear significations somewhat different from those of the foreign ones, if foreign words have usurped the office of native ones, this is no argument that at all affects the richness and proper essence of the language.

121. For a proof of what I have advanced, I beg to refer the English reader to the Friesic pieces I have translated into English: this, however imperfect, will not I hope be entirely disregarded.

My object was to show the analogy between the two languages, by translating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English which do not perfectly agree with the Friesic in sense, I have explained by others in parentheses. In 1200 words I have only had recourse to 50 which are not of Saxon origin—a number which might be greatly diminished by a scholar thoroughly acquainted with the original stores of the English language. At this rate, about every twenty-fourth word of the original fund of the language is lost. In 125 words in parentheses, I used 50 foreign words: here one word is lost out of every  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The number of words was 1200; add the words in parentheses 125, it makes a total of 1325. The foreign words in 1200 were 50, and in parentheses, 50, making the sum of 100. Then  $\frac{1325}{100} = 13\frac{1}{4}$ ; shows that there is one foreign word for every thirteen English.

122. The stanzas of the Countess of Blessington contain seventy-seven words, of which eight are of foreign origin, namely, *pain*, *hours*, *joy*, *scald*, *vanish*, *sceptred*, *empire*, *brief*. Thus in nine and a half English terms, one word is exotic.

123. The foreign words in the English language are, for the most part, used to express scientific or abstract ideas, and were introduced from the French. These terms, however, do not suit the feelings of the poet; he involuntarily has recourse to the original stores of his native tongue—to the varied construction, and the energetic and picturesque diction of the Anglo-Saxon—a language formed by his valiant forefathers in their savage, that is, poetical state. This remark fully accounts for the phenomenon, that a reader who is a little acquainted with French and Latin, easily understands the writings of an English lawyer, divine, or philosopher, while he boggles at every sentence of the poets, whose Anglo-Saxon words and construction are equally unknown to him.

124. The Anglo-Saxon appears greatly disfigured as it is at present represented in the English. But as the granting of citizenship to foreign words, and the moulding of them to an English form, have led to fundamental laws in the English language, every one will allow the great advantage that results from such a change. While all the stores of the numberless tongues on the globe became perfectly English when introduced into England, the Dutch, on the contrary, which may boast of

exquisite purity, cannot adopt a single word without its bearing the mark of its foreign origin.

125. Finally, it scarcely needs be mentioned, that as genuine English words are for the most part Anglo-Saxon, an agreement of Friesic with English naturally implies an agreement of Friesic with Anglo-Saxon. It is for this reason, that the parallel Anglo-Saxon words are not always cited in the specimens in §§ 95, 97, &c. This comparison would also have taken too much time to pay due attention to the different degrees of development by which words of the same age are often distinguished from one another.

126. All that has been said about the analogy between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, tends to prove that the Friesic tongue is absolutely indispensable in determining, as far as it is now possible, the genuine pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon; and that preceding writers, in passing over the Friesic, overlooked an important source of knowledge.

127. What is less pardonable in modern Anglo-Saxon scholars, is their complete neglect of English in this respect. Their ignorance of the English, as of the Friesic, will not, I hope, be alleged as an excuse. Is not the English tongue, as to its descent and substance, still a genuine daughter of the Anglo-Saxon? Does she not bear to this very day some features of her fair mother, notwithstanding her foreign ornaments? Do not many Anglo-Saxon vowels still exist in Yorkshire, in Scotland, and in other provincial dialects of England? May not the English alone boast of having preserved the true sound of the old *etch* (*p th*), which has disappeared from the whole continent of Europe, so as not even to leave the means of forming a faint idea of the sound of this consonant, without the aid of the English? Why should we consult only the Gothic, or the Icelandic, which is still more remote from the Anglo-Saxon? Why should that which is unknown be sought amongst the unknown, rather than in that which is known in the remains of the old sounds of the language? With a competent knowledge of the subject, and fair induction, I presume that no source can afford so much light in the pronunciation and other peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon as the English.

128. Of late, the accent by which some Anglo-Saxon MSS. are marked, is held as one of the most efficient means of ascertaining the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon, and Wilkins and other publishers are to be blamed for omitting them. It is here necessary to state my opinion on this subject. A mark of accent, in modern tongues, may have three applications:—1st. It may denote the stress of the voice on a certain syllable, and this is perhaps the only purpose for which the accent (') may be lawfully used. 2nd. But, improperly and contrary to its original design, it may denote the very nature of the sound of the vowel. And 3rd. it may be used to designate the lengthening of a short vowel, without altering the nature of its sound.

In *above* and *comfort*, you hear the short sound of *o*, and in *ghost*, *potent*, *low*, we

have the long sound ; but in *loose*, the very nature of the sound is changed and varies from *o* to the French *ou*, and in *for* to *au*. Suppose *potent* to be noted by the accent, and the sound of the *o* to be unknown to you : what will this accent then mean ? Will it signify simply the lengthening of the short *o* ? or one of the four or five modifications of the sound of *o* ? and which of the modifications ? Or does it mean that *po* in *potent* has the stress ? If no one can ascertain to which of these six or seven purposes this single mark is applied, of what use can it be in settling the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon ?

129. Let us endeavour to illustrate the subject by some instances from Cædmon, published by Mr. Thorpe.

Is the *a* long in *pá then*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 20, 11,) [*pá*, 20, 6,] contrary to the short *a* in *Frs. v. da* ; *Moes. than* ; *Dut. dan then*, and agree with the Icelandic *pá tune*, pronounced *thau* or *tav* ? Or does it denote *a* inclining to *o* ? Or does it mean *a* modified a little by *i* ? Is *a* long in *náman*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 9, 11,) contrary to *Moes. namo* ; *Frs. v. namme* ; *Icel. namn* and *nafn*, which have all short *a* ? Or does it mean an inclination of the *a* to the sound of the old *o* in *ἄνομα* and *nomen* ? The same question may be applied to *hám*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 108, 33,) *Eng. home* ; and we further ask if the accent, in this instance, can also signify the verging of *a* to *i* (*âi*) apparent in *Moes. haim abode* ; *Icel. heimr domus* ; Hesychius *σπίλαδες τοῖματων οἰκίαι* ; *Frs. v. hiem homestead* or *the land just around a farm-house, enclosed by a ditch*. What is the pronunciation of *éngel*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 137, 1,) written *engel*, p. 137, 23 ? If the *e* is long, then it is pronounced *eengel*, contrary to the pronunciation of the continental descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, but agreeing with that of their direct posterity the English in their *angel* ? What is the sound of *ý* in *pýsne this*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 52, 6) ? Is it long, and opposed to the present *Eng. this*, and *Frs. v. disse*, *Asg. bk. 2, 3, 271, 278, thesse* ; *Frs. l. 2, 5, disse* ? Tell me also the meaning of the accent in *lífe*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 103, 4). Is the vowel only lengthened, and *life* pronounced *liife* ? Or has it the diphthongal nature of the *Eng. i* in *life* ? Or is it perhaps like *ij* in *Dut. lyf body* ? If the *i* in *witan to reproach*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 51, 9,) in *wíte-hús torture-house*, (p. 3, 21,) differ in its sound from *i* in *witan to know*, *Frs. v. wite*, like *Icel. víta reprehendere*, from *Icel. vit ratio*, has the *i* then a long sound as *wítan*, or like the *Dut. ij* in *wijten imputare*, or *ei* in *weitan* ?—What do you say of *ó* in *nóm cepit* ? Must the *ó* only be made long, as *noom*, or is the *o* modified as if united with *a*, as in *Frs. v. nóam* ? Is the *ó* long in *bórd shield*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 193, 28,) contrary to *Icel. bord*, *Dut. bord*, both being short like *Moes. baurd* ? Or is it something similar to the *Frs. v. ou*, or *Frs. v. oe* in *boerd* ? What is the sound of *ó* in *wordum with words* ? Is the *o* long as in *Dut. woord*, opposed to *Moes. waurd* ; *Frs. v. wurd* ; *Icel. ord* ? Or is it pronounced like *woárden*, as the inhabitants of the Friesian towns speak ? Or does it denote the stress of the voice falling upon *wor* ? Is *ón*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 64, 1,) pronounced *oon*, contrary to *Moes. ana* [short *a*] and *Eng. on* ? Or does it agree with *Dut. aan*, *Frs. v. óan* ? Finally, what does the accent mean above *ræd narration*, derived from short *a* in *Moes. rathan numerare*, *A.-S. rædan to read* ? Is the vowel long ? Or is some sound like *Fr. ai* in *mais* designated ? As soon as Anglo-Saxon scholars will answer these questions, and show me the rule which regulates the application of this single mark, in every particular instance, I will gladly observe every accent found in the MSS., and in the mean time I beg to be allowed my own opinion.

130. Far\* from depreciating the use of marks of accents, I am fully

\* As the sounds were more numerous than the letters, especially in the earliest state of the language, when the system of the vowels was more developed, and the letters fewer, being only sixteen Runes, it is evident that many letters must have had a double and even a triple

convinced of their being indispensable in the dead languages; but if marks are used to denote the spiritus, and three the accent, in Gr [ ' ' ' ' ]—and these are far from conveying a just idea of the pronunciation of this language—how could a single mark effect this in Anglo-Sax? And how is this single mark used? It is sometimes inserted, and sometimes omitted, even in MSS. boasting of some accuracy in this respect the MSS. of *Cædmon*. I will not mention other MSS., as *Beowulf* in British Museum, Vitellius A. xv., in which three marks [ ' ' ' ] are employed with so much confusion, that the grammarian, in using them, not only confounded the ideas of emphasis, the nature of sound, and simple lengthening of sound, as perhaps all who have used the accents in Anglo-Saxon MSS. have done, but he has often misapplied the marks. Several attempts have been made in our day to invent proper signs, to define the true force of each; but, as if it were to increase the confusion, the two principal advocates of accents, Rask and Grimm, differ in the import they ascribe to the same sign.

131. It may be here asked, whether the authors themselves made use of accents, or their copiers, or if a later hand added them? Finally whether it was the hand of a genuine Anglo-Saxon, or whether, after the Danish conquest, it was some writer who had a strong tincture of Danish pronunciation that accented the MSS. Should I live to make my inquiries on the changes of the vowels, I may perhaps throw some light on the subject.

132. Since the pronunciation of the old languages depends on the sound of the letters, it is important to inquire what these letters were.

I answer, that the old Saxon letters were Runic. Rhabanus Maurus has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by some Nordmann and Northalbingii,\* located on the northern banks of the Elbe, and on the same spot that the allies of the Angles, the Saxons, inhabited. On comparing the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons,† we shall perceive, on the whole, a striking resemblance which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought with them the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were once in common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of sepulchral stones at Hartlepool,‡ bearing Runic inscriptions.§

sound. When, in process of time, the sounds which were sensibly distinct approached each other, the evil became still worse. Thus the *e* in *red* became in time the representative of *éod arundo*; of *éa* in *ræd ruber*, and of *æ* in *ræd*, *Old Eng. rede consilium*. This proves the necessity of marks to guide the pronunciation.

\* Consult Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen, 1821, in general p. 149 in particular.

† Hickeys's Gram. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thes. L. L. Sept. tom. i. p. 135, 136.

‡ An accurate delineation of these stones is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1833, p. 219.

§ Annuente Deo, Mr. Halbertsma intends to add in another publication, a second part to what is here given: the second on the sound of each Anglo-Saxon Letter, the third part on the practical application of the preceding rules relative to the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants.



## V.—THE SAXONS, OR OLD-SAXONS.

1. The Saxons\* spoke the Old-Saxon, now called Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch.

2. The German confederacy, known under the name of Saxons, occupied the greater part of Low, Platt, or Northern Germany. They were divided into—1. *Eastphalians*, on the eastern borders of the Weser; 2. *Westphalians*, on the Western borders of the Weser down to the Rhine and the North Sea; 3. *Angrivarians*, situated between the Eastphalians and Westphalians, and the borders of the North Sea; 4. *North-Albingians*, from the north of the river Elbe to Denmark; 5. *Trans-Albingians*, comprising the whole country from the Elbe to the river Oder, with the exception of those districts occupied by the Wends or Sorbians, near the Baltic, and in the neighbourhood of the Oder. These Saxons, or Old-Saxons, chiefly remaining in their ancient localities, retained their low, soft, or Old-Saxon dialect in great purity. The Anglo-Saxons, a branch of the Old-Saxons, wrote and matured their language in England; hence it differs from the tongue of their continental progenitors. The Old-Saxon, now called Low or Platt-German, seems to be conveyed down to the present day with few alterations, and those only such as time always produces; but as we have no specimen of it earlier than the Heliand in the 9th century, we do not know the exact form of the Old-Saxon from which the Anglo-Saxon was derived. This Low-German, so called from being the vernacular language of Platt, or Low-Germany, or of the common people, is, even in the present day, very extensive, being spoken by the lower classes in the greater part of Westphalia, in Hanover, Holstein, Sleswick, a part of Jutland, in Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the kingdom of Prussia, and as far north as Livonia and Estonia.†

3. The origin and ancient history of the Saxons are enveloped in much darkness. The *Fosi* mentioned by Tacitus‡ were most likely Saxons,

\* Those who wish for a full view of Low-German literature, may consult—Geschichte der Nieder-Sächsischen oder Plattdeutschen Sprache von M. Joh. Fried. August Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.—Bücherkunde der Sächsisch-Niederdeutschen Sprache, von Dr. Karl, F. A. Scheller, Braunschweig, 1826.

† Melis Stoke says,

Oude Boeken horic ghewaghen,  
Dat al tlant, beneden Nimaghen,  
Wilen Neder Zassen hiet;  
Also alst de stroom verscielt  
Vander Mazon en vanden Rine.  
Die Scelt was dat Westende sine,  
Also als si valt in de zee,  
Oest streckende min no mee,  
Dan toter Lavecen of ter Elven.

Huydecoper's edition, lib. i. v. 41, p. 9.

‡ De Moribus Ger. cap. xxxvi.

## Verbal English.

Old books hear I mentioning,  
That all the land below Nimeguen,  
Formerly (*was*) called Low-Saxony.  
So as the stream flows  
Of the Maas, and of the Rhine.  
The Scheld that was its western end (*boundary*),  
So as it falls into the sea,  
Eastward stretching less or more  
(*Than*) to the Lavecen or the Elbe.



for Ptolemy,\* who wrote in the beginning of the 2nd century, mentions the Saxons, and assigns to them nearly the same situation as Tacitus.

4. The Anglo-Saxons, as has just been stated, were a branch of the Saxons, who, for distinction, are denominated Old-Saxons.† In the short account of the Anglo-Saxons ‡ will be found most of what is known of the origin and progress of this people. It is there ascertained that the Saxons were a confederacy of different tribes united for mutual defence against the Romans. Two of these were the *Angles* and *Jutes*, who, in A.D. 449, were among the first and chief settlers in Britain.

5. Subsequent to this emigration, the Saxons, remaining on the continent, were in a constant conflict with the Franks. These Old-Saxons preserved their freedom till about A.D. 785, when, after a gallant opposition of thirty-three years, they were subdued by Charlemagne, who, by much cruelty, forced them to embrace Christianity. Charlemagne would scarcely have succeeded in inducing the Saxons to submit, if their celebrated duke *Wittekind*, who was never entirely subdued, had not terminated the cruelties of Charlemagne by consenting to be baptized. Wittekind, by treaty, remained in possession of the greater part of Saxony till his death in 807.

6. From Wittekind, not only the German emperors of the Saxon line, Henry I., Otto I. and II., and Henry II., from A.D. 918 to 1024, and the house of Hanover, the royal family of Great Britain, but also the present king of Saxony, and the other princes of the house of Saxony, take their origin.

7. The most flourishing period of the Platt-Deutsch was just before the Reformation. Luther was accustomed to speak and write in High-German, in which he wrote his version of the Scriptures. As Luther's translation soon came into general use throughout Germany, the high dialect of his translation was not long before it prevailed over all the Low-German dialects. The influence of the Reformation in preventing the further cultivation of the Platt or Low-German, and in confining its use only to the lower orders, is regretted by all who are acquainted with its beauties. The most learned agree, that while the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch is equal to the High in strength and compositive power, the Platt is much softer and richer. The true old German freedom, sincerity, and honesty, can have no better medium to express its full mental and political independence, its genuine and confidential feelings of the heart, than its old, unsophisticated, open, Low-German dialect.

8. Where the High-German is obliged to employ most of the organs of speech to pronounce words, such as *ochse ox*, *flachs flax*, *wachs wax*, the Platt-German with the greatest ease says *oss*, *flass*, *wass*. The High-

\* Cellarius, lib. II. cap. v. p. 303.

† Anglo-Saxon, Eald-Seaxan *Old-Saxons*, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, 22. See also the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, under the word *Seaxan*.

‡ III. § 1-8.

German *pfeifer pfeif auf*, is in Platt, like the English, piper pip up *piper pipe up*. The Low-German and Dutch proverbs are nearly all the same, both equally expressive, and in phraseology like English.

As dat beer is in den man  
Is de wysheit in de kan.

As (*when*) the beer is in the man  
The wisdom is in the kan.

9. From the great extent of the territory where the Low-German is spoken, it may be easily conceived that it does not always assume the same shape. Mr. Kinderling,\* in his history of the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch language, names all the minute peculiarities; here the most essential need only be noticed.

10. It is generally acknowledged that the purest Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch dialect, is spoken in Holstein and Sleswick, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kiel. The Brunswick and Hanoverian dialect is broad and coarse. In the south-east of Westphalia, it mixes with the High-German, while on the borders of the Netherlands it melts into Dutch. The dialect of Gelderland and Overijssel preserves many Platt forms, as the Dutch *gout, zout, hout, gold, salt, wood*, is *golt, zolt, holt*; the *u*, written *w*, is pronounced like the Platt and High-Ger. *u*, Eng. *oo*.

11. The Platt changes the High-Ger. *au* into *oo* and *u*; as, *auge eye*, *oog* (*o* in *no*); *auch also*, *ook* (*o* in *no*); *auf up*, Platt *up*; *bauch belly, stomach*, in Platt makes *buuk* (the *uu* pronounced like the Eng. *oo* in *wood*). The High-Ger. *a* is changed into *oo*; as, *alt old*, Platt *oold*. The High-Ger. *ei* into *y* and *ee*; as, *mein, dein, sein mine, thine, his*, Platt *myn*; *geist spirit*, Platt *geest*. The High-Ger. *i* very often changes into *e*; as, *wissen to know* into *weten*;—*ie* into *ee* or *ä*; as, *lieb dear*, Platt *leev*; *viel much*, Platt *väl*;—*i* into *jü*; as, *immer always*, Platt *jümmer*. The High-Ger. *o* often changes into a long and broad *a*; as, *oben above*, *bawen*. High-Ger. *alt*, Platt *old*, like the Eng. in signification and pronunciation. The High-Ger. *ü* or *ue* changes into *ö*; as, *vergnügt content*, *vergnögt*;—the *u* into *o*; as, *zu at*, Platt *to*; *rufen to call*, *roopen* (pronounced *ropen*); *gut good*.

12. Change of the consonants.—*b* often changes into *f* and *v, w*; as, *dieb thief*, *deef*; *lieb dear*, *leev*;—*ch* changes into *k*; as, *ich I*, *ik* or *ick*;—*ch* into *y*; as, *mich me*, *my* (pronounced like the Eng. *me*);—*r* into *y*; as, *mir to me*, *my* (pronounced *mee*); *dir to thee*, *dy* (pronounced *dee*);—*ss* into *t*; as, *wasser water*, *water*;—*chs* into *ss*; as, *flachs flax*, *flass*. The *ch* with the *s* preceding is often omitted; as, *schlagen to beat*, *slagen*; *schweigen to be silent*, *swigen*; *schwimmen to swim*, *swimmen*. The Low-Ger. in this respect has great correspondence with the old High-Ger. which avoids this unpleasant hissing sound in all those words where it is omitted in the Low-Ger. as, High-Ger. *schwester sister*; Old High-Ger. *suester*; Platt-Ger. *suster*; Sanscrit *suasr*; A.-S. *suster*, *sweoster*; High-Ger. *schweiss sweat*; Platt *swët*. In some parts of Holstein and Sleswick, particularly near the borders of Jutland, the *sch* is changed into *sk*; as, *schuld debitum*; Platt *skuld*; Old High-Ger. *sculd*; Dan. *skyld*; A.-S. *scyld*. The auxiliary verb *shall* is in High-Ger. *sollen*; Moes. *skulan*, *skallan*; Dut. *zullen*, in Platt commonly *schüllen*, *süllen*, or like the Icel. *skal*;

\* See note (\*), § 1.

*High-Ger.* *suche* changes into *Platt syke*; *sicher sure* into *seker*;—*t* very often changes into *d*; as, *teufel devil*, *düvel*; *tief deep*, *deep*; *Gott God*; *gut good*; *tod death*, *dod*; *tochter daughter*, *dochter*;—*v*, with a few exceptions, is used instead of the *High-Ger. f*;—*w* is used and pronounced like the *High-Ger. w*;—*z* occurs only in a few instances, and is pronounced softer than the *High-Ger. z*, which in *Platt* is mostly changed into *t*; as, *zu to*, *at*, *to*; *zichen to pull*, *tên*; *zwey two*, *twe*; *zeichen token*, *têken*; *zeit time*, *tyd*; *zoll toll*, *toll*. The *High-Ger. pf* always changes into a single *p*; as, *pflug plough*, *ploog*; *pfanne pan*, *pan*; *pflanze plant*, *plant*; *pfund pound*, *pund*; *pflaume plum*, *plum*; *pfeife pipe*, *pipe*; *pflücken to pluck*, *plücken*.

13. **HELIAND.** An unknown author, in the early part of the 9th century, wrote, in alliterative lines, a Harmony of the Gospels in the Old-Saxon dialect. The MSS. are preserved at Munich, and in the British Museum, London. Some extracts were published under the name of Franco-Theotisc in *Hickes's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 101, and also by *Nyerup* at Copenhagen, 1787; but the whole was well edited, and splendidly published, with the following title:—

Heliand; Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Accurate expressum ad exemplar Monacense insertis e Cottoniano Londinensi supplementis nec non adjecta lectionum varietate, nunc primum edidit J. Andreas Schmeller, Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis Custos, &c., Monachii, 1830.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, *Mt.* xiii. 3—6; *Mk.* iv. 1—4; *Lk.* viii. 4—6.

Huat ik iu seggean mag quad he· gesidos mine. huo imu en erl bi-  
gan· an erdu sehan· hren corni mid is handun. Sum it an hardan  
sten· obanuuardan fel· erdon ni habda. that it thar mahti uuahsan·  
eftha uurteo gifahan. kinan eftha bicliben. ac uuard that corn  
farloren. that thar an theru leian gilag.—*Heliand*, p. 73, l. 6—10.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Was ich euch sagen möchte, sprach er, Genossen meine, wie sich ein Landmann be-  
gann in die Erde zu säen rein Korn mit sein' Händen; Etliches aber auf harten  
Stein oberwärts fiel, Erde nicht hatte, dass es da konnte wachsen,  
oder Wurzel erfassen, keimen oder bekleiben, auch ward (ging) das Korn  
verloren, das da auf der strasse lag.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

What (*now*) I may say (*tell*) you, quoth he, my companions, how a farmer be-  
gan on earth to sow clean corn with his hands. Some of it on hard  
stone fell, had not earth that it there might wax (*grow*),  
or roots take, germinate, or stick, and that corn was  
lost, that there on the road lay.

14. **TATIAN'S HARMONY.** An unknown author, about A. D. 890, translated Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels into a softer dialect than the Alemannic and Bavarian: this translation contains words peculiar to the Old-Saxon dialect, and may be considered a sort of transition between Low and High-German. MSS. are preserved at Oxford and St. Gallen. This Harmony was first printed with this title: *Tatiani Harmonia Evangelica e Latina Victoris Capuani versione translata in linguam Theotiscam antiquissimam per Jo. Phil. Palthenius*, 4to. 1706; and again in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. ii. towards the end.





## THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Senu gieng tho uz thie thar sauuit, zi sauenne samon sinan. 4. Mit-thiu her tho sata, sumiu fielun nah themo uuege, inti uurdun furtretanu, inti quamun fugala himiles, inti frazun thiū. 5. Andaru fielun in steinaht lant, thar nih habeta mihhila erda, inti sliumo giengun uf, uuanta sie ni habetun erda tiufi. 6. Ufganteru sunnon furbrantiu uuirdun, inti biθhiu sie ni habetun uurzala, furthorretun.—*Schiller's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 54, *towards the end.*

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Sieh, es gieng da aus, der da säet, zu säen Samen seinen. 4. Indem er da säete, etliche (Samen) fielen nach dem Wege, und wurden vertreten; und (es) kamen die Vögel des Himmels, und frassen diese. 5. Andere fielen in steinig Land, wo (es) nicht hatte (gab) viele Erde; und schleunig giengen sie auf, weil sie nicht hatten Erde tiefe. 6. (Bey) aufgehender Sonne, wurden sie verbrannt; und da sie nicht hatten Wurzeln, verdorrten sie.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Matt. xiii. 3.—See now, there went out (he) who there soweth, to sow his seed. 4. While he there sowed some fell on the way, and was trodden down, and came the fowls of heaven and devoured it. 5. Others fell on stony land, there had not much earth, and quickly went (grew) up, for they (it) had not deep earth; 6. (By) risen sun were burnt, and, because they had not roots, withered.

15. AN OLD-SAXON Chronicle in Rhyme of the year 1216, published in J. G. Leuckfeld's *Antiquitates Gandersh.* in *Leibnitii Scriptorum Rerum Brunsv.*, and in Harenberg *Historia Gandersh.* with the following title, "Battle of Henry I. the Saxon, against the Huns."

Na by der Oveker lag koning Hinrik :  
Up hôv he sek an der naten nagt alse ein dāgen ;  
He en shuwede düsternisse nog den rāgen,  
Dog folgeden öme kume halv de dār waren.—*Scheller*, p. 9.

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Near by the shore lay King Henry,  
Exposed to the wet night as a hero ;  
He did not shun darkness nor the rain,  
But scarcely half those who were there followed him.

16. AN ALLEGORICAL Old-Saxon Poem, on love and fidelity, of the year 1231. Published in Eschenburg's *Denkmale altdeut. Dichtkunst*, Berlin, 1792.

## FIDELITY.

Mine truwe folget or alleine.  
Fôr allen frouwen is se here,  
Ik wil nemandes syn wān ere.  
Gôd geve or sulven sinen sāgen,  
Unde dusend āngele, de or plāgen.—*Scheller*, p. 13.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

My fidelity follows her alone.  
Above all ladies she is noble,  
I will be nobody's but hers.  
May God give her his blessing,  
And a thousand angels attend her.

17. THE PRIVILEGE conferred upon the citizens of Itzehoe in Holstein, in the year 1260, by Count John and Gerhard of Holstein, about the Staple-right, from Westphalen's Monumenta Inedita, &c. vol. iv., and Halthaus's Glossarium, under the word *Stapel*, p. 1730.

Dat alle de Schiphern—ere kopenschop schullen affleggen vnde beden den Borgeren vnde Gesten to Itseho de to verkopende.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

That all the shippers shall deposit and offer their merchandise to the burghers and guests of Itzehoe to sale.

18. THE CATELNBURG SONG, made in 1350, on the rebuilding of the convent of that name, published in Letzner's Chronica of Dassel and Eimbeck, vol. ii.

THE CATELNBURG SONG.

Dat kloster ward gebuwet fyn  
Edt giff nu einen nien scyn,  
Help Godt van Himelricke,  
Dat wol geraden ore swyn  
Vnnd werden wedder ricke.—*Scheller*, p. 36.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The cloister was built fine,  
It gives now a new shine;  
God help from heaven on high,  
That prosper well their swine,  
And so grow rich thereby.

19. A LOW-GERMAN translation of the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis of the 14th century, published in E. Nyerup's Specim. Literat. Teuton. p. 446—454.

Dit buk is den vngheerden bereyt,  
Vnde het en spiegel der mynsliken salicheit,  
Dar in mag man prouen, dor wat sake  
Got den mynschen wolde maken,  
Unde wo de mynsche vordomet wart,  
Unde wo dat god wedder vmme heft ghekart.  
Lucifer houarde tegen gode synen heylant,  
Dar vmme warp he ene in dat afgrunde altohant.  
*Kinderling*, p. 296.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This book is for the unlearned prepared,  
And is called a mirror of human happiness,  
Therein may one learn, by what means  
God would make man,  
And how man was condemned,  
And how God again that has changed.  
Lucifer boasted against God his Saviour,  
Therefore threw he him into the gulph instantly.



LOW-GERMAN—LIFE OF THE VIRGIN MARY, A.D. 1474. lxxxvii

20. A JOURNEY to the Holy Land made in the year 1356, written in Low-Saxon probably by Ludolfs, and copied from a MS. in 1471, by Nicholas Culenborch. The MS. in possession of Kinderling.

In allen (guden) Dingen de eyn mynsche deyt edder wil vullen bringhen, schal dar tho bidden bevoren god, de den mynschen heft vterkoren, so blift dat warck un verloren.—*Kinderling*, p. 341.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

In all good things which a man does or will perform, he shall before pray to God, who has chosen man, then this work will not be lost.

21. A LOW-SAXON epitaph on the Duke Adolph of Sleswick and Holstein, in the year 1459. In Arnkiel's *Cimbrischen Heidenthum* (Cimbric Paganism), vol. iii. p. 400.

Da man schref ein Ring von der Taschen (cio) ;  
Und veer Hängen van einer Flaschen, (cccc)  
Vief Duven Föt vnd negen I (xxxxxxxxxxxx)  
Dar denk man Hartoch Adolf by,  
Twischen Barber vnde Niclas Dagen,  
O weh der jammerliken Klagen !  
Do ward manch Og gewenet roth  
Wol um des edlen Försten Dod.—*Kinderling*, p. 158.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As men wrote a ring of a pocket (cio)  
And four hangers (handles) of a flask, (cccc)  
Five doves feet and nine I (xxxxxxxxxxxx)  
Thereby think men on Duke Adolf,  
Between Barbara and St. Nicholas days (Dec. 4.)  
Alas for the grievous sorrows !  
When many an eye was red with weeping  
For the noble Prince's death.

22. THE LIFE of the holy Virgin Mary, from a MS. of the year 1474, in the Low-Saxon dialect, in possession of Kinderling, partly published in Adelung's *Magazine for the German Language*, vol. ii. No. I. p. 63, and in the *Deutsches Museum*, Oct. 1788, p. 340.

THE VIRGIN MARY.

Se was de schoneste aller wyue  
Se was schone wyt vnde blanck,  
Se was nicht kort, to mate lanck,  
Ore Hende weren wyt gevar  
Ane aller hande wandels gar,  
Gel vnde goltvar was er har.—*Kinderling*, p. 343.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

She was the most beautiful of all wives.  
She was fine white and blank.  
She was not short, (but) moderately lank.  
Her hands were of a white appearance,  
Entirely without any kind of defect,  
Yellow and of a gold colour was her hair.

23. A BIBLE printed at Cologne, 1480, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hort, de dar seyet, de is uitgegaen to seyen. En̄ do he seyede, dat eyn vyl by den wech. en̄ de vogel des hemels quemen en̄ eten dat.

24. A BIBLE printed at Lubeck, 1494, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horet. seet de dar seyet is vtghegan to seyende. vñ do he seyede. dath ene vyl by dē wech. vñ de voghele des hemmels quemen vñ eten dat.

25. MIRROR for the Laymen (*Speygel der Leyen*), printed at Lubeck, 1496. This work is quoted in Brun's *Old Platt-Ger. Poems*, Berlin, 1798.

Der leyn speygel heft hyr eyn ende,  
Den les gherne in desseme elende  
Uppe dat god dy syne gnade sende,  
Vn eynt leste dyme sele entfange in syne hende.  
De dyt boek leeth maken. vnde ok de dar inne lesen,  
Leue here god wyl den io gnedig wesen. Amen.

Anno dm. mcccxcvi, Lubeck.—*Scheller*, p. 107.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The laick mirror has here an end,  
Read it willingly in this distress  
That God to thee his blessing send,  
And at last thy soul receive into his hand.  
(He) who this book made and also those who read in it,  
Dear Lord God, be merciful to them. Amen.

Anno Domini 1496, Lubeck.

26. REINEKE VOS,\* an allegorical and satirical Poem in the Low-Saxon dialect, by Hinreck van Alkmar, founded and for the greater part literally translated from the Flemish original of Willem van Utenhoven. The first edition of this Low-Saxon poem was printed at Lubeck, 1498. In the years 1517 and 1522, two other editions accompanied with remarks were published by Nicholas Baumann, and printed by Lewis Dietz at Rostock. All the numerous subsequent editions are founded on these three.

Dat êrste bôk.

Dat êrste kapittel.

Wo de louwe, konnink aller deren, lêt ûtkrejêren unde vasten vrede ûtropen unde lêt beden allen deren to synem hove to komen.

It geschach up enen pinkstedach,  
dat men de wolde un̄ velde sach  
grone stân mit lôf un̄ gras,  
un̄ mannich vogel vrolik was  
mit sange in hagen un̄ up bomen ;  
de krûde sproten un̄ de blomen,  
de wol rôken hier un̄ dâr :

\* See Netherland, or Holland, VI. § 17, and High-German, X. § 56, 57.



de dach was schone, dat weder klâr.  
 Nobel de konnink van allen deren  
 hêlt hof un lêt den ûtkrejêren  
 syn lant dorch over al.  
 dâr quemen vele heren mit grotem schal,  
 ôk quemen to hove vele stolter gesellen,  
 de men nicht alle konde tellen :  
 Lûtke de krôn un Marquart de hegger,  
 ja, desse weren dâr alle degger ;  
 wente de konnink mit synen heren  
 mênde to holden hof mit eren,  
 mit vrouden un mit grotem love,  
 un hadde vorbodet dâr to hove  
 alle de dere grôt un klene  
 sunder Reinken den vos allêne.  
 he hadde in dem hof so vele misdân,  
 dat he dâr nicht en dorste komen noch gân.  
 de quât deit, de schuwet gêrn dat licht,  
 also dede ôk Reinke de bousewicht,  
 he schuwede sere des konninges hof,  
 darin he hadde sêr kranken lof.

*Reineke Vos*, p. 1.\*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The First Book.

The First Chapter.

How the lion, king of all animals, ordered to be proclaimed and published a fast peace, and commanded all animals to come to his court.

It happened on a Whitsunday,  
 That men saw the woods and fields  
 Green, standing with leaves and grass,  
 And many a fowl joyful was,  
 With song in hedges and on trees ;  
 The herbs and the blooms sprouted,  
 Which well perfumed here and there :  
 The day was fine, the weather clear.  
 Nobel the king of all beasts  
 Held a court, and had it proclaimed  
 Throughout his land every where.  
 There came many lords with great noise  
 Also came to the court many stately fellows  
 Whom men could not all tell.  
 Lutke the crane, and Marquart the magpie,  
 Yes, these were there altogether ;  
 For the king, with his lords,  
 Meant to hold court with splendour,  
 With rejoicing and with great honour,  
 And had summoned there to the court,

\* *Reineke Vos*. Nach der Lübecker ausgabe vom jahre, 1498. Mit einleitung, glossar und anmerkungen von Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Breslau, 1834.

All the beasts great and small  
 Except Renard the fox alone.  
 He had at court so much misdane  
 That he there durst not go or come.  
 Who does a wrong shuns much the light,  
 So did Renard, the wicked wight,  
 He shunned much the king's court  
 Wherein he had a sad report.

27. THE BOOK of the holy Gospels, Lessons, Prophets, and Epistles,  
 &c. Brunswick, 1506, fol.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. He ghink vth de dar seyede sin saet vñ do he seyede do vil des sades ein deel bi dē wech vñ wart ghetreden van den luden vnd de voghele des hēmels ethen yd vp.

28. A BIBLE printed at Halberstadt, 1522, fol.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Horet, seet, de dar seyete, ys uthgegan tho seyende. Und do he seyede, dat eyn veyl by den wech, und de voghele des hymels quemen, und eten dat.

29. THE NEW TESTAMENT, printed at Cologne, 1525.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Hoort toe, siet, het ginck een Saeyman wt om te saeyen. Ende het gescyede als hi saeyde dat Saet, dat somige viel by den Wech, doen quamen die Vogelen onder den Hemel, ende aten dat op.

30. A BIBLE—Lübeck, 1533, fol.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Höret tho. sêth, Ein sâdtseyer ginck vth tho seyende. Vnde ydt begaff syck, jn dem alse he seyede, vell etlick an den wech: do quemen de vögel vnder den hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

31. BUGENHAGEN's Bible, Magdeburgh, 1578.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Höret tho. Seet, Eyn Saedtseyer gynck vth tho seyende, Vnde ydt begaff sick, yn deme alse he seyede, vell etlyck an den Wech, Do quemen de Vögele vnder dem Hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

*Low-German Dialects.*

32. The following are specimens of the provincial dialects, spoken in Low or North-Germany, as collected and written down in 1827.

33. The provincial dialect spoken about *Nienburg*, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Hört to: Seeth En Seyer günk ut to seyen. Un et begaff sick, unner't Seyen vull etlick an de Wech, do kemen de Vägels unner'n Himmel un fretent up.

34. PLATT-GER. dialect spoken about *Hanover*, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Härt tau, et gunk ein Sägemann ut, tau sägen. Und et begaf seck, weil hei sögte, fellen edliche Kören en den Weg; da keimen dei Vögeln under dem Himmel und fratten sei up.

35. PLATT-GER. dialect of the Old Mark of *Brandenburg*, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Horch tau, et gink en Buër up't Feld tum Seén. Un (et begaf sick) indem hê seété, föhl wat an der Side (oder: ob de Halve); da kamen de Vögel von Himmel (oder: von boben) un fratent up.

36. PLATT-GER. dialect of *Hamburgh*, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Hör't to: Een Buhr güng ut, sien Saat to say'n: As hê nu say't, full een Deel von de Saat by den Wegg, un wurr von de Vögel unnern Himmel oppfrêten.



37. BRUNSWICK dialect, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Höret tau! Süh et gung en Saiemann ut to saien, Un et begaf sik, bi den Saien, fell wat an den Weg; do kaimen de Vöggel under den Himmel un freiten et up.

38. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERRIN dialect, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Hüret to: Sü, dâr gink een Sajer uut, to sajen. Un et begav sik, as he sajete, feel weck (wat) an de Straat, dâr kemen de Vâgel unner den Hewen, un freten't upp.

VI.—THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.\*

1. Holland† is as remarkable for its origin, as for the intellectual energy of its inhabitants. About fifty years before the christian era, Cæsar speaks

\* The author has been very anxious to be correct. He has generally cited his authorities, and to secure as much accuracy as possible, he has consulted his friends, amongst whom he ought to mention Professor Siegenbeek, with gratitude, for his kindness in correcting the manuscript. Those who wish for more minute information on the Dutch language and literature, will find ample information in the following works:—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, door *Professor M. Siegenbeek*, 8vo. Haarlem, 1826.—*J. de 'S Gravenweert, Essai sur l' Histoire de la Littérature Neerlandaise*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1830.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche tale*, door *Professor A. Ypey*, 2 vols. 8vo. Utrecht, 1812-1832.—*Collot d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetenschappen*, 6 vols. Hague, 1824-1833.—*Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst*, door *J. de Vries*, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden*, door *N. G. van Kampen*, 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1821-1826.—*Biographisch, Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichters*, door *P. G. Witsen Geysbeek*, 6 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1821-1827.—*Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche Tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1819.—*Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1824.—*Batavian Anthology*, by *John Bowring* and *Harry S. van Dyk*, 12mo. London, 1824.—*Sketch of the Language and Literature of Holland*, by *John Bowring*, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1829.—*Van Wijn's Huiszittend Leven*; also *van Wijn's Historische en Letterkundige Avondstonden*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1800.—*Aenleiding tot de Kennisse van het Verhevene Deel der Nederduitsche Sprake*, door *Lambert ten Kate*, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1723.

† The name of Holland, as Mr. Halbertsma observes, is not heard of before the eleventh century [1064]. The meaning of Holland exactly suits the *fenny* and *boggy* soil which it designates. The oldest Dutch authors write it *ollant*. Thus *Maerlant* says—

“Doe wart coninc Loduwike  
Karel die caluwe, die wel geraecte,  
Die eerst graue jn ollant maecte.”

Vol. iii. p. 13, v. 8.

And again, “Comes de Ollandia,” a *Count of Holland*. See Huydecoper on Melis Stoke, vol. i. p. 524. Look for this word in the *Teuthonista* of van der Schueren, and you will find “Beven daveren als eyn ollant, *Scatere*,” tremble under the feet as a marshy ground.

The word *ol*, in the sense of *dirty* or *glutinous matter*, *mud*, does not appear in Anglo-Saxon, but it is found in a derived signification. *Ol*, occasionally changed to *hol*, signifies *calumnia*. *Wachtendonck*, in his *Rhyme Chronicle*, observes:

“Hollant, een nieuwe naem, die schijnt 't lant te passen,  
Alsoo het meest bestaet in veenen en moerassen.”

*Matthæus de Nobilitate*, p. 50.

of the *Batavi*,\* the first inhabitants on record, as being located towards the mouths of the Rhine, between the Whaal,† the most southerly stream of the Rhine, and the other branches to the north: thus the dominions of the Batavi appear to have extended from Dordrecht to about Haarlem. The country is generally low and marshy, and seems formed or enriched by the alluvial deposits brought down by the various streams into which the Rhine was divided as it approached the sea. Pliny, the naturalist, about a century after Cæsar, gives a minute description of it as a land, where “the ocean pours in its flood twice every day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or the sea.”‡ The genius and industry of men have prevailed. The Hollanders or Dutch have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep; and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care, and industry, necessary first to raise, and then keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant the raging sea, has educated a people, adventurous, brave, and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the first rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting,§ but for the finest specimens of the art: they were also the inventors of printing,|| painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, the microscope, &c.

\* *Bataver* is thought by many to be contracted from *Bat-auwers*, that is, *inhabitants of good or fruitful land*, from *bat*, bet *good* (still found in *beter*), and *auwe ground or country*. It is supposed that the name is preserved in a part of Gelderland, the *Betuwe fruitful country*, in opposition to *Veluwe bad land*, from *vale falling, defective*, and *ouwe land, country*.—*Hist. of Dut. Language*, by Ypey.

† Cæsar's Comment. lib. iv. 10.

‡ Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xvi.

§ By John van Eyck, better known by the name of John of Bruges, in 1410. *Korte levensschets der Graaven van Holland*, door *Ludolf Smids*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

|| At Haarlem, by *Laurence Koster*, about 1423. His real name was *Lourens Janszoon Koster*, a celebrated citizen of Haarlem, born about 1370. He was treasurer of the city, and held other important offices. I once thought that Gutenberg of Mayence was the inventor of printing in 1440, (*Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr.* p. 16); but every impartial person, upon a close investigation of the evidence produced in recent works, must ascribe the honour of the invention to Koster. Ample proof will be found in *Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem, 1816*, bij *Loosjes*. *Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetijde van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 en 11 Julij 1823*, bijeenverzameld door *Vincent Loosjes*, te Haarlem 1824. Mr. *Jacobus Scheltema's* geschied en Letterkundig Mengelwerk, vol. v. vi. One authority, among many others, is so strong in favour of Holland, that it cannot be omitted. A German chronicle of the year 1499, acknowledges that though Mayence improved the art, it was first known in Holland. “Item wie wail die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz, als vursz up die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebrucht wirt, so is doch die eyrste vurbyldung vonden in Hollant uyss den Donaten, die daeselfst vur der tzyt gedrukt syn. Ind van ind uyss den is genomen dat begynne der vursz kunst. Ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden, dan die selve manier was, und ye langer ye mere kunstlicher wurden.” Item, though this art was found (out) as aforesaid at Mayence, in that manner in which it is now commonly practised, yet the first idea was taken in Holland from the Donates which were there published before that time. And from and out of them is taken the beginning of the aforesaid art. And is much more masterly and neatly performed than the former manner was, and the longer (it has continued) the more perfect it has become.—*Cronica van der hilliger stat v Coellē*. Gedrukt te Keulen, by *Johannes Koelhoff*, in den jare 1499. *Gedenkschriften van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst*, p. 437.





2. This small country has had more than its share of eminent men. It has produced an *Erasmus*, a *Vossius*, *Lipsius*, *Junius*, *Grotius*, *Heinsius*, *Rubens*, *van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Boerhave*, *van Lennep*, and *Bilderdyk*. *Ten Kate* developed the grammatical principles which have been so fully and ably illustrated by Dr. J. Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*. Let it also be ever remembered that this land of freedom has not only fostered native talent, but supported and encouraged it wherever it was found. Here *Linnæus* formed and matured his *Systema Naturæ*: here *Haller* studied, *Descartes* first received encouraging support, and at Gouda *Locke* finished his immortal work on *Human Understanding*. From Holland also has flowed a stream of classical erudition, conveyed in pure Latinity, and benefited the whole of Europe by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the *Elzevirs*, *Wetsteins*, and other eminent printers. While, for their skill in the learned languages, their classical scholars have acquired European fame, the native tongue, which informed the mind and warmed the heart of the Hollander, has been either entirely unknown or disregarded by other nations, though it is a language of Teutonic origin, and well deserves the attention of the philologist, being one of the purest, most nervous, and expressive of the Gothic root.

3. We have no evidence of the language which was spoken by the Batavi in Cæsar's time, but, as they were a German race, it must have had a Teutonic origin. That this language has undergone some mutations, will be evident from a very short view of the political changes which have taken place. Such changes as affected the language arose from tribes of Teutonic origin; their language, therefore, was only altered by some small dialectic variations, and still remained Teutonic.

4. The *Batavi* were allies of the Romans, who constantly eulogize Batavian bravery and fidelity; but about the end of the 3rd century the Batavi were much oppressed by other Gothic nations, as the Saxons, Salian Franks, and other hordes, which forcibly obtained the settlements of the Batavi. Thus the country became inhabited by a mixture of Germanic tribes,\* which were subject to the Francic power till the time of Charlemagne and his sons.

Vincent Loosjes, Haarlem, 1824. A learned Italian, Tommaso Tonelli of Florence, after visiting Holland, and making minute and personal inquiries concerning the discovery of printing, unhesitatingly declares that the invention must be ascribed to Lawrence Koster.—*Antologia di Firenze*, Vol. 41, Jan.—April, 1831.

\* That the present Dutch are descended from the Batavi, is the opinion of some learned Dutch authors, such as Erasmus, Junius, Dousa, Grotius, and Scriverius. Grotius asserts boldly, [*De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ*, c. iii. ad finem,] that the ever-succeeding invaders of the *Insula Batavorum* were swallowed up in the bulk of the Batavian population, and that of course the present Dutch are the genuine offspring of the Batavians. Such was the importance of the Batavian support, that even the insurrection of the Batavi under Civilis could not prevent their restoration to the friendship of the proud conquerors of the world. As long as their name appears in history, the Batavi were the allies of the Romans. But that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Batavi, is still a controverted point; for the Batavians were exhausted by the never-ceasing levies of troops, and by the bloody battles of the Romans, often decided by Batavian valour, and being the last supports of the tottering

5. These pagan inhabitants and the Friesians did not listen to the preaching of the Francic monks. The Anglo-Saxons being more allied to the old Dutch, their missionaries had greater success. *Willibrord*,\* with eleven Anglo-Saxon associates, in A.D. 692, left England, as missionaries to Heligoland, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, &c. They were countenanced by Pepin, Duke of the Franks.† Willibrord exerted himself so much, and was so successful, that he became the first bishop of Utrecht in A.D. 697.‡

6. In the 10th century this country had its own particular sovereigns, known by the name of Counts. *Diederik*§ was the first raised to the dignity of Count of Holland, in A.D. 903. There was a succession of thirty-six Counts, till *Philip II.* king of Spain in 1581, who was the last Count.|| *Philip*, being a bigoted catholic, and infringing the rights of Holland and the neighbouring states, *Holland*, united with four other provinces, at Utrecht in 1579, to resist the Spanish oppression. Soon after, in 1581, two other states joined, and constituted *The Seven United Provinces*, which solemnly renounced the authority of *Philip*. *William*, Prince of Orange and Nassau, first held the dignity as Stadtholder under the authority of *Philip*. After the rejection of *Philip*, *William* was to be made Count of Holland: all preliminary steps were taken, and there was nothing wanted but the solemn inauguration, when he was assassinated at Delft in 1584. His sons, *Maurice* and *Frederic Henry*, held the dignity

empire, they were crushed and almost annihilated by its downfall. The Germanic crowds of Saxons, Franks, and Cauchi, rushing on the borders of the Roman empire, could not suffer these *socii*, these *amici et sodales populi Romani*, to dwell with them on the same spot. Afterwards the *Insula Batavorum* is reported to be inhabited by the Franks, and the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned again in all the changes their country underwent. In succeeding periods the *Insula Batavorum* was occupied by the *Chamari*; [A.D. 287], by the *Salii* [A.D. 358], shortly after by the *Guadi* (read perhaps *Cauchi*) and in the reports of the battles of the Romans against these invaders, or of the invaders against each other, the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned. *Eumenius* states, that towards the end of the third century, the *Insula Batavorum* was possessed by Francic tribes. At last, about A.D. 470, the name of *Batavi* disappears for ever from history, and on this period it is justly observed by the Dutch historian *Wagenaar*, "This nation (the *Batavi*) seems to have been partly slain in the Roman armies, partly transplanted by the Romans, partly killed by foreign adventurers, or drawn away from their native soil, and partly blended amongst the Franks, the Saxons, and the Friesians, so as soon to obliterate even their name in this country." Now if the *Batavi* were extinguished in the fifth century, it will be difficult to discover much of Batavian blood in those who occupy their territories in the nineteenth century. See *Wagenaar Vaderlandsche historie*, tom. i. p. 243, 244, 251, 295, 296. *Nalezingen op de Nederlandsche Geschiedenis*, tom. i. p. 93, 97. Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van Gelderland door W. A. van Spaan, tom. iii. p. 2. *Eumenius Paganus Constant.* August. c. v. *Leibnitz rerum Brunswicensium Scriptores*, i. 26.—The substance of this note is taken from a communication of the Rev. J. H. Halbertama; it rests on his authority and the authors he has quoted.

\* Alcuin. Vita Willibr. Die sprachen der Germanen von Dr. T. G. Radlof, p. 4.

† Advenissent ad Pippinum Ducem Francorum, *Bd.* v. 10, 11; *Sm.* p. 192, 9.

‡ Historia Episcopatum Federati Belgii, utpote Metropolitanum Ultrajectini, &c. folio, Antverpiæ, 1755, p. 1.

§ Some refer the origin of the Counts of Holland to the time of Charlemagne, *Holland* being one of the feudal grants of this emperor. "Noverint universi, quod serenissimus Dominus Rex Albertus Romanorum semper invictus, vacantem *Hollandie Principatum*, quam *Carolus Imperator olim magnus Theodorico* (Diederik) Comiti concessit in beneficium feudale, tam jure, quam gladio ad Sacrum Romanum intendit revocare imperium. *Trithemius Chr. Hirsung.* ad a. 1300. *Struvii Corpus Hist. Germaniæ, Periodus nona*, § 8, note 33, vol. i. p. 574.

|| Smids's *Graven van Holland*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

of Stadtholder in succession till 1647, when William II. son of Frederic Henry, was invested with this authority.

7. The Stadtholder fled in 1795, and Holland became a more democratic republic. In 1806, Lewis Buonaparte, by the powerful influence of his brother Napoleon, was proclaimed King of Holland. This prince abdicated in 1810, and Holland was united to the French empire. In 1815, Belgium was joined to Holland, and the Prince of Orange Nassau was inaugurated King of the Netherlands under the name of William I. Belgium revolted in 1830.

From these political changes the language, especially in early times, must have been affected. A few specimens will best show the mutations and the progress of the Dutch tongue; but, before these are introduced, a few remarks upon its nature and character may not be useless.

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the Dutch language,\* is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic. It has great compositive power; all technical terms, which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object which it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to the present English.† There is, however, a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Take as instances a Dutch proverb, and a short extract from *Spiegel*.

## A DUTCH PROVERB.

“Als de wyn is in de man,  
Is de wysheid in de kan.”

—TUINMAN'S *Sprkw. Nalz.* p. 19.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

As (*when*) the wine is in the man,  
Is the wisdom in the can.—*Bowring.*

“Parnassus is te wijd; hier is geen Helicon,  
Maar duinen, bosch en beek, een lucht, een zelfde zon,  
Dit water, dit land, beek, veld, stroom en boomgodinnen,  
Met magteloose liefd wij hartelijk beminnen.”

—*Hartspiegel*, I. 127—130.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Parnassus is too wide; here is no Helicon,  
But downs, wood, and beck, one air, one selfsame sun,  
This water, this land, beck, field, stream, and wood-goddesses,  
With mightless love we heartily admire.‡

\* I cannot omit a remark on the importance of language, in designating the mental powers of a nation, written by a learned and truly patriotic Dutchman. “Elk volk hecht prijs aan het eigendommelijke van zijn karakter, aan hetgeen, waarin het zijne zedelijke waarde, het uitmuntende van zijne verstandsvermogens acht te bestaan; het moet dus, bij wettig gevolg, belang in die Taal stellen, welke het van alle volken onderscheidt.”—*Collot d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetensch.* iii. bl. 9.

† Astronomy is in Dutch *sterrekunde*, from *ster* a *star*, *kunde* *knowledge, science*; or *hemel-loopkunde*, from *hemel* *heaven*, *loop* a *course*, *kunde* *science*.—*Taalkunde* *grammar*, from *taal* *language*, *kunde* *science*.—*Telkunst* *arithmetic*, from *tel* a *number*, *kunst* *science, art*.—*Aardrijkskunde* *geography*, from *aarde* *earth*, *rijk* *realm*, *kunde* *science*, &c.

‡ *Bowring's Batavian Anthology*, 12mo. London, 1834, from which interesting little work these translations and some other poetic versions are taken.

9. The correct and emphatic version of the Scriptures, which owes its origin to the Synod of Dordrecht 1618—1619, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of this translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian.

10. The earlier the specimens of the Teutonic languages, the more striking are their affinity and analogy, which prove that they originally sprung from one source. The oldest compositions in Dutch are very similar to Low-German (*Platt-Deutsch*.)

THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE is taken from a translation of the Psalms made about A.D. 800. These Low-German Psalms, written in the time of the dynasty of Charlemagne, were published for the first time by F. H. von der Hagen Breslaw, 1816.\* The manuscript of this translation is first mentioned in a letter of Lipsius to his friend Schottius, at Antwerp, dated Louvain, January 14th, 1599.† Professor A. Ypey of Groningen claims this fragment as a specimen of the old Low-German or Dutch. (*Nederduitsch*.)‡

PSALM lvi. 2—5.

2. Ginathi mi got ginathi mi. uuanda an thi gitruot sila min. In an scado fitheraco thinro sal ic gitruon untis farliet unreht.

3. Ruopen sal ik te gode hoista. got thia uuala dida mi.

4. Sanda fan himele in ginereda mi. gaf'an bismere te tradon mi.

5. Santa got ginatha sina in uuarheit sina. in generida sela mina fan mitton uuelpo leono. slip ik gidruouit. Kint manno tende iro geuuepene in sceifte. in tunga iro suert scarp.

THE SAME IN MODERN DUTCH.

2. Begnadig mij, God! Begnadig mij; want op U vertrouwt mijne ziel. En in de schaduw uwer vederen zal ik vertrouwen tot dat het onregt moge voorbijgaan.

3. Roepen zal ik tot den hoogsten God, God die mij wel deed.

4. Hij zond van den hemel en verlost mij; Hij gaf aan den smaad over, die mij vertraden.

5. God zond zijne genade en waarheid; en Hij verlost mijne ziel van het midden der leeuwen welpen. Ik sliep ongerust. Kinderen der menschen; hunne tanden (waren) wapenen en schichten en hunne tong een scherp zwaard.

11. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may, especially in its earliest form, be considered the same language. In the thirteenth century, because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words, this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated Flemish. Even at the present day Flemish appears to be nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.

\* Niederdeutsche Psalmen aus der Karolinger Zeit, zum ersten mahl herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen, 8vo. Breslau, 1816.

† Opera omnia Justi Lipsii, vol. ii. p. 986, Vesaliæ, 1675.

‡ A. de Jager, Taalkundig Magazijn, No. I. p. 65, Rotterdam, 1833.

12. A LITERAL COPY OF THE CHARTER OF BRUSSELS in A.D. 1229, from the Book of Privileges, called the Book with the Hairs (*Boek met den Hairen*) from *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819—1824.

"Ic heinric bi der gratien goeds hertoghe van Brabant, Ende ic heinric sijn oudste sone wi doen u cont dit gheschifte allen dengenen die nu syn ende die nacomende sijn. dat wi overmids vroeden rade onser mannen en der scepenen en der gesworne van bruesele desen coren hebben geset binnen Bruesele bi trouwen en de bi eede onser manne ende gemeinleec den poerteren van Bruesele Desen core te houden om gemeine orbore ende vordane meer in deser manieren."—WILLEMS' *Verhandeling*, p. 133.

MODERN DUTCH.

"Ik Hendrik, bij de gratie Gods, hertog van Brabant, en ik Hendrik, zijn oudste zoon, wij doen u weten dit geschrift aan al degenen, die nu zijn, en die nakomende zijn, dat wij, ten gevolgen van wijzen raad onzer mannen en der schepenen en der gezworenen van Brussel, deze keuren hebben gezet binnen Brussel door trouw en door ede onzer mannen, en gemeenlijk de Poorteren (*Burgers*) van Brussel deze keuren te houden tot algemeen gemak en voortaan meer op deze wijze."

LITERAL ENGLISH.

"I Henry, by the grace of God, Duke of Brabant, and I Henry, his eldest son, we make (to) you known this writing to all those who now are, and who are to come, that we, in consequence of the wise counsel of our men, and of the sheriffs, and of the sworn of Brussels, these statutes have established in Brussels through the fidelity and oath of our men, and commonly the citizens (*Burghers*) of Brussels these statutes to keep, for general convenience, and for the future more in this wise."

13. *Reinaert de Vos*, an allegorical and satirical poem, is one of the most popular works ever published. The story soon spread over the whole of Europe, by translations into almost every language. The poem was first written in the old *Flemish* dialect, affording a fine and very early specimen of the language. The Flemish manuscript is undoubtedly the original of which the famous *Low-Saxon Reineke Vos*, published at Lubeck, 1498, is a free translation. The old prose editions of *Reineke Vos*, printed at *Gouda*, 1479, and *Delft*, 1485, appear to be only a negligent translation of the Flemish poem, even preserving, in many instances, the metre and rhyme of the original. The English version, by *William Caxton*, 1481, was made from the *Delft* edition. By the indefatigable researches of Mr. J. F. Willems, it appears that the first part of the Flemish *Reinaert* was written about 1150, and by recent inquiries, as well as by the preface to his modernized Flemish *Reinaert de Vos naer de oudste beryming*, Eecloo, 1834, it is concluded that *Willem van Utenhoven*, a priest of Aerdenburg, was the real author\* of the second

\* *Madok* was not the author, for the name of such a writer cannot be found. In the passage where *Madok* occurs, it cannot be the name of a man; for, as *Maerlant* observes, it merely designates a poem, (*Hoffmann's Horæ Belg.* i. 21, by the fertile and learned writer

part which was composed about the year 1250. Jacob van Maerlant, the father of the Flemish chroniclers and poets, so early as 1270, complains of the alterations and additions made by copyists of *Reinaert's boerden, merry jests and tricks*.

14. That some of the materials of this fine poem are taken from French works, is confessed by Willem van Utenhoven himself:

Daerom dedi de vite soeken,  
Ende heeftse uten walschen boeken  
In dietsche aldus begonnen.— *Willems' Pref.* p. xiv. l. 7.

Therefore did he the tricks (*of the fox*) seek,  
And has them out of Welsh (*foreign*) books  
In Dutch thus begun.

15. There have been many editions of this work. We have the erudite volume of Reinardus Vulpes, *Carmen epicum seculis ix et xii conscriptum*, ad fidem Codd. MSS. edidit et adnotationibus illustravit Franciscus Josephus Mone, *Stuttgartiæ et Tubingæ*, 1832; also Mr. O. M. Meon's highly interesting edition of nearly all the parts of the fables and tales of the Fox, treated by *Piere de St. Cloud, Richard de Lison, Marie de France, &c.* which appeared under the title *Le Roman du Renard*, publié d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi des XIII. XIV. et XV. siècles, *Paris*, 1826, chez Treuttel et Würz, 4 vols. 8vo. avec figures. The indefatigable researches of the learned Professor J. Grimm are published under the title *Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, These and other numerous editions, as well as the complaint of Waltherus de Coinsi, Prior of Vic sur Aisne in his *Louanges de nostre Dame*, and *Miracles de la Vierge*, that Renard was preferred to the reading of legends, sufficiently show how many pens it has occupied, and at what an early period this celebrated poem served for entertainment and instruction. A slight comparison of all these productions with the Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* must lead to the conviction, that whatever use its author may have made of the works of his predecessors, he has far surpassed them all, and has composed a work fully deserving the praises which the most competent judges have bestowed upon it. It is important both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in the old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its orders, states, conditions, passions, and characters, in an easy

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, to whom we are indebted for a very correct edition of *Reineke Vos*, from the Lubeck edition of 1498, with a valuable glossary). Besides, the article *de* is never used before Dutch proper names. That all may judge for themselves, the passage is here cited:—

“Willem die Madok maecte  
Daer hi dicken omme waecte  
Hem vernoide so haerde  
Dat die geeste van Reinaerde  
Niet te recht en es geschreven.”

*Willems' Reinaert de Vos*, p. XIII.

“Willem, who wrote (made) Madok,  
About which he was much awake,  
Annoyed himself so much  
That the actions of Reinaerde  
Were not correctly written.”



and flowing versification, in a rich, powerful, and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.

16. Professor Grimm's invaluable Reinhart Fuchs is a rich mine of philology, history, and general information, that cannot fail to revive a love for the old Dutch or Flemish, which, notwithstanding all endeavours to suppress it, has still preserved its pristine vigour and strength. In the present age, the Flemish owes much to the patriotic feeling and well-directed energy of a native Fleming, *J. F. Willems, Esq.* whose exertions are above all praise.\*

17. The first example is taken from *Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, printed from the Codex Comburgensis, an old Flemish manuscript preserved at Stuttgart. There is still a manuscript of it at Antwerp; there was also one at Amsterdam, which a few years ago was sold to an Englishman.† The other example is taken from the *modernised Flemish edition by J. F. Willems*, 12mo. Eecloo, 1834. These may serve to show the great affinity of the Flemish dialect with the English:

## OLD FLEMISH.

Het was in enen pinxen daghe,  
dat bede bosch ende haghe  
met groenen loveren waren bevaen.  
Nobel die coninc hadde ghedaen  
sin hof craieren over al,  
dat hi waende, hadde hīs gheval,  
houden ten wel groten love.  
Doe quamen tes coninx hove  
alle die diere, grôt ende clene,  
sonder vōs Reinaert allene.  
hi hadde te hove so vele mesdaen,  
dat hire niet dorste gaen :  
die hem besculdich kent, onsiet.  
also was Reinaerde ghesiet :  
ende hier omme scuwedi sconinx hof,  
daer hi in hadde cranken lof.

*Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, p. 116.

## MODERNISED FLEMISH VERSION.

'T was omtrent de Sinxendagen.  
Over bosschen over hagen  
Hing het groene lenteloof.  
Koning Nobel riep ten hoov'

\* Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche tael en letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provincien der Nederlanden, *J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819.*—*Willems' over de hollandsche en vlaemsche schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, 8vo.*

† Mr. Heber at whose sale, as I am informed by the friendly communication of Mr. Willems, it was purchased by the Belgian government, and it is now printing under the learned and judicious superintendence of Mr. Willems. A warm interest for the early literature of the Belgians has recently been revived, not only by the publications of Mr. Willems, but by Theophilus, a Flemish poem of the 14th century, and other pieces, just published by Mr. Blommaert of Ghent.

Al wie hy, om hof te houden,  
 Roepen kon uit veld en wouden.  
 Vele dieren kwamen daer,  
 Groot en klein, een bonte schaar.  
 Reinaert Vos, vol slimme treken,  
 Bleef alleen het hof ontweken ;  
 Want hy had te veel misdaen  
 Om er heen te durven gaen.  
 Die zich schuldig kent wil vluchten.  
 Reinaert had er veel te duchten ;  
 Daerom schuwde hy het hof,  
 En dit bracht hem kranken lof.— *Willems*, p. 1.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

It was upon a Whitsunday,  
 When over hedge and bush so gay  
 Waved the greeny leaves of spring.  
 At the command of Nobel, king,  
 To his court they did convene  
 All whom he did faithful ween,  
 Bowing with submission true.  
 Then to the royal court there drew  
 All the beasts, both great and small,  
 But one was missing of them all,  
 Renard whose misdeeds were so great  
 He durst no more approach the gate :  
 A guilty conscience shuns the light,  
 And such was Renard's evil plight,  
 That to the court no more he came,  
 Where he did bear so ill a name.\*—*Morrell*.

18. JACOB VAN MAERLANT is the father of the Dutch Poets. He was born at Damme in Flanders, A. D. 1235, and died in 1300. Maerlant was a layman, and distinguished as a philosopher and orator. He translated several works into Dutch rhyme, such as *The Beauties of Aristotle*, of which

## MAERLANT SAYS :

Dese bloemen hebben wi besocht  
 En uten Latine in Dietsche brocht  
 Ute Aristotiles boeken.

## IMITATED IN THE ENGLISH OF CHAUCER.

All these beauties haue we soughte,  
 And out of Latin to Dutche broughte,  
 From the bookes of Aristotle.

19. His famous work is, "Spiegel Historiael," or "*Historic Mirror*." In his *Leven van Franciscus*, he makes the following apology for using Flemish words.

\* For the German of this passage, see *High-German*, § 56, 57 ; and *Low-German*, § 26.





## MAERLANT'S FRANCISOUS.

Ende, omdat ic Vlaminc ben,  
 Met goeder herte biddic hen,  
 Die dit Dietsche sullen lesen,  
 Dat si myns genadich wesen ;  
 Ende lesen sire in somich woort,  
 Dat in her land es ongehoort,  
 Men moet om de rime souken,  
 Misselike tonghe in bouken.

## IMITATED IN THE STYLE OF CHAUCER.

For I am Flemysh, I you beseche  
 Of youre courtesye, al and eche,  
 That shal thys Doche chaunce peruse,  
 Unto me nat youre grace refuse ;  
 And yf ye fynden any worde  
 In youre countrey that ys unherde,  
 Thynketh that clerkys for her ryme  
 Taken an estrange worde somtyme.

*Bowring's Batav. Anthol.* p. 25.

20. In power, extent, and population, Holland soon became the predominant province; and after the Union, the States-General was held at the Hague in this district: hence, the language of Holland became the language of the government, the learned, and the press—in short, the arbiter of what was to be considered true Dutch, and it is therefore often denominated *Hollandsche taal* or *Hollandsch*.

21. MELIS STOKE began his "Rijmkronijk," or "*Poetical Chronicle*," before the year 1296, perhaps about 1283, as it was dedicated to Count Floris the Fifth, who died in 1296.\* This Chronicle was published in 1591, and again in 3 vols. 4to. 1772, by *Huydecoper*, with valuable notes. This last is by far the best edition.†

## MELIS STOKE'S DEDICATION.

Dese pine ende dit ghepens  
 Sendic u, Heer Grave Florens,  
 Dat ghi moghet sien ende horen  
 Wanen dat ghi sijt gheboren,  
 Ende bi wat redenen ghi in hant  
 Hebbet Zeelant ende Hollant ;  
 Ende bi wat redenen dat ghi soect  
 Vrieslant, dat u so sere vloect.

*Huydecoper's Melis Stoke*, b. i. v. 27.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The fruit of my pains, and thoughts also,  
 Sir Count Florens, send I to you ;

\* Ypey's *Beknopte geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal*, Utrecht, O. S. van Paddenburg, 1812, vol. i. p. 334.

† B. Huydecoper *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke*, met *Historie-Oudheid-en Taalkundige aanmerkingen*, Leyden, Johannes Le Mair, 1772, vol. i. p. 7, 8.

That you might see, and also hear,  
 From whence they came that did you bear,  
 And by what right, within your hand,  
 You hold both Zealand and eke Holland,  
 And by what right you seek yet more  
 Friesland, that curses you so sore.

*Morrell.*

## 22. CHARTER OF LEYDEN, A. D. 1294.

In het Jaar, 1294.

Wy Florens, Grave van Hollant, van Zelant, ende Here van Vrieslant, maken cont alle den ghenen, die desen brief sullen sien, of horen lesen, dat wi hebben ghegheven Rutghere den Scomakere, ende Kerstanse sinen broder, derald morphens Lants in eghindoem, die ligghen alrenast der Burch van Leiden, ende dat vorseide Lant hevet Daniel van den Warde quite gheschouden, als dat hy't held van ons te lene.

Ghegheven als men scrivet vire ende neghentie.

*Handvesten der Stad Leyden, folio, Leyden, 1759, p. 478.*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In the year 1294.

We Florens, Count of Holland, of Zealand, and Lord of Friesland, make known to all those who this letter shall see, or hear read, that we have given to Rutghere the Shoemaker, and Kerstanse his brother, two and a half acres of land, in property, which lie nearest the castle of Leyden, and this aforesaid land has Daniel van den Warde quite paid, so as he held it from us in fief.

Given, as men date, four and ninety.

JAN VAN HEELU.

23. Jan van Heelu, or van Leeuwe, so called from the name of the place in Braband where he dwelt. About 1291 he wrote the chronicle of the feats of Jan I. Duke of Braband,\* which has just appeared in a splendid edition with this title “*Rijmkronijk van Jan van Heelu, &c. van J. F. Willems Lid der Koninglijke Academie van Brussel. 4to. 1836.*”

JAN VAN HEELU.

Want, gelyc dat die Euerzwyn,  
 Daer si moede gejaget zyn,  
 Verbeiden spieten ende sweert,  
 Alsoe drongen si, onuerueert,  
 Jeghen die Brabantre weder,  
 Dat si doen den Hertoghe neder  
 Twee orsen onder hem staken.

A VERSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF CHAUCER.

As the furious boare, pursued  
 By the daring hunter rude,  
 Teares the earth, and, raging loudlie,  
 Rushes on the hunter proudlie,  
 So the fierce Brabanter then  
 Driues the Hertoch back agen,  
 Under him two horses stagger.

\* Professor Siegenbeek's *Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, 8vo. 1826, p. 27.

24. **THE LIFE OF JESUS**, an interesting and a very useful harmony of the Gospels, most probably formed from the Vulgate, as the parables and other parts are in Dutch prose, and almost a literal Dutch translation from the Latin of this celebrated version. This early Harmony of the Gospels must be interesting to divines, while the philologist will rejoice at the discovery of this pure specimen of ancient Teutonic. The MS., written on one hundred and two leaves of coarse parchment, was preserved in the Abbey of St. Trond, and presented to Dr. Meijer, in 1828, while he was Professor in the University of Louvain. It is the opinion of his friend, Professor F. J. Mone, and of Mr. Willems of Ghent, as well as his own, that this MS. is a composition of the latter part of the 13th century. It was published with the following title:

Het Leven van Jesus.—Een Nederlandsch Handschrift uit de dertiende eeuw, met taalkundige aantekeningen, voor het eerst, uitgegeven door G. J. Meijer, Hoog-leeraar te Groningen.—*Te Groningen bij J. Oomkens*, 8vo. 1835, pp. 431.

A very short specimen from the parable of the sower will be sufficient.

Een sayere ghinc ut sayen syn saet. en alse hi sayde so uil som dat saet neuen den weghe. Aldar wardt vertorden. en de voghele quamen en atent op. (Chap. 89, p. 77, l. 9.)

25. **SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE**. This is one of the first books printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster; it is in the old German character, and in a quarto form, consisting of sixty-two pages. The printing is only on one side of the leaf, the blank sides being pasted together, and the pages are without numbers. Many of the letters stand out of their connexion, and irregularly in the lines. The book has not any title, but its object is to illustrate Scripture history by means of woodcuts. It is without date, but supposed to have been printed about the year 1424. The introductory sentence will be an interesting specimen of the Dutch language about the time when it was printed:

**SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE.**

Dit is die prologhe vāder spieghel onser behoudenisse so wie ter rechtuaerdichet vele mēschē lerē sellē blenckē alse sterrē in die ewighe ewichhede. Hier om ist dat ic tott' lerge vele mēschē dit boek heb aēgedacht te vgaderen (vergaderen).

**LITERAL ENGLISH.**

This is the prologue of the mirror of our redemption, such as for justification, many men shall teach to shine as stars in the everlasting eternity. Therefore it is that I, to the instruction of many men, this book have meditated to compose.

26. **EVANGELIUM**, is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, a monument of the Dutch language, and a fine specimen of typography: it was printed at Gouda, 1477, in 4to. The Evangelium was just preceded by *Nederduitsche Bybel*, Delft, Jacob Jacobsz (van der Meer) en Mauritius Yemantsz van Middelborch, 10 Jan. 1477, small fol.

## Lk. viii. 4, 5.

4. In dien tiden doe ene grote scare vergaderde, ende uten steden quamē to the seide hi bi ghelikenisse. 5. Hi ghinc wt saeyen die syn saet saeyet Ende als hyt saeyet. sommich hviel biden weghe. ende het wort vertreden ende die voghelen des hemels atent.

27. DAT NIEWE TESTAMENT, *Delft*, 1524, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoert toe Siet, een sayer ginc wt om te sayen, ende het geboerde onder tsayē, dattet soommich saet viel bij den wech, ende die vogelē des hemels syn gecomen, ende hebbē dat opgegetē.

28. DAT GHEHEEL NYEUWE TESTAMENT, *Thantwerpe*, 1527, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoor toe, siet, een sayer ghinc wt om te sayen. En tgebuēde onder tsayen, datt et sommich saeyt viel bey den wech, ende die vogelen des Hemels zijn gecomen ende hebben dat opgegeten.

29. BIBLIA, *tot Leyden*, 1581.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoort, siet een Zaeyer ginck wt om te zaeyen. Ende het gheschiede dat als hy zaeyde, een deel (des zaets) viel by den weech, ende de voghelen des hemels quamen ende aten dat op.

30. JACOB CATS, generally styled Father Cats, was born at Brouwershaven, a small town in Zealand, 1577, and died 1660. He is the poet of the people: everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and often sublime. Bilderdijk says—

Goede, dierbre Vader Cats,  
Wat behelst ge niet al schats!

Good, beloved Father Cats,  
How much treasure dost thou contain!

Gij, daerom, geeft uw' liefde niet  
Aen ieder die u liefde biet;  
Maer eerst op alle saecken let  
Eer dat gij sucht of gunste set;  
Want die te licht een vrient verkiest,  
Wel licht zijn vrient en al verliest.

*Minne en Sinnebeelden*, I. D. p. 133. 1828.

Then love not each who offers thee  
In seeming truth his amity;  
But first take heed, and weigh with care,  
Ere he thy love and favour share;  
For those who friends too lightly choose,  
Soon friends and all besides may lose.

Geluckigh is de mensch die gelt en hooge staten  
Kan hebben buijten sucht, en willigh achterlaten;  
Kan seggen tot de pracht, tot eer, en tot de lust,  
Al ben ick sonder u, soo ben ick toch gerust.

*Spiegel van den ouden en nieuwen tijd*, I. D. p. 539. 1828.



Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise  
Above the dross of wealth, or pomp, or vanities—  
Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame; and say with honest pride,  
I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.—*Bowring.*

31. PIETER CORNELIUS HOOFT, born<sup>1</sup> at Amsterdam, March 16th, 1581, and died 1647. Vondel said of him—

Dat Doorluchtig Hooft der Hollandsche Poeten.  
*Of Holland's poets most illustrious head.*

He was also so eminent a prose writer as to obtain the appellation of the Tacitus of Holland.

32. HUIG DE GROOT, better known by his Latinised name Hugo Grotius, was born at Delft in 1583. He had extraordinary and precocious talents, and was a zealous Arminian. Grotius was one of those whose influence excited some of that universal attention to religion so prevalent in Holland. When imprisoned at Loevesteyn, he wrote his most celebrated poem in Dutch, "*Bewijs van de ware Godsdienst*," Evidences of the true Religion.\* Though he was one of the most learned men Holland ever produced, and is deservedly eulogised for his critical as well as for his historical writings, his reputation as a poet is not very great. One short specimen is given from the conclusion of his Evidences.

Neemt niet onwaerdig aen dit werkstuk mijner handen,  
O des aerdbodems markt, o bloem der Nederlanden,  
Schoon Holland: laet dit sijn in plaets van mij bij u  
Mijn koningin: ik toon soo als ik kan noch nu  
De liefde die ik heb altijd tot u gedragen  
En draeg en dragen sal voorts alle mijne dagen.—p. 136. 1728.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Receive not with disdain this product from my hand,  
O mart of all the world! O flower of Netherland!  
Fair Holland! Let this live, tho' I may not, with thee,  
My bosom's queen! I show e'en now how fervently  
I've loved thee thro' all change—thy good and evil days—  
And love, and still will love, till life itself decays.

33. DIRK RAFAEL CAMPHUYSEN, a disciple of the famous Arminius, was a native of Gorkum, born in 1586, and died in 1626. He wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, and much religious poetry. One of the most popular pieces of the Dutch poets is *Camphuysen's* "*May Morning*."

Wat is de Meester wijs en goed,  
Die alles heeft gebouwt,  
En noch in wezen blijven doet:  
Wat's menschen oog aanschouwt.

\* Better known in England by its Latin title, *De Veritate Religionis Christianæ*. He wrote this work in Dutch verse for fishermen, and sailors on long voyages. The Rev. J. Halbertsma says, "I have often heard old Friesian sailors reciting whole pages from this book. Grotius was afterwards induced by the learned to translate it into Latin, and it has been since translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and I believe into Arabic."

Ach! waren alle Menschen wijs,  
En wilden daar bij wel!  
De Aard' waar haar een Paradijs,  
Nu is ze meest een Hel.

*Stichtelyke Rymen*, 1727, p. 639.

What love, what wisdom, God displays  
On earth, and sea, and sky,  
Where all that fades and all that stays  
Proclaim his Majesty!

Ah! were the human race but wise,  
And would they reason well,  
That earth would be a paradise,  
Which folly makes a hell.

A line is often quoted from his *Lawful Amusement*, [*Spels Mate*]:

'T is wel, goedheyts fonteyn, 't is wel al wat gy doet.

*Fountain of goodness Thou—and all thou dost is well.*

34. JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL was born in 1587, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He is the Dutch Shakspeare in his Tragedies: his "Lucifer" is one of the finest poems in the language, and is compared to Milton's "Paradise Lost."

VONDEL'S LUCIFER.

——— O noit volprezen  
Van al wat leeft, of niet en leeft,  
Noit uitgesproken, noch te spreeken;  
Vergeef het ons, en schelt ons quijt  
Dat geen verbeelding, tong, noch teken  
U melden kan. Ghij waert, ghij zijt,  
Ghij blijft de zelve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Forgive the praise—too mean and low—  
Or from the living or the dead.  
No tongue thy peerless name hath spoken,  
No space can hold that awful name;  
The aspiring spirit's wing is broken;—  
Thou wilt be, wert, and art the same!

35. THE ESTABLISHED DUTCH VERSION, according to the Synod of Dordrecht, 1618-1619.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe, Ziet, een zaeijer gingh uyt om te zaeijen. 4. Ende het geschiedde in het zaeijen, dat het een [*deel zaets*] viel by den wegh, ende de vogelen des hemels quamen, ende aten het op. 5. Ende het ander viel op het steenachtige, daer het niet veel aerde en hadde: ende het gingh terstont op, om dat het geen diepte van aerde en hadde. 6. Maer als de sonne opgegaen was, soo is het verbrant geworden, ende om dat het geen wortel en hadde soo is het verdorret. 7. Ende het ander viel in de



doornen, ende de doornen wiessen op, ende verstickten het selve, ende het en gaf geen vrucht. 8. Ende het ander viel in de goede aerde, ende gaf vrucht: die opgingh ende wies, ende het een droegh dertigh, ende het ander sestigh, ende het ander hondert [*vout*].

36. As the chief object of this short account of the Dutch language and literature is philological, to show the close analogy between all the Teutonic languages, especially in their earliest form, very little of more recent literature can with propriety be introduced; but the 17th century is so splendid an era, that a few remarks and extracts must be excused in this period, and even one or two in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 17th century, Holland had its heroes in *De Ruiter* and *Tromp*: its statesmen in *Barneveldt* and the *De Wits*. Its learned writers are *Huig de Groot* [Grotius], *Daniel* and *Nicolaas Heins* [Heinsius], *P. Schryver* [Schrivverius], *John Frederick Groenhof* [Gronovius], *Casper van Baerle* [Barlæus], *Gerard Vos* [Vossius],\* and many other eminent classics. For science, *Huygens*, *Leeuwenhoek*, *Ruysch*, *Tulp*, *Swammerdam*. For its painters, it had *Rubens*, *Van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Mierevelt*, the *Teniers*, the *Van de Veldes*, *Jordaans*, *Kuyp*, the *Ostades*, *Gerard Douw*, *Mieris*, *John* and *Philip Wouwerman*, *Metsu*, *Berchem*, *Paul Potter*, *Pynaker*, the *Ruysdaels*, *Van Huysem*, *Wynants*, *Steen*; and during this period the Universities at *Groningen* in 1614, *Utrecht* in 1636, and *Gelderland*, 1648, and the celebrated school at *Amsterdam* in 1629,† were established. "The age of which we speak," says the learned *Professor Siegenbeek*, "and more especially the earlier part of it, was, in every point of view, so glorious to the Dutch nation, that it would be difficult to discover, in the history of any other people, a period of such resplendent fame and greatness."‡

37. "JACOBUS BELLAMY, born at Flushing in 1757, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht at the early age of twenty-nine.§ A ballad of his [*Roosje*] is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid—a beloved maid—born at her mother's death—bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father—prattling thoughtlessly about her mother—every one's admiration for beauty, cleverness, and virtue—gentle as the moon shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths—and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her. Now in Zealand,

\* Of whom Vondel said—

"Al wat in boeken steekt is in zyn brein gevaren."

*Whatever is anchored in books, floated about in his brain.*

† The University of Leyden was founded in 1574.

‡ Bowring's *Batavian Anthology*, p. 15.

§ Some of the beautiful little poems of *van Alphen* ought to be given, but want of room will only admit of a short eulogy from the pen of Dr. Bowring. "Van Alphen's *Poems for Children* (*Gedichtjes voor de Jeugd*) are among the best that were ever written. They are a precious inheritance for the youth of the *Netherlands*. They teach virtue in simple eloquence, and are better known in Holland, than are the hymns of Dr. Watts or Mrs. Barbauld here."—*Sketch of the Lang. and Lit. of Holland*, p. 79.

when the south winds of summer come, there comes too a delicate fish, which hides itself in the sand, and which is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety—and they venture far, far over the flat coast into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves—and Roosje was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. “A kiss, a kiss, or you go further,” cried her conductor—she fled—he followed, both laughing:—“Into the sea—into the sea,” said all their companions; he pushes her on—it is deeper, and deeper—she shrieks—she sinks—they sink together—the sands were faithless—there was no succour—the waves rolled over them—there was stillness and death. The terrified playmates looked—

## BELLAMY'S ROOSJE.

De jeugd ging, zwiġgend, van het strand,  
En zag gedurig om :  
Een ieders hart was vol gevoel,—  
Maar ieders tong was stom !

De maan klom stil en statig op,  
En scheen op 't aaklig graf  
Waar in het lieve, jonge paar  
Het laatste zuchtje gaf.

De wind stak hevig op uit zee  
De golven beukten 't strand ;  
En schielijk was de droeve maar  
Verspreid door 't gansche land.

## FREE TRANSLATION.

All silently—they look'd again—  
And silently sped home ;  
And every heart was bursting then,  
But every tongue was dumb.

And still and stately o'er the wave,  
The mournful moon arose,  
Flinging pale beams upon the grave,  
Where they in peace repose.

The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea,  
The billows kissed the strand ;  
And one sad dirge of misery  
Filled all the mourning land.

*Bouring's Batavian Anthol. p. 75—77.*

38. WILLEM BILDERDIJK, born at Amsterdam, 1756, and died at Haarlem, December 18th, 1831, was educated for the law. He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers. Willem Bilderdijk is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch.





Bilderdijk wrote on almost every subject, but poetry was his fort, and he stands in the foremost rank of the Dutch poets.\*

## PRAISE OF SPEECH.

O vloeibre klanken, waar, met d' adem uitgegoten,  
De ziel (als Godlijk licht, in stralen afgeschoten,)   
Zich-zelve in meêdeelt! Meer dan licht of melody;  
Maar schepsel van 't gevoel in de engste harmony  
Die 't stofloos met het stof vereenigt en vermengelt!  
Door wie zich 't hart ontlast, verademt, en verengelt!  
Gij, band der wezens; en geen ijdel kunstgewrocht,  
Door arbeidzaam verstand met moeite en vlijt gezocht,  
Maar goddelijke gift, met d' ademtocht van 't leven,  
Aan 't schepsel ingestort zoo verr' er geesten zweven.

*Bilderdijk's De Dieren, p. 19.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Ye flowing sounds, in which, with breath pour'd forth,  
(Like Godlike light in rays) the soul imparts  
Itself! surpassing light or melody;  
Deep feeling's offspring, in close harmony,  
Spirit and matter blending and uniting!  
Thro' which the soul, unburden'd, breathes and lives  
The life of angels! Thou tie of beings;  
No vain attempt of human skill art thou,  
By toilsome minds with pains and care sought out,  
But heaven's own gift, breathed with breath of life,  
Shed thro' creation, far as mind pervades.—*Morrell.*

39. The services of Professor Siegenbeek, in restoring and remodelling the Dutch language, have been so highly estimated by his country, that his system of Orthography obtained the sanction of the Dutch government in 1806. Since this time, for the sake of uniformity in expressing words, it is required that every public document should be written in strict accordance with the Professor's orthographical system.

40. A free translation of the whole Scriptures, in the modern Dutch style and orthography, was made by the learned and eloquent Professor van der Palm, of Leyden. It was published in 4to. in 1825; and, though it has not the sanction of the States-General, nor is it adopted in the churches, it is greatly esteemed, and in general use. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

## Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde, terwijl hij zaaide, viel een deel (*van het zaad*) op den weg; en de vogelen des hemels

\* Though living authors scarcely come within the scope of this work, *Tollens* cannot be omitted. He is styled, "the most agreeable, the most popular living poet of Holland." An edition of ten thousand copies of three volumes of his poetry was promptly sold among a population of no more than three millions of people. This itself is no small praise, and implies no small merit, to have so happily touched the feelings of an entire nation. His power is descriptive, his characteristic is originality.—See more in *Dr. Bowring's Sketch*, p. 98.

kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En een ander deel viel in steenachtigen grond, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het schoot terstond op, omdat het geen diepte van aarde had. 6. Doch toen de zon opging, verbrandde het, en omdat het geen' wortel had, verdorde het. 7. En een ander deel viel onder de doornen; en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten het; en het bragt geen vrucht voort. 8. En een ander deel viel in de goede aarde, en bragt vrucht voort, die uitbottede en opwier; en het een droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd.

41. The established version of the Scriptures, made according to the regulations of the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and first published at Leyden in 1637, had its orthography modernised, according to the system of Professor Siegenbeek, by the Rev. Henry Cats, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden. Mr. Cats dying before the work was completed, it was finished by Professor van Hengel, and published in 4to. by Thieme of Arnhem, in 1834. The same passage is selected as in the last paragraph, for facility of comparison with Professor van der Palm's translation, and with the old orthography in the 34th paragraph.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde in het zaaijen, dat het ééne [*deel zaads*] viel bij den weg; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En het andere viel op het steenachtige, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het ging terstond op, omdat het geene diepte van arde had. 6. Maar als de zon opgegaan was, zoo is het verbrand geworden, en omdat het geen' wortel had, zoo is het verdord. 7. En het andere viel in de doornen, en de doornen wiessen op, en verstikten hetzelfde, en het gaf geene vrucht. 8. En het andere deel viel in de goede aarde, en het ééne droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd [*voudig*].

42. It is difficult to pass over many of the fine passages to be found in Feith's *Old Age*, [*Ouderdom*]; *The Grave*, [*Het Graf*], &c.; *Helmerts's Dutch Nation*, [*Hollandsche Natie*], &c.; and also in the works of many of the old as well as the modern Dutch poets. It would be gratifying to name their divines, philosophers, and those numerous individuals excelling in science and literature; but even a list of their names would far exceed the limits of this brief sketch. A reference can therefore, only be made to those, who have professedly treated the subject more fully.\* Enough has been probably advanced to prove that Holland has cast more than her share into the intellectual treasury of the world, and this must suffice for the present.

*Dutch Dialects.*

43. There are several dialects of the Dutch language, such as the Flemish, the Gelderic, &c. The Friesic need not be here named, as the peculiarities of the country and town Friesic are both pointed out and compared with Anglo-Saxon in IV. page xxxv.

\* See note to § 1, page xci.

44. The modern Flemish dialect, according to *Mr. J. F. Willems*,\* is distinguished from the Dutch,—First, by a too far-fetched inclination to express the distinctions and shades of all varying sounds and significations of words, united with a careful endeavour to preserve in the pronunciation the radical syllable. For this reason the Flemings not only double the long *e* and *o*, but when doubled they also accentuate them, as *eê*, *eê*, and *oó*. They endeavour, in all inflections of words, constantly to write *ae* or *ee*, as *plaegen to plague*; *verdraegen*, *beklaegen*, *neémen*, *geéven*, *graeven*; from *plaeg to plague*, *verdraegt he agrees*, *klaegt he complains*. They also try to distinguish, by orthography, all words of the same sound, but different in signification; as, *wagen to hazard*, *waegen to weigh*, *leven life*, *leeven to live*. They distinguish compound words by always uniting them with a hyphen, as *spraak-konst*, *grond-word*, *haeg-appel-boom*, *aen-nemen*, *aen-te-nemen*.

Secondly.—The long sound of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *u*, is expressed by immediately adding an *e* in syllables where the vowel is followed by a consonant. Some words are exceptions; as, *vader father*; *nader nearer*; *vergaderen to gather*; *kamer chamber*; *averechts preposterous*; where the single vowel is considered as sufficient. The *y* is considered a real vowel, and thus the Flemings have a vowel more than the Dutch. The *o* is not lengthened by the additional *e*. These two letters are pronounced short, like the French *ou*, or the German *u*.

Thirdly.—By the particular pronunciation of the *ei* or *eê* in *beêr*, *Dut.* *bier beer*; *peêrd*, *Dut.* *paard a horse*; *peêrel*, *Dut.* *paarel or parel a pearl*; *geêrne*, *Dut.* *gaarne*, *gaarn willingly, readily*; *rechtveêrdig*, *Dut.* *regtvaardig righteous, just*; *weêrd*, *Dut.* *waard dear*. To this pronunciation the Dutch object, and call it the *blaetende*, *bleating sound*, though in reality it appears to be the true pronunciation of the Low-Saxon.

The *modernised Flemish version* of the extract from *Reinaert de Vos* will serve as a specimen.†

45. The dialect of Gelderland will be sufficiently illustrated by the following extract, which will serve both as a specimen and an explanation of its peculiarities. *Slichtenhorst*, the writer, lived in the 16th century.

## GELDERSCHE TAAL.

Geene spraek van Nederland, en koemt de Duitsse moeder-tael naerder dan de Geldersse, als de welke 't eenemaal mannelyk is, en de woorden volkomen wtbrengt: wtgezonderd daar de ingezeetenen aen 't Sticht van Utrecht of Holland belenden, die een botter tael hebben dan de binnen-landers. Want daar men hier golt, holt, zolt, zeght, gebruiken de anderen *gout*, *hout*, *zout*, breekende de woorden op zijn Frans, die de letter *l*, vooral in woorden van 't Latijn herkomstigh, ofte smelten ofte 't eenemaal verzwijghen, gelijk in *hault*, *altus*, *hoogh*, assault en andere meer is te speuren.—*Slichtenhorst, over de Geldersche Taal. Geldersche Volks-Almanak*, 1835, p. 69.

\* Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, pp. 66.

† See § 17, page xcix.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

*(Dialect of Gelderland.)*

No dialect of the Netherlands comes nearer to the German mother-tongue than that of Gelderland, which is singularly strong, and pronounces the words fully, except where the inhabitants border the provinces of Utrecht or Holland, who have a blunter dialect than those of the interior. For where we here (in Gelderland) say, golt *gold*, holt *wood*, zolt *salt*, the others use gout, hout, zout, pronouncing the words according to the French, who, particularly in words derived from the Latin, either melt (soften) or entirely omit the letter *l*, as in hault altus *high*, assault, and more that may be found.

Non vox, sed votum ;  
Non musica chordula, sed cor ;  
Non clamor, sed amor,  
Clangit in aure Dei.

Niet de stemmen klaer en soet,  
Maar de suchten van 't gemoet ;  
Niet muziek van 't snaeren-spel,  
Maar het hart oprecht en wel ;  
Niet 't geroep, maar liefde en min  
Klinkt tot Godes ooren in.

*Sluifier*, 1660, *Geldersche Volks-Almanak*, 1835, p. 124.

46. The peculiarities of the Overijssel Dialect, with many useful documents, and a Dictionary of the chief words, are given by the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma in *Overijsselche Almanak voor Oudheid en Letteren*, 1836, published by J. de Lange, at Deventer. Want of room prevents quotations from this very interesting work.

## VIL—THE GOTHs.\*

1. The Goths were of Asiatic origin, and it is supposed that they formed a part of the second wave of European population. Many centuries before our era the Goths must have been in Europe, though Pytheas,† the famous navigator born at Marseilles, is the first who

\* That great pains have been taken to give an accurate and succinct account of the Goths and their literature, will be evident, when it is known that, besides many alterations, this short and still imperfect abstract has been transcribed four times. A large volume might easily have been written ; the difficulty has been in attempting to give a clear epitome. Those who wish for further information may consult "Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Langobardorum ab *Hug. Grotio*, partim versa, partim in ordinem digesta. Præmissa sunt ejusdem prolegomena, ubi Regum Gothorum ordo et chronologia cum elogiis. Accedunt nomina appellativa, et verba Gothica, Vandalica, Longobardica, cum explicatione. *Amstelodami*, 1655, in gr. 8vo." This is an invaluable work. See also the works cited in the following abstract. There is an article which deserves attention in *Schilter's Thesaurus*, vol. iii. p. 395, sub voce *Gothæ*.

† *Strabo* I. 23.

mentions them by name. Strabo\* assures us, that Pytheas, about 325 before Christ, undertook a voyage to explore the amber coasts in the Baltic. He sailed to Thule, probably Tellemark on the west borders of Norway, then turned southward and passed the cape of Jutland, and proceeded eastward along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones. If credit be given to this account of Pytheas, the Goths, at this early period, had extended far over Europe, and had arrived on the coast of the Baltic. We know, upon the better authority of Tacitus,† who wrote with great precision towards the end of the first century in the christian era, that in his time the Goths were near the mouth of the Vistula.

2. According to the opinion of many Scandinavian antiquaries, the Goths who overran the Roman empire, came from Scandinavia or Sweden;‡ but Tacitus§ speaks of no Goths in Scandinavia, and only of Suiones, which is the same name that the Swen-skar (*Suedes*) apply to themselves at the present day. It is therefore more probable, as some learned Swedes|| acknowledge, that when the Goths wandered towards the west and south, some of them, in early times, crossed the Baltic and established themselves in the south of Sweden and the island of Gothland.¶ We know from Tacitus, just cited, that the Goths were in

\* Strabo, the Greek geographer, who died about A.D. 25, is the chief writer recording particulars and giving quotations from the lost works of Pytheas. Strabo I. 63; II. 114.—Pliny also mentions Pytheas, Nat. Hist. xxxvii. 2; iv. 13.

† Annal. II. 62; De Mor. Ger. 43.

‡ They support their assertion by the traditions of Jornandes. Cassiodorus, the learned minister of Theodoric, the Gothic king of Italy in the 6th century, was the first who attempted to write a history of the Goths. This history consisted of twelve books, compiled from old chronicles and songs. The work of Cassiodorus is lost, and all that remains is an imperfect abridgment by Jornandes, (*Jornandes de Getarum sive Gothorum Origine, et rebus gestis*, ad Castalium, cap. 3, 4, 13, &c., Leyden, 1595, 8vo.; *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10) bishop of Ravenna, who states that the Goths were from Scandinavia, or the present Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. They traced the genealogies of their hereditary princes up to the race of Odin, called Æsir, [æsir pl. of the *Icel. ás an Asiatic*; vir Asiaticus,—*Jornandes*, 3, &c.; *Ynglinga Saga. Wheaton Hist.* p. 110,] or Asiatic Odin, and his followers are supposed to have come from the banks of the Tanais or Don. At the present day we find in Sweden, East, West, and South Gothland, and the island near the east coast of Sweden is still called Gothland. From the south of Sweden the Goths crossed the Baltic, and settled on the coast of Prussia, about the mouth of the Vistula. We are informed by some fragments of Pytheas, that he, being in search of the amber coasts, sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulph of Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] to Baltia, the Baltic. (*Plin. Hist. Nat.* xxxvii. 2; iv. 13; *Wachter's Gloss. Ger. Pref.* § XLV.) About the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180, [Ptolemy II.] from some unknown cause or other, the Goths, in vast hordes, leaving the mouth of the Vistula, and other parts, followed the course of this river, and migrated to the northern coast of the Black Sea: hence they made inroads into the Roman empire. In this way Gibbon, following Jornandes, brings the Goths in contact with the Romans.—See *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10.

§ Tacitus de Mor. Ger. 44, 45. See the judicious dissertation of Mr. Græberg de Hemso, written in Italian and entitled "Su la Falsità dell' Origine Scandinava data di Popoli detti Barbari chi distrussero l'Impero di Roma," Pisa, 1815.

|| A. W. de Schlegel sur l'Origine des Hindous.—*Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. II. part ii. p. 408.

¶ In the preface to "*Historisch Antiquarische Mittheilungen*," published by the Copenhagen Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, it is said, that "The Goths were found not only in Scandinavia, but Germany; they are, therefore, properly designated by Gotho-Germans (Gotho-Germanen). The old northern Sagas acknowledge that Odin and his Asas first occupied and peopled Saxony, Westphalia, and different other German provinces, before they founded their government in Denmark and Sweden."—*Pref.* p. iii. 1835.

Pomerania and Prussia, near the Vistula, about A.D. 80, and in the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180. The Vandals and Burgundians are considered as belonging to this race. After conquering different smaller nations in the east of Germany and the present Poland, the Goths, sword in hand, opened themselves a way to the Lower Danube. They took possession of all the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and made inroads into the neighbouring countries, particularly into Dacia, where they settled, and divided themselves into the East and West Goths.\* The Visi-Gothi, Visigoths, or, as Jornandes calls them, Vesegothæ, and others Wisigothi or West-Goths, had their name from their western situation. For the same reason the East-Goths were denominated Ostro, or Austro-Gothi.

3. The Goths having conquered and occupied the country on the north of the Black Sea, where, according to Herodotus, the Scythians had dwelt, were often called Scythians by Greek and Roman writers, to the great confusion of history.

4. The West-Goths must have been numerous on the west of the Black Sea, and have made inroads into the Roman empire, as we find them so powerful in Thracia in the time of Decius, A.D. 250, that they took and sacked Philippolis.† Even before this period, about A.D. 180, these Goths had so far increased as to occupy Dacia, the present Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

5. The Getæ, a Thracian race, who had previously inhabited Dacia, were, with the Romans still remaining in the country, amalgamised with their conquerors, the West-Goths. As the East-Goths had been confounded with the Scythians, their predecessors, so there are some who suppose that the West-Goths and the Getæ were the same nation, because they found these Goths occupying the same territory, formerly inhabited by the Getæ. Jornandes, by birth a Goth, probably with the view of exalting his nation by attributing to them all that was done by the Getæ, makes the Goths and the Getæ to be the same people. Had he only been guided by the languages of these nations, he would have seen that the Getæ must have a different origin to the Goths.‡

6. When the West-Goths settled in Dacia, they not only found remnants of Roman civilisation, but Christianity established.§ The mild but powerful influence of the christian religion soon prevailed over their cruel heathen rites; for as early as the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, the

\* Zahn's *Ulphilas*, p. 2; Adelung's *Älteste Geschichte der Deutschen*, p. 202.

† Ammianus, 31, 5; Aurelius Victor, 29.

‡ Herodotus, Strabo, and Menander who was a Getian by birth, and many others, declare that the Getæ were of Thracian origin. Stephanus of Byzantium says expressly "Γετία, ἡ χώρα τῶν Γετῶν. ἔστι δὲ Θρακικὸν ἔθνος *Getia, the country of the Getæ. It is a Thracian nation.* — Sub voce GETIA, p. 207; *Virg. Æn.* iii. 35; *Ovid. Trist.* v. 7; *Epist. Pont.* lib. iv. Ep. xiii. 17. Strabo declares that the Getæ and Thracians spoke the same language, and that the Thracian and the Gothic or Old-German are quite distinct languages. See Zahn, p. 4, note a. In Adelung's *Geschichte der Deutschen* there is a long list of Thracian words, not one of which has the least resemblance to German, p. 284—290.

§ Sozomen's *Eccl. Hist.* lib. ii. 6.

christian Goths had their bishop, Theophilus, whose signature appears in the records of this celebrated council. The Ostro or Eastern Goths, having no such advantages, remained for a long time heathens. In the latter part of the 4th century, the whole of the Goths were governed by Ermanneric, one of their greatest conquerors, who subdued the western nations, and extended his empire from the river Don, through Sarmatia to the Vistula, and even to the Baltic.

7. The Visigoths or West-Goths being greatly oppressed by the Huns from the north of China or Tartary, induced Ulphilas,\* their bishop, to implore the protection of the Roman emperor, Valens, in A.D. 376. He pleaded their cause successfully, and the province of Moesia was assigned to them; their innumerable tribes were then permitted to pass over the Danube.† It was from the residence which Valens gave them in Moesia, now Servia and Bulgaria, south of the Danube, that the Visigoths obtained the name of Moeso-Goths. Considering themselves oppressed in Moesia, the Goths revolted, gained several victories over the Romans, and at last under Alaric desolated the Illyrian provinces, and in A.D. 409 took and pillaged Rome. In 412 they established themselves in the south of France, and crossing the Pyrenees, fixed the seat of their empire in Spain, where they reigned nearly three hundred years. They were first weakened by the Franks, and finally subdued by the Saracens.

8. The Ostro or East-Goths, though they applied to Valens, were not permitted to enter Moesia, and were therefore subjugated by the Huns; but after liberating themselves, they embraced Christianity, and were received into Pannonia in A.D. 456, following the Visi or West-Goths into Moesia. The emperor Theodoric the Great, the hero of this nation, conquered Italy, and in A.D. 493 became the founder of a new monarchy at Ravenna. The Gothic government continued in Italy till the year 554, when it was terminated by Belisarius and Narsus under Justinian, emperor of the east. Cassiodorus,‡ the minister of Theodoric, wrote a history of the Goths, which was abridged by his secretary Jornandes.

\* This name has great variety in its orthography: we find Ulphilas, Urphilas, Urphilus, Gilfulas, Gudillas, Galfilas, Gulfilas, Ulphas, Ulpas, Gulfias, Hulfias, Wulfila, &c. It is written אֶלְפִּילָאס Aulpilas by R. Abraham in his work entitled שְׁלֹשֵׁי הַגְּבוּרִים. It is inflected *nom.* Ulphilas; *g.* Ulphilæ, exactly as Æneas, Æneæ, &c. after the Greek form Οὐλφίλας (*Socrates' Hist. Eccles.* II. 41; IV. 33; *Theodoret.* IV. 33; *Epist.* 104; *Philost.* II. 5; *Sozomen Hist. Eccles.* VI. 37.) Some of the most eminent German scholars have recently adopted a new orthography, or as they affirm, reverted to the old Teutonic spelling, and write it Ulfila from Wulfila a little wolf, formed from *Moes. wulfs a wolf*, (*Mt.* vii. 15,) in the same manner as *magula puerulus*, (*Jn.* vi. 9,) from *magus puer*, and the diminutive *fiskila pisciculus*, from the root *fisk piscis*. (*Grimm's Deut. Gramm.* vol. iii. p. 666.) This, according to the Moeso-Gothic idiom, appears quite correct as it regards the termination; but if a close adherence to the Moeso-Gothic word be followed, it ought to be as precise in the commencement as in the termination, and to be written Wulfila, not Ulfila. Rather than adopt the new mode, which appears incorrect in this particular, the old spelling is here retained, and the word is written Ulphilas Οὐλφίλας, as received from the Greek ecclesiastical historians. *Canzier*, in his *Deutsche Vor und Zunamen*, thinks that Ulfila, Hulfias, &c. has some affinity with *A.-S. ulph*: *Plat. hülþ*: *Dut. hulp*: *Ger. hülfe*: *Old-Ger. hilfā*: *Dan. hjælp*: *Swed. hjälp*: *Icel. hiálp*—all denoting *help, aid, assistance*. Then, with the addition of the diminutive *ila*, we have *Hulpila*, or *Ulfila a little help, infantine aid*.

† *Jornandes*, 25, 26.

‡ See § 2, note (‡).

9. Ulphilas,\* born of Cappadocian parents,† was made bishop of the West or Moeso-Goths about A.D. 360. He was so eminent in his talents, learning, and prudence, that he had the greatest influence amongst the Goths, and thence originated the proverb "Whatever is done by Ulphilas is well done." They received with implicit confidence the doctrines of the gospel which he enforced by a blameless life. That he might lead them to the fountain of his doctrine, he translated the Bible from the Greek into the language of the Moeso-Goths, between A.D. 360 and 380. Those who are best acquainted with the subject‡ declare that the language of this ancient translation ought not to be called Moeso-Gothic, as this name leads to the erroneous supposition that this dialect was formed in Moesia. The language of Ulphilas's version is, in fact, the pure German of the period in which it was written, and which the West-Goths brought with them into Moesia. The term Moeso-Gothic is still retained in this work, as it at once shows that the words to which *Moes.* or Moeso-Gothic is applied are taken from the version of Ulphilas, while however the Moeso-Gothic is considered as the earliest German dialect now in existence.

10. Several fragments of Ulphilas's celebrated translation have been discovered. The most famous is *The Codex Argenteus*, or *Silver Book*, so called from being transmitted to us in letters of a silver hue. The words appear to be formed on vellum by metallic characters heated, and then impressed on silver foil, which is attached to the vellum by some glutinous substance, somewhat in the manner that bookbinders now letter and ornament the backs of books.§ This document, containing fragments of the four gospels, is supposed to be of the 5th century, and made in Italy.|| It was preserved for many centuries, in the monastery of Werden on the river Rhur, in Westphalia. In the 17th century it was transmitted for safety to Prague; but Count Konigsmark, taking this city, the *Codex Argenteus* came into the possession of the Swedes, who deposited it in the library at Stockholm. Vossius, in 1655, when visiting Sweden, became possessed of it, and brought it to Holland; but Puffendorf, as he travelled through Holland in 1662, found it in the custody of Vossius, and purchased it for Count de la Gardie, who, after having it bound in silver, presented it to the Royal Library at Upsal, where it is still preserved.

11. This mutilated copy of the Four Gospels was first published with a *Glossary* by Junius and Marshall, in 2 vols. 4to. at Dort, 1665, from a beautiful facsimile manuscript made by Derrer, but now lost. There are two columns in each page, Gothic on the left column, and Anglo-Saxon on the right, both in their original characters, the types for which were cast at Dort. The same book, apparently

\* See § 7, note (\*).

† Theodoret, iv. 37; Sozomen, vi. 37; Socrates, iv. 33.

‡ See Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1st edit. 1819, pref. xlv. xlv.

§ Ihre's *Ulphilas Illustratus*, edited by Büsching, Berlin, 1773; Meerman's *Origines Typographicæ*, Hag. Comit. 2 vols. 4to. 1765, vol. i. p. 2, cap. 2.

|| In Italia scriptus fuit—Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum Specimen, 4to. pp. 1—36. Mediolani, 1819, Pref. p. iv. 12.



published with new titles, and a reprint of the first sheet in Vol. II. or Glossary, appeared again at Amsterdam in 1684. Stiernhelm sent forth an edition in Gothic, Icelandic, Swedish, German, and Latin, 4to. Stockholm, 1671. A new one was prepared by Dr. Eric Benzeliuſ, and published by Lye, 4to. Oxford, 1750, with a Latin translation, and notes below the Gothic: a ſhort Gothic Grammar is prefixed by Lye. A learned Swede, Ihre, a native of Uſſal, and afterward Profeſſor, in 1753 favoured the literati with his remarks upon the editions of Junius, Stiernhelm, and Lye. He had conſtant access to the Codex, and his criticisms and remarks upon the editors' deviations from it are very valuable. All Profeſſor Ihre's treatiſes on the Gothic verſion, and other tracts connected with the ſubject, were published under the following title: — J. ab Ihre ſcripta verſionem Ulphilanæ et linguam Moeso-Gothicam illuſtrantia, edita ab Anton. Frid. Büſching, Berolini, 4to. 1773. The Codex was again prepared and printed in Roman characters, after the corrected text of Ihre, with a literal interlineal Latin translation, and a more free Latin verſion in the margin, with a Grammar and Gloſſary by F. K. Fulda. The Gloſſary revised and the text corrected by W. F. H. Reinwald, published by J. C. Zahn, Weiſſenfelſ and Leipzig, 4to. 1805. One ſhort ſpecimen will be ſufficient.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Hauſeith. ſai. urraññ ſa ſaiands du ſaian fraiwa ſeinamma. 4. Jah warth miththanei ſaiſo. ſum raihtis gadraus faur wig. jah quemun fugloſ, jah fretun thata.—*Zahn's Edition*, p. 45.

*Title-deed at Naples.*

12. This document was diſcovered in modern times, and is now preſerved in the archives of the church of St. Annunciata at Naples. It is defective, and written in very corrupt Latin, bearing no date, but appearing to have been written in the beginning of the 6th century, ſoon after the arrival of the Goths in Italy. According to this title-deed, the clergymen of the church St. Anaſtaſia, ſell ſome land, and ratify the ſale in ſeveral Latin atteſtations, with four in Gothic. Theſe four ſubſcriptions are, as regards the language, of no importance, for they contain no new Gothic words; but they are highly valuable as affording an incontestible proof that the language and writing of the Codex Argenteus are genuine Gothic. Some have queſtioned whether this Codex be Gothic, but it is in the ſame language and the ſame character as theſe atteſtations, and they are written, at the period of Gothic influence in Italy, in the Gothic language and character by Gothic prieſts, having Gothic names; therefore the Codex Argenteus muſt alſo be Gothic.

The title-deed preſerved at Naples was minutely copied by Profeſſor Maſſmann. As all the published copies are very defective, he has promiſed ſhortly to give to the world a faithful facſimile.\*

One atteſtation will be a ſufficient ſpecimen of the language.

Ik winjaifriþas diakon handu meinai ufmelida jah (andnemun) ſkilliggans. I.  
*Ego Winefridus Diaconus manu mea ſubſcripsi et accepimus ſolidos 60*

\* See Zahn's Gothic Gospels, p. 77; Maſſmann's St. John, pref. p. ix.: a facſimile is given by Sierakowski, 1810, alſo in Marini's tab. 118.

jah faurthis thairh kawtsjon mith diakon(a) (ala) myda unsaramma jah mith-  
*et antea per cautionem cum Diacono . . . . . nostro et con-*  
 gahlaibaim unsaraim andnenum skilliggans. RK. wairth thize saiwe.  
*ministris nostris accepimus solidos 120 pretium horum paludum.*

*Title-deed at Arezzo.*

13. This is a contract written on Egyptian papyrus. A deacon, Gottlieb sells to another deacon, Alamud, an estate with some buildings. This document is written in barbarous Latin, and only contains one Gothic attestation. It is contemporary with the Neapolitan document, and of equal importance: the original MS. is unfortunately lost, but the following is copied from Zahn.\*

Ik guthilub\* dkn\* tho frabauhta boka fram mis gawaurhta thus dkn\*  
*Ego Gottlieb Diaconus hæc vendidi librum a me feci tibi Diacone*  
 alamoda fidwor unkjana hugsis kaballarja jah killiggans\* RLG\* andnahm jah  
*Alamod quatuor uncias fundi Caballaria et solidos 133 accipi et*  
 ufmelida.  
*subscripsi.*

14. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbittel, in the Dutchy of Brunswick, found a palimpsest † manuscript of the 8th century, containing part of the 11th and following chapters, as far as the 13th verse of the xvth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Gothic and Latin.

This document is denominated Codex Carolinus, from Charles, Duke of Brunswick, who enabled Knittel to give his work to the world. He published it in twelve plates, 4to. 1761.‡ Republished by Ihre in Roman characters, with Latin version, notes, index, &c. pp. 90, Upsal, 1763. Again, by Manning, in the Appendix to his edition of Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1772. And by Büsching, Berlin, 4to. 1773.

15. Angelo Mai, while keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, discovered some fragments of Gothic in palimpsest manuscripts, and, with Count Castiglione, published the following extracts:—

Esdras ii. 28—42; Nehem. v. 13—18; vi. 14—19; vii. 1—3; Mt. xxv. 38—46; xxvi. 1—3; 65—75; xxvii. 1: Philip. ii. 22—30; iii. 1—16; Titus i. 1—16; ii. 1:

\* A more circumstantial description of both these documents is given in Zahn's preface, p. 77, 78, and in the following works:—Versuch einer Erläuterung der Gothischen Sprachüberreste in Neapel und Arezo als eine Einladungsschrift und Beilage zum Ulphilas, von J. C. Zahn, Braunschweig, 1804. Antonius Franciscus Gorius was the first who, in the year 1731, published the document of Arezzo in the following work: J. B. Doni Inscriptiones antiquæ nunc primum editæ notisque illustratæ, &c. ab A. F. Gorio, Florent. 1731, folio. Professor H. F. Massman observes, that, notwithstanding the most minute investigation, he has not been able to discover the Gothic document of Arezo. (Preface to the Gothic Commentary on St. John, p. x.) It is, however, copied in No. 117 of Gaetano Marini's Papiri Diplomatici, &c. Romæ, 1805, folio, from the original attributed to A.D. 551, and again published in Codice diplomatico Toscano dal antiquario Brunetti, 11, p. 209—213, Firenze, 1833, 4to.

† *Rescript*, from *παλι* again, and *ψαω* to wipe or cleanse. For an interesting account of the discoveries made in palimpsest MSS. see a paper by the venerable Archdeacon Nares in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 122.

‡ Friedrich Adolph Ebert, late librarian of the King of Saxony, has declared, after having collated it in the most minute manner, that this edition is the most correct copy of the MS. For want of sale many copies were used as waste paper, and the copper-plates were sold for old copper: it is therefore become very scarce. See Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexicon von F. A. Ebert, vol. ii. p. 992, Leipzig, F. A. Broekhaus, 1830, 4to.

Philem. i. 11—23;—A page from a Homily—A fragment of a Gothic Calendar. He concludes his small volume with a Glossary and two plates. The Gothic fragments are accompanied with a Latin version, and in the parts taken from the Scriptures the Greek text is given. This work was published with the following title:—*Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum specimen conjunctis curis ejusdem Maii et Caroli Octavii Castillionæi editum*, Mediolani, 4to. 1819, pp. 1—36, Pref. xxiv.\*

16. Count Castiglione again proved his zeal for Gothic literature by publishing—

*Ulphilæ Gothica versio, epistolæ Divi Pauli ad Corinthios secundæ quam ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis depromptam cum interpretatione adnotationibus, glossario edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus*, Mediolani, 4to. 1829.

17. Count Castiglione, rather than increase suspense by delay, most generously determined to satisfy at once the anxious wishes of the learned world, by publishing the text of the following work without preface or glossary:—

*Gothicæ versionis epistolarum Divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios primæ, ad Ephesios, quæ supersunt ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis deprompta cum adnotationibus edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus*, Mediolani, Regii typis, 1834, 4to. p. 64.

18. A commentary on parts of the Gospel according to St. John, written in Moeso-Gothic, has been published in Germany by Dr. H. Massmann, from a MS. in the Vatican.

It is a 4to. vol. of 182 pages, to which is prefixed a dedication and an account of the manuscript, in 17 pages. Then follow 34 pages of two columns in a page of the Commentary in Moeso-Gothic, printed in facsimile types. Immediately afterwards is given in 15 pages the same Moeso-Gothic, text in Roman type, in one column, and a literal Latin version in the other, with notes at the foot of the page. Then succeed an account of the proposed emendations of the MS., a short notice of the life of Ulphilas, and a complete Glossary of all the *Moes.* words not only in the text of the Commentary, but those found in Castiglione's extracts from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, first of Corinthians, and the Ephesians mentioned in the last paragraph. At the end is a copper-plate containing several facsimiles of MSS.† The full title of the work is, *Skeirein's Aiwaggeljons thairh Johannēn: Auslegung des Evangelii Johannis in gothischer Sprache. Aus römischen und mayländischen Handschriften nebst lateinischer Uebersetzung, belegenden Anmerkungen, geschichtlicher Untersuchung, gothisch-lateinischem Wörterbuche und Schriftproben. Im Auftrage seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern erlesen, erläutert und zum ersten Male herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann, Doctor der Philosophie, Professor der älteren deutschen Sprache, etc.* 4to. München, 1834.

\* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 129.

† A new edition of all that is discovered of Ulphilas's translation of the Scriptures is advertised to appear in the course of this year, with this title: *Ulphilas, vet. et novi test. versionis Goth. fragmenta quæ supersunt—cum glossario et grammatica*, edid. *H. C. de Gabelentz et Dr. J. Loebe*, 2 tom. 4to. maj. Altenburgi, Schnuphase. See *Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher der Frankfurter und Leipziger Oster-messe*, 1836, p. 251. In a critique inserted in the *Göttinger gelehrte Anzeigen*, it is mentioned that the celebrated philologist, Prof. Jacob Grimm, has been long preparing a complete edition of all the fragments of Ulphilas's version of the Bible. The original text is to be printed in the Latin character.



*The Gothic begins thus :*

saei frathjai áiththáu  
sôkjái Guth.  
Allái usvandidêdum.  
samana unbrûkjái vaurthun,  
jah ju uf dáuþháus  
atdrusun stáuái.

*Latin version.*

si est intelligens aut  
requirens Deum.  
Omnes declinaverunt.  
simul inutiles facti sunt,  
ac jam sub mortis  
inciderunt judicium.—p. 37.

19. With the extinction of the Gothic dynasties, this pure and rich German tongue, though vestiges still remain, ceased to be a prevailing dialect. Like the Scandinavian branches, the Gothic retained a distinct form for the passive voice. The Scandinavians, having little interruption from other nations, would most likely retain their grammatical forms much longer than the southern German tribes, who (from the 4th century, when the Moeso-Gothic Gospels were written, to the 8th, when we find the next earliest specimen of German) must have lost many of the old forms, and with them probably the passive voice.

VIII.—THE ALEMANNI OR SUABIANS.

1. There are various opinions about the derivation of the word *Alemanni*. It was a name given to the Suabians,\* who appear to have come from the shores of the Baltic to the southern part of Germany. This locality of the Suabians is, in some measure, confirmed by the ancient name of the Baltic, Mare Suevicum, Suavian, or Suabian Sea. In the beginning of the 3rd century, the Suabians assembled in great numbers on the borders of the Roman empire, between the Danube, Rhine, and Main,† and united with other tribes. To denote this coalition or union of various nations, they were called *Alemanni various men, all men.*‡

\* Schwaben (Suavi) according to Schmitthenner, Schwabe, *m. pl.* Schwaben, in *Old High-Ger.* Suab, *pl.* Suaba, and signifies *the wise, the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment*, from the *Old High-Ger.* sueban *to perceive, understand, know, discern, comprehend*.

† Walafridus Strabo de Vita B. Galli apud Goldastum, tom. I. rer Alemann. p. 143: *Igitur quia mixti Alemannis Suevi partem Germaniæ ultra Danubium, partem Retiæ inter Alpes et Histriam, partemque Galliæ circa Ararim obsederunt.*—Jornandes de rebus Geticis, cap. lv.: *Theodemir Gothorum rex emenso Danubio, Suevis improvisus a tergo apparuit. Nam regio illa Suevorum ab oriente Baiobaros habet, ab occidente Francos, a meridie Burgundiones, a septentrione Thuringos. Quibus Suevis tunc juncti Alemanni etiam aderant, ipsique alpes erectas omnino regentes.*

‡ *Ger.* allerley various, different: mann man. Schmitthenner says from the *Old-Ger.* allo-man each, in the plural alamanna many, a nation, community.—Von Schmid in his Suavian Dictionary, sub *Alb, alp*, informs us that alm, almand, or almand, denoted not only a common, a pasture, but a mountain; hence the people dwelling on the mountains in Austria, Tyrol, &c.



Thus increased in power, they soon ventured to make formidable inroads into the Roman territory, and not only entered the plains of Lombardy, but advanced almost in sight of Rome. They were repelled, and, in a new attack, vanquished by Aurelian.\* The term Alemanni was used by foreigners as synonymous with Germans,† and, while in English they are called Germans, in French and Spanish they are to this day denominated Alemanns. This great confederacy terminated in A.D. 496, by a bloody victory of the Francic king, Clovis (Chlodovæus), at Tolbiac, near Cologne on the Rhine, the present Zulich or Zulpich.

2. The peculiarities of the Suabian or Alemannic dialect are these:

The first vowel *a* very much prevails, and the final *n* of verbs is omitted: thus they say, *saga* for *sagen* to *say*; *fraga* for *fragen* to *ask*. They change the *Ger. o* into *au*, and use *braut* for *brot* *bread*; *grauss* for *gross* *great*. For the *Ger. st*, they put *scht* (*sht*); they use *du bischt*, *kannscht*, for *du bist* *thou art*; *kannst canst*. They form diminutives in *li*, *le*, as *herzli* for *Ger. herzchen* a *little heart*. In the inflections of *sollen shall*, *wollen will*, the *l* is generally omitted; as, *du sottascht di doch schema*, for *du solltest dich doch schâmen* *thou shouldst be ashamed*. The oldest Suabian and Upper German dialect contained very few rough hissing sounds. In old documents, and till the time of Emperor Maximilian I. the *sch* is rarely found. The hissing sounds begin on the borders of Italy and France, diminish in the middle of Germany, and nearly disappear in North or Low-Germany.

3. The Suabians of the present day speak in a lively and quick manner.

4. The Alemannic or Suabian dialect prevails in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and the western part of the Austrian States.

5. Some of the authors who are generally said to have written in Alemannic, and some of the early compositions in this dialect, are—

An exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720 (x. 2).—Kero, A.D. 800 (x. 7).—Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850 (x. 11).—Otfrid, A.D. 860 (x. 12).—Notker, A.D. 1020 (x. 16).—Nibelungen Lied, A.D. 1150 (x. 24).—Walter von der Vogelweide, A.D. 1190 (x. 25).—Chunrad von Kirchberg, A.D. 1195 (x. 26).—Gotfrit von Nifen, A.D. 1235 (x. 29).—Schwabenspiegel, A.D. 1250 (x. 31), &c.

were called Alemanni. Οι δε Αλαμανοι ειχε χρη Ασινιω Κουαδρατω ἐπισθαι, ανδρι Ιταλιωτη, και τα Γερμανικα ἐς το ακριβες αναγραφαιμενω ξυνηλιδες εἰσιν ανθρωποι και μιγαδες· και τουτο δυναται αυτοις η ἐπωνυμια. Alemanni, si Asinio Quadrato fides, viro Italico et Germanicarum rerum exacto Scriptori, communes sunt variis e nationibus collecti, id ipsum apud eos consignificante vocabulo.—*Agathias*, lib. i. *Hist.* p. 7.

\* Gibbon, ch. xi.

† Nota, quod partes viciniore Italiae, sicut sunt Bavaria, Suevia, dictæ fuerint, ab Italis primo Alemannia, et homines dicebantur Alemanni, nota secundum Orosium et Solinum, quod tunc temporis Germania et Alemania habebantur pro uno et eodem. Nam Ungaria dicebatur Pannonia, et ab Ungaria usque ad Rhenum dicebatur Germania, vel Alemania, et ultra Rhenum Gallia.—*Auctor Hist. Landgrav. Thur.* c. vi.; *Struvii Corpus Hist. Ger.* § 1; *de Ger. orig. &c.* p. 10, n. 22.—See II. § 2, and note (†).

## IX.—THE FRANCS.

1. The Franks,\* or Freeman, were a confederacy of high-spirited and independent German tribes, dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe. They were composed of the Tencteri, Catti, Sali, Bructeri, Chamavi, Chauci, &c. who occupied the modern Prussian provinces on the Rhine, Zwey-Brücken or Deux-Ponts, part of Hesse, the south of Saxony, and the northern part of Bavaria. The Franks lying to the north-east were called Salian Franks from the river Sala, and those on the Rhine were, from their situation, denominated Riparian Franks.

2. This confederation was known, under the denomination of Franks, about A.D. 240.† According to Schilter,‡ the Franks were first mentioned by Eumenius, a Latin orator, born at Autun in France, at the beginning of the 4th century. They had been harassed by the Romans; and having felt the importance of union for self-defence, they, when united, soon discovered not only an ability to resist their enemies, but in turn to invade some of the Roman territories. In the beginning of the 5th century they took possession of the west bank of the Rhine, and began to make incursions into Gaul.

3. About A.D. 420, their power extended from the Rhine nearly over the whole of Gaul, and they founded the Merovingian dynasty, under Pharamond their king, who, according to their custom, was elected by the chiefs of the nation, constituting the Francic confederacy. The Merovingian line continued for 323 years through a succession of twenty-two kings, from A.D. 428 to 751. One of the Merovingian kings, Clodwig, Chlothovecus, Clovis, Ludewig, or Lewis, subdued the Alemanni in A.D. 496; and, immediately after this conquest, he and many of his subjects made a public profession of the Christian faith by being baptized at Rheims.

4. After the Merovingian succeeded the Carovingian family, which supplied eleven kings, who held the reins of the Francic government for 236 years; then succeeded in France the Capetian line, which needs not be further noticed, as it would lead to a history of France beyond the object of this notice.

5. Pepin, the first king of the Carovingian race, seized the Francic crown in A.D. 751, and divided the kingdom between his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman. After the death of his brother, Charlemagne became sole possessor of the kingdom in 768. As some short historical

\* Frank, according to Schmitthenner, signifies originally, *preceding, bold, upright, free*; hence, *der Franke the Franc*; *Old Ger. franho*; *Icel. frackr m. francus, liber, generosus, elatus, tumidus*. *Frackar m. pl. Francones, Franci*; *fracki m. virtuosus, potens*.

† Gibbon, ch x. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, bk. 2, ch. iii.

‡ Schilter's, Gloss. to Thes. vol. iii. p. 316.

remarks\* will be made when specimens of the language are introduced, it will only be necessary to observe here, that Charlemagne, after showing himself one of the greatest men that ever reigned over a most extensive empire, died in A.D. 814.

6. It is difficult to name with minuteness and precision all the writers and the compositions in the Francic dialect; but the following are generally considered as written in this idiom:—

A translation of Isidore, A.D. 800 (x. 8).—Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A.D. 730 (x. 3).—Ludwigslid, A.D. 883 (x. 14).—A Translation of Boethius, A.D. 950 (x. 18).—Willeram's Paraphrase, A.D. 1070 (x. 20).—The Praise of St. Anno, A.D. 1075 (x. 21), &c.

#### X.—HIGH-GERMAN, OR THE ALEMANNIC, SUABIAN, AND FRANCIC DIALECTS.

1. The translation of the Scriptures by Bishop Ulphilas, about A.D. 360, affords the earliest specimen of German. Almost four centuries elapsed between the writings of Ulphilas, and the composition of the following exhortation. When the Franks and Alemanni were converted to Christianity, their instructors not only wrote prayers, exhortations, sermons, hymns, and commentaries on the Scriptures, but also composed glossaries; thus preserving specimens of the German language in the 7th and 8th centuries.

2. AN EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS (*exhortatio ad plebem Christianam*) is taken from a MS. of the early part of the 8th century, originally preserved in the bishoprick of Freisingen in Bavaria, and Fulde in Hesse, but now in Munich and Kassel. It was published in *Hottinger's Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. viii. p. 1220; in *B. J. Docen's Miscellaneen*, vol. i. p. 4—8; and in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

##### EXHORTATIO.

Hlosêt ir, chindô liupôstun, rihtida therâ galaupâ the ir in herzin kahucclicho hapên sculut, ir den christânun namun intfangen eigut, thaz ist chundida iuuererâ christânheiti, fona demo truhtine in man gaplâsan, fona sin selpes jungirôn kasezzit.—*Wackernagel's Altdeut. Les.* p. 6.

##### LITERAL GERMAN.

Lauschet ihr, Kinder liebsten, der zucht des Glaubens, den ihr im Herzen behütlich haben sollet, (wenn) ihr den Christennamen empfangen habt, das ist Kunde eurer Christenheit, von dem Herrn eingeblasen, von seinen eigenen Jüngern gesetzt.

\* See X. § 9, 10.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Listen ye, children dear, to the instruction of the belief, which you shall preserve in your hearts, (when) you have received the Christian name, that is, the knowledge of your Christianity, inspired by the Lord, (and) established by his own disciples.

3. THE HEROIC *Song*, relating the combat between *Hildibraht* and *Hadubrant*. The language of this song is Francic, with a great intermixture of the Low-German dialect. Bouterweck considers it just what one would expect from the attempt of a Low-Saxon to write Francic. Like the Wessobrunn Prayer, it is alliterative,\* and ascribed to the 8th century. It was first published by *Eckard*, in *Commentariis de rebus Francorum*, vol. i. p. 864, from the Fulda manuscript, now kept at Kassel, by *Grimm*, at Kassel, 1812, and in his *Alteutsche Wälder*, vol. ii. p. 97. A lithographic specimen of the fragment preserved at Göttingen was given by Professor Grimm in 1830. An edition appeared in 1833, by Lachmann. An explanation of the difficult passages by W. Mohr, in 12mo. pp. 16, Marburg, 1836.

<i>Old German.</i>	<i>Literal Modern German.</i>	<i>Literal English.</i>
Ik gihôrta dhat seggen,	Ich hörte das sagen,	I heard it said
dhat sih <i>zrhêttun</i>	dass sich herausforderten	that Hiltibraht and Hadubrant
<i>ênôn</i> muotin	einstimmig	with one voice
<i>Hiltibraht</i> joh <i>Hadubrant</i>	Hildebrand und Hadubrand	challenged
untar <i>herjun</i> <i>tvēm</i> .	unter einander.	one another.
<i>sunufatarungôs</i>	Sohn und Vater, wie	Son and father, when
iro <i>saro</i> <i>rihtun</i> ,	sie ihren Kampfplatz be-	the (combat) place they
	stimmt	fixed,
<i>garutun</i> se iro <i>gûdhamun</i> ,	thaten sie ihre Kriegshem-	their coat of war they put
	den an	on,
<i>gurtun</i> sih <i>svert</i> ana,	gürteten sich ihr Schwert	girded their sword on,
	um	
<i>helidôs</i> , ubar <i>hringâ</i> ,	die Helden zum Ringen	the heroes for the fight,
	(Kampf)	
<i>dô</i> sie ti <i>derô</i> <i>hiltju</i> <i>ritun</i> .	da sie zum Kampf ritten.	when they to combat rode.
<i>Hiltibraht</i> <i>gimahalta</i> :	sprach Hildebrand :	Hiltibraht spoke :
er was <i>hêrôro</i> man,	er war ein hehrer Mann	he was a stately man,
<i>ferahes</i> <i>frôtôro</i> :	Geistes weise :	of a prudent ( <i>wise</i> ) mind :
er <i>frâgen</i> <i>gistuont</i>	er fragen that	he did ask
<i>fôhêm</i> wortum	mit wenigen Worten	with few words
hver <i>sîn</i> <i>fâter</i> <i>wâri</i>	wer sein Vater wäre	who his father was
<i>fîreô</i> in <i>fôlche</i> ,	im Männer Volke,	among the race of men,
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
eddo <i>hvelihhes</i> <i>cnuosles</i>	oder welches Stammes du	or of what family ( <i>he was</i> )
du <i>sis</i> .	seyst.	thou art.

*Wackernagel*, p. 14.

\* The alliteration in the example is denoted by *italic* letters.





4. The following Latin hymns are ascribed to St. Ambrose, who was Bishop of Milan from A.D. 374 to 397. The German translations, made by an unknown hand, are thought to be of the 8th century. They are found in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

*The Original Latin.*

Deus qui cœli lumen es  
satorque lucis, qui polum  
paterno fultum brachio  
præclara pandis dextera.

Aurora stellas jam tegit  
rubrum sustollens gurgitem,  
humectis namque flatibus  
terram baptizans roribus.

*Wackernagel*, p. 7.

*Old German Translation.*

cot dû der himiles leoht pist  
sâio joh leohtes dû der himil  
faterlîchemu arsprîuztan arme  
duruheitareru spreitis zesauûn  
tagarod sternâ giu dechit  
rôtan ûfpurrenti uuâk  
fuhtêm kauuissso plâstim  
erda taufantêr tauum.

TE DEUM.\*

*The Original Latin.*

Te Deum laudamus.  
te dominum confitemur.  
te æternum patrem  
omnis terra veneratur.

Tibi omnes angeli, tibi cœli  
et universæ potestates,  
tibi cherubim et seraphim  
incessabili voce proclamant.

Sanctus sanctus sanctus  
dominus deus sabaoth.  
pleni sunt cœli et terra  
majestate gloriæ tuæ.

*Wackernagel*, p. 11.

*Old German Translation.*

thih cot lopêmês  
thih truhtnan gehemês  
thih êuuigan fater  
êokiueuêlih erda uuirdit (êrêt).  
thir allê engilâ thir himilâ  
inti allô kiuuâltidô  
thir cherubim inti seraphim  
unbilibanlîcheru stimmô forharênt.  
uuîhêr uuîhêr uuîhêr  
truhtin cot herrô  
folliu sint himilâ inti erda  
therâ meginchrefti tiuridâ thinerâ.

5. A HYMN to the honour of St. Peter, by an anonymous author of the 8th century, published from a MS. of Freisingen, in Docen's *Miscellaneen*, 2 vols. Munich, 1809: Hoffmann's *Fundgruben*, 8vo. 1 vol. Breslau, 1830.

Vnsar trohtin hat farsalt sancte petre ginualt,  
daz er mac ginerian ze imo dingenten man.

Kyrie eleyson. Christe eleyson.

Er hapet ouh mit vuortun himilriches portun,  
dar in mach er skerian, den er uuili nerian.

Kirie eleison. Christe (eleison).

*Fundgruben*, p. 1.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Unser Herr hat verliehen St. Peter gewalt,  
das er kann erhalten (den) zu ihm bittenden mann.

Κυrie ἐλεησον, Χριστε ἐλεησον.

Er hat auch mit worten (des) himmelreiches pforten,  
dahin kann er bringen den er will erhalten

Κυrie ἐλεησον, Χριστε ἐλεησον.

\* For a specimen of the *Te Deum*, in German of the 12th century, see § 22.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Our Lord has given St. Peter power,  
 that he may preserve, the man that prays to him.  
 Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy.  
 He also keeps, with words, the portals of heaven's kingdom  
 wherein he may take, whom he will preserve.  
 Lord have mercy. Christ have mercy.

6. THE WESSOBRUNN PRAYER, so called from the MS. being first discovered in the monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria. The MS. is of the latter part of the 8th century; it was published by *Professor J. Grimm* at Kassel, 1812, by *Massmann* at Berlin, 1824, and in *Wackernagel's* *Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835. The alliteration is denoted by italic letters.

<i>Old German.</i>	<i>Literal Modern German.</i>	<i>Literal English.</i>
Datgafregin ih mit firahim	Das hörte ich bey Menschen	This I heard from men
firiwizzô meista,	mit Fürwitz meistem,	of most curiosity,
dat ero ni was	dass Erde nicht war	that ( <i>the</i> ) earth was not
noh ŷfhimil,	noch Aufhimmel,	nor heaven,
noh paum nohheinig	noch Baum einiger	nor any tree
noh pereg ni was;	noch Berg nicht war;	nor mountain was;
ni . . . . .	nicht . . . . .	not . . . . .
noh sunna ni scein	noch Sonne nicht schien	nor sun did shine
noh mǎno ni liuhta	noch Mond nicht leuchtete	nor moon gave light
noh der mareoséo.	noch der Meersee.	nor the main ( <i>sea</i> ).
dô dār niwilt ni was	Als da Nichts nicht war	when there was no wight
enteô ni wenteô,	Ende noch Wende,	end nor wend ( <i>turn</i> ),
enti dô was der eino	und da war der eine	and then was the one
almahitico cot, &c.	allmächtige Gott, &c.	Almighty God, &c.

*Wackernagel*, p. 17.

7. KERO, a monk in the abbey of St. Gallen in Switzerland, made a German translation of the Rules of St. Benedict, about A.D. 800, under the title, *Interpretatio Regulæ Sancti Benedicti Thetisca*, *Schilter's* *Thes.* at the end of vol i. p. 25, and a part of it in *Graff's* *Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*.

*De Taciturnitate*, chap. VI.

Tuamees. daz qhuad vvizzago qhuad ih kehalte vveka mine daz nalles  
*Faciamus quod ait Propheta: Dixi, custodiam vias meas, ut non*  
*missitue in zungun mineru sazta munde minemu kehaltida ertumbeta indi*  
*dekinqam in lingua mea: Posui ori meo custodiam: Obmutui et*  
*kedeomuait pim indi suuiketa fona cuateem hiar keaugit uuizzago ibu fona*  
*humiliatus sum, et silui â bonis; hic ostendit propheta, si â*  
*cuateem sprahhom ofto duruh suuigalii sculi suuigeen huueo meer*  
*bonis eloquiis interdum propter taciturnitatem debet taceri. Quanto magis*  
*fona vbileem vvortum duruh vvizzi dera sunta sculi pilinnan.*  
*â malis verbis propter poenam peccati debet cessari?*

*Graff*, p. xlviii.



## LITERAL GERMAN.

Thuen wir das, was der Weissager sagt: ich habe gesagt, ich werde bewachen, die Wege mein, dass ich nichts missethue mit meiner Zunge; ich setzte dem Munde mein eine Wache, ich bin verstummt, und gedemüthiget und schweige von den Guten. Heir zeigt der Weissager, wenn von guten Reden oft wegen der Verschwiegenheit soll geschwiegen werden, wie viel mehr von übeln Worten wegen der Strafe der Sünde soll geschwiegen werden.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Let us do what the sayer (*Prophet*) saith: I have said I will keep my ways, that I nothing misdo with my tongue: I have set a watch over my mouth, I was dumb, and humbled, and silent (even) from good; here the wise-sayer shows, if from good speeches often for taciturnity we should be silent, how much more from evil words should we cease for punishment of the sin.

8. ISIDORE, born at Carthage, was archbishop of Seville, from 600 to 636. Amongst other works, he wrote a treatise, *De Nativitate Domini*, of which a Franc is supposed to have made a translation. The MS. is preserved at Paris. It was published by *Jo. Phil. Palthen*, at Greifswald, 1706, and again in *Schilter's Thes.* at the end of vol. i. Ulm, 1728: it was also inserted by *Rostgaard* in the Danish Bibliotheca, No. 2, Copenhagen, 1738.

The following specimen of Isidore is from *Graff's Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. p. xlv. Berlin, 1834,\* most carefully collated by this indefatigable scholar with the original MS. at Paris. It is to be found also in *Schilter's Thes.* p. 4 of vol. i., *Isidore*, ch. iv. 1.

Hear quhidit umbi dhea Bauhnunga. dhero dhrio heideo gotes.

Araugit ist in dhes aldin uuiuzssodes boohhum. dhazs fater endi sunu endi heilac geist got sii. Oh dhes sindun unchilaubun iudeo liudi. dhazs sunu endi heilac gheist got sii. bi dhiu huuanda sie chihordon gotes stimna hluda in sina berge quhedhenda. Chihori dhu israhel druhtin got dhin. ist eino got.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Hier wird gesprochen von der bedeutung der Dreieinigkeit Gottes.

Sichtbar ist in den alten bundes büchern, dass Vater und Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn. O der sündigen (thörichten) Juden leute, unglaublich dass Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn, darum weil sie hörten Gottes stimme laut auf dem berge Sinai sprechend: Höre du Israel der Herr dein Gott ist einge Gott.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Here is spoken about the signification of the Trinity of God.

It is visible, in the books of the Old Testament, that the Father and Son and Holy Ghost is God. O the sinful Jewish people, disbelieving that the Son and the Holy Ghost is God, because they heard God's voice loud on mount Sinai, saying, Hear thou, Israel, the Lord thy God is one God.

\* In the preface to this laborious and learned work, from p. xxxiii. to lxxiii, there is a very valuable account of old Ger. MSS. Some specimens are given of unpublished glossaries and fragments of a translation of *Boetius de consolatione philosophiæ*, supposed to be Notker's work (in cod. 5, gall. 825) of *Mart. Capella de Nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiæ*, (in cod. 5, gall. 872,) and of *Aristotle's Organon* (in cod. 5, gall. 818). The glossaries are from the 7th to the 9th century. To give a true idea of the quality and state of the MSS. Graff has very properly given them with all their faults, &c. exactly as he found them.

9. CHARLEMAGNE,\* who reigned from 768—814, united the German tribes, the *Franks*, *Alemanni*, *Bavarians*, *Thuringians*, *Saxons*, *Lombards*, *Burgundians*, &c. into one mighty empire, and governed all the nations from the *Eider* in the north of Germany, to the *Ebro* in Spain—from the *Baltic* sea to the *Tiber* in Italy. Arts and sciences declined more and more after the time of Gregory the Great, in 604, who himself discouraged scientific pursuits so much, that at the time of Charlemagne there was scarcely a trace of science or literature on the continent. Charlemagne arose, and obtained the aid of the most learned men of his time for the improvement of his mighty empire. A few of these eminent men may be named. *Alkuin*, an Anglo-Saxon monk, born about 732, educated at York, was well versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, rhetoric, poetry, and mathematics, and was also distinguished for his piety. He died, abbot of Tours, in 804. *Theodulph* died 821, bishop of Orleans. *Eginhard*, born in Odenwalde, South Germany, wrote the History of Charlemagne, and died in 839. Schools were also established in different parts of the empire. By these means science and literature were supported in the 9th and following centuries. Charlemagne enjoined the clergy to preach in German, and to translate homilies into that language. He himself attempted to form a German Grammar, and ordered a collection of the national songs to be made, which unfortunately are lost, but we may form some judgment of them from the *Hildibraht*, a remarkable fragment of early German.

10. The successors of Charlemagne inherited his empire, but not his talents. The second son of Charlemagne, *Ludwig* or *Lewis* the pious, in the year 843, divided the empire among his three sons:—1. *Lewis* had Germany, which comprised Suabia, East Franconia, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony. Germany, from this early period to the present day, has preserved its language, its customs, and independence. 2. To *Charles*, Gallia was assigned. 3. *Lothar* received for his portion, Dauphine, Alsace, and Burgundy.

At first the Franks, in Gallia under Charles, spoke German, but they soon mixed it with the language of the subdued Gauls. The oaths which Charles and Lewis and their subjects took near Strasburg in 842, to protect their empire against Lothar, their eldest brother, are preserved. The grandson of Charlemagne, *Abbot Nidhart*, who died 853, in his history of the disputes of the sons, has preserved the form of the oath in German and French. It is a curious specimen of both languages at this early period.†

*Charles's Oath in Francic, or Old German.*

In godes minna ind in thes christiânes folches ind unser bēdherô gehaltmissi, fon thesemo dage frammordes, sô fram sô mir got geuizeci indi mahd furgibit, sô haldih

\* Eginharti de Vita Carolimagni commentariis, cum annotationibus Ger. Nicolai Heerkens, Groningæ, 12mo. 1755. Histoire de Charlemagne par Gaillard, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

† Roquefort gloss. de la langue romane, tom. i. disc. prel. p. xx. Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835, p. 26.

tesan minan brudher sôsô man mit rehtû sinan brudher scal, in thiû thaz er mig sô soma duo, indi mit Ludherem in nohheiniu thing ne gegangu, thê minan uuillon imo ce scadhen werdhen.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

In Gottes Minne und in (wegen) des christlichen Volkes und unser beider Erhaltung von diesem Tage fortan, so fern so mir Gott Weisheit und Macht giebt, so halte ich diesen meinen Bruder, so wie man mit Recht seinen Bruder soll, und dass er mir auch so thun und mit' Ludherem (will ich) in keine Sache nicht gehen, mit meinem Willen ihm zu Schaden werden.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

In God's love and for the christian folk and our common preservation, from this day henceforth, so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so hold I (*shall I preserve*) this my brother, so as one (*man*) by right his brother should (*preserve*) and that he to me also so may do, and with Lothar I (*will*) not enter into any thing, with my will, to be an injury to him.

*The Oath of Lewis, in the Romanic, or French.*

Pro deo amur et pro christian poblo et nostro commun salvament, dist di in avant, in quant deus savir et podir me dunat, si salvarai eo cist meon fradre Karlo et in adjudha et in cadhuna cosa, si cum om per dreit son fradra salvar dist, in o quid il mi altresi fazet, et ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai, qui meon vol cist meon fradre Karle in damno sit.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

For God's love and for the christian people and our common preservation from this day and henceforth, in so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so shall I assist this my brother Charles, and in assistance and in any cause so as one (*man*) by right his brother ought to assist in such a manner as he may do to me; and with Lothar I will not enter into any treaty (*placitum*) which to me, or to this my brother Charles, can be an injury.

*Oath of Charles's army, in Romanic or Old French.*

Si Lodhuvigs sacrament quæ son fradre Karlo jurat conservat, et Karlus meos sendra de suo part non lo stanit, si io returnar non lint pois, ne io ne neuls cui eo returnar int pois, in nulla adjudha contra Lodhuwig nun li iver.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Lewis keeps the oath which to his brother Charles he swore, and Charles my Seignior (*Lord*) on his part does not keep it, if I cannot prevent him, neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Lewis.

*Oath of Lewis's army, in Francic or Old German.*

Oba Karl then eid, then er sinemo brudher Ludhuuuiqe gesuor geleistit, indi Ludhuuuiq min hêrro then er imo gesuor forbrihchit, ob ih inan es iruunden ne mag, noh ih noh therô nohhein, then ih es iruunden mag, uuidhar Karle imo ce follustî ne uuidhu.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Wenn Karl den Eid, den er seinem Bruder Ludwig schwur, leistet (hält) und Ludwig, mein Herr (den Eid), den er ihm schwur, bricht, wenn ich ihn davon abwenden (abhalten), nicht kann, (so) werden weder ich, noch deren einer, den ich davon abwenden (abhalten) kann ihm wider Karl zu Hülfe nicht seyn (beistehn).

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Charles keeps the oath, which he swore (to) his brother Lewis, and Lewis my Lord breaks the (oath) which he swore (to) him, in case I cannot prevent him, (then) neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Charles.

11. RHABANUS MAURUS, born at Mayence in 776, became a celebrated teacher at Fulda. His attention was attracted to the German language, and, in a council at Mayence, A.D. 848, he succeeded in passing a canon that in future the clergy should preach in Romanic (*French*) or Theotisc (*German*). He died, Archbishop of Mayence, Feb. 4th, 856. Rhabanus Maurus compiled *Glossæ Latino barbaricæ de partibus humani corporis Goldast script. rerum Alemannic*, vol. i. p. 66—69.—*Glossarium Latino Theodiscum in tota Biblia V. et N. Test. Goldast. id.*

12. OTFRID belonged to the Alemanni or Suabians, and was educated at Fulda under Rhabanus Maurus. He was a Benedictine monk at Weissenburg in Alsace, a learned theologian, philosopher, orator, and poet, who flourished between 840 and 870. Otfrid wrote in rhyme a poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic, his native language, to banish the profane songs of the common people. In this work there is a disregard of chronological order, for the poet seems to have written down the circumstances as they came into his mind. The MS. was first discovered by Beatus Rhenanus in the monastery at Freisingen, near Munich; there are two other MSS., one at Heidelberg, and the other at Vienna. It was first published by *Flaccius (Illericus)*, at Basle, 1571, in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. with *Scherz's annotations*; also at Bonn in 4to. *Bonner Bruchstücke vom Otfried, durch H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben*, 1821. Again in 4to. by *E. G. Graff, Königsberg*, 1831, under the title of *Krist*.

*Otfrid's Krist.*

Séhet these fógala. thie hiar flíagent óbana.  
 zi ákare sie ni gángent. ioh ouh uuíht ni spínnent  
 Thoh ni brístit in thes. zi uuáru thoh ginúages.  
 ní sie sih ginérien. ioh scóno giuuerien.  
 Biginnet ána scouuon. thie frónisgon blúomon.  
 thar lúti after uuége gent. thie in themo ákare stent.  
 Sálomon ther rícho. ni uuátta sih gilícho.  
 thaz ságen ih íú in ala uuár. so ein thero blúomono thar.  
*Krist by Graff, ii. 22, 9: p. 165, 9.*

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sehet diese vögel, die hier fliegen oben.  
 Zum acker sie nicht gehen, und auch nichts nicht spinnen,  
 Doch nicht fehlt ihnen etwas, fürwahr zum genügen,  
 Nicht sie sich ernähren, und schön gewähren.  
 Beginnet anzuschauen, die herrlichen blumen  
 (Wo leute nach wege gehen) di in dem acker stehen:  
 Salomon der reiche, nicht kleidete (wattete) sich gleich mässig  
 Das sage ich euch in aller wahrheit, so wie eine der blumen dar.



## LITERAL ENGLISH.

See these fowls, which here fly above.  
To the field they go not (i. e. *they till not*), and also nothing spin,  
Yet want not any thing, they truly have enough,  
They do not nourish themselves, nor make fine.  
Begin to look on the splendid flowers  
(After which people go) standing in the field :  
Solomon, the rich, did not dress (woddred) himself like  
(That say I to you, in all truth) one of the flowers there.

13. **MUSPILLI**, a fragment of an old High-German alliterative Poem on the end of the world, from a MS. of the middle of the 9th century, in the Royal Library at Munich, published by *J. A. Schmeller, Munich, 1832.*

. . . Dar ni mac denne mak andremo  
helfan uora demo muspille denne daz  
preita uuasal allaz uar prinnit enti uugir  
enti luft iz allaz arfurpit; uuar ist denne  
diu marha dar man dar heo mit sinen ma  
gon piehc;

*Thus arranged and corrected by Schmeller.*

Dar ni mac denne mâk andremo	helfan vora demo Muspille.
Denne daz preita wasal	allaz varprinnit,
enti viur enti luft	iz allaz arfurpit,
war ist denne diu marha,	dar man dar eo mit sinen mâgon piehc?

## LITERAL GERMAN.

. . . Da mag Kein Mage dem anderen  
helfen vor dem Muspille wenn die  
breite Erdfäche ganz verbrennet, und Feuer  
und Luft ist ganz verworfen; wo ist dann  
die marke, darum man hier mit seinen magen strit?

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

. . . Then may no kindred assist the other  
for the Muspille. When the  
broad surface of the earth all is burning, and fire  
and air are all cast away; where is then  
the mark about which one has been quarrelling here with his relatives?

14. **LUDWIGSLIED**, a German heroic song by an unknown author, in praise of the East Francic King Lewis III. in the year A.D. 883. The MS. was originally at St. Amand, near Tournay, but it is now lost. It was published first in *Schiller's Thes.*, then by *Docen, Munich, 1813*, and in 1835 in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, p. 46.

## HEROIC SONG.

Sang uwas gesungen.	Thâr vaht thegenô gelih,
Uuig uwas bigunnen :	Nichein sô sô Hluduug :
Bluot skein in uuangôn,	Snel indi kuoni,
Spilôd under vrakon.	Thaz uwas imo gekunni.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sang war gesungen,	Da focht Degen (heroes) gleich
Kampf war begonnen,	Keiner so wie Ludwig,
Blut schien in Wangen	Schnell und kühn,
Kämpfender Franken.	Das war ihm angeboren.

*Schilter, Thes. vol. ii. p. 17.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Song was sung,	There fought like a hero
Fight was begun :	Not one so as Lewis,
Blood shone in the cheeks	Quick and bold,
Of fighting Francs.	Which was in him inborn.

15. SAXON EMPERORS. During the reign of the Saxon emperors, from 919 till 1024, literature and science made some progress. The *Ottoes* valued and loved the sciences, and patronised *Gerbert* the most learned man of their time. Gerbert became pope under the name *Silvester II.* and died 1003.

16. NOTKER wrote in the period of the Saxon emperors. The only important monument in High-German literature of this age is a translation and commentary on the Psalms by this learned monk, *Notker of St. Gallen*. He was called Labeo, from his broad lips. His Alemannic translation is free and natural ; and, as it respects power and strength of expression, it equals the best modern translation. Notker died in 1022. His work was published in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. i.

## PSALM I.

1. *Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum,*

Der man ist salig, der in dero argon rat ne gegiang.

So Adam teta, do er dero chenun rates folgeta uuider Gote, *Sicut adam fecit, cum mulieris consilium sequeretur adversus Deum.*

*Et in via peccatorum non stetit.*

Noh an dero sundigon uuege ne stuont.

So er teta. Er cham dar ana, er cham an den breiten uueg ter ze hello gat, unde stuont dar ana, uuanda er hangta sinero geluste. Hengendo stuont er. *Sicut idem fecit. Processit ed, processit ad viam latam qui ad Infernum ducit, et stetit ibi, namque pendebat à concupiscentia sua. Pendulus stetit.*

*Et in cathedra pestilentiae non stetit.*

Noh an demo suhtstuole ne saz.

Ih meino daz er richeson ne uuolta, uuanda diu suht sturet sie nah alle. So sie adamen teta, do er Got uuolta uuerden. Pestis chit latine pecora sternens (fleo niderslahinde) so pestis sih kebreitet, so ist iz pestilentia, i. e. late peruagata pestis (uuito uuallonde sterbo). *Intelligo, quod gubernare, (pro tribunali) nolle. Namque hæc pestis corripuit fere omnes, sicut Adamo fecit, quum vellet Deus fieri. Pestis dicitur Latine, quasi pecora sternens. Quando pestis se dilatat, dicitur Pestilentia, i. e. late pervagata pestis.*

17. After the extinction of the Saxon emperors, the line of *Salian Francs* governed in Germany from A.D. 1024 to 1125. The authors of this period generally wrote in Latin. *Adam*, called *Bremensis*, born



at Meissen, Canon at Bremen, wrote in Latin a History of the Church which gives an account of Hamburg and Bremen, from the time of Charlemagne to Henry IV. It is of great value for the history of North Germany.

18. GERMAN literature had very few monuments in the time of the Salian Franks: the language is very stiff and mixed with Latin. The few specimens of German, in this period, are translations, such as the version of *Boethius* and *Aristotle*, by an unknown monk of St. Gallen, and the paraphrase of *Canticum Canticorum* by *Willeram*. *E. G. Graff*, in his *Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. No. I. pref. p. xxxvi. 4to. Berlin, 1834, mentions a St. Gallen MS. of the 10th and 11th century, containing an old High-German translation of *Boethius Cons. philos.*, and gives a specimen of this translation. The following extract is interesting, from the additions which the monk makes to the Latin text of *Boethius*,\* showing the astronomical knowledge of his time.

*Boethius.*

Uuir uutzen. dáz tia érda daz uuázer úmbe gât. únde der fierdo téil nâhôr ôbenân erbârôt íst. án démo sizzent tie ménnicken. Ter hímel lêret únsih. táz iz ter fierdo téil íst. Alle die astronomiam chúnnen. die bechénnent táz æquinocialis zona den hímel réhto in zuéi téilet. únde fône íro ze dien úzerôsten polis iouuéder hálb ében fílo íst íh méino ze demo septentrionali. únde ze demo australi. Sô íst tiu érda sínuelbíu. únde íst úns únchúnt. úbe si. úndenân erbârôt si. ôbenân dâr si erbârôt íst. târ sizzent tie lúte ab æthiopico oceano. usque ad scithicum oceanum. Tie férrôst sizzent ad austrum. die sizzent in æthiopicis insulis. tien íst tiu súnna ôbe hóubete. sô si gât úzer ariete in uerno tempore. únde sô si beginnet kân in libram in autumnno.—*Graff's Sprachschatz*, pref. p. xxxvi.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We know that the water goes round the earth, and the fourth part above is bare; on it sit the men. The heaven learns (*teaches*) us that it is the fourth part. All, who know astronomy, confess that the equinoctial zone divides the heaven right in two, and that from it to the uttermost pole of each half is an equal distance, I mean to the north, and to the south. So is the earth round, and it is to us unknown, if it be bare underneath; above, where it is bare, there sit the people from the Ethiopian ocean to the Scythian ocean. The farthest sitting to the south, they sit in Ethiopian islands; to those is the sun over head, when he goes out of Aries in the spring, and when he begins to go into Libra in autumn.

19. PARABLE of the Sower, in old High-German, taken from MS. fragments of Homilies in the Imperial Library at Vienna, written at the beginning of the 11th century, and printed in *Lambeccii Commentariis*, &c. 2nd edit. l. 11, p. 550: *Schilter*, vol. i. p. 76, at the end.

LX. 8.—Unser Herro der almahtige Got der sprichet in desmi Euangelio, suenne der acchirman sait sinen samen, so fellit sumelichis pi demo uuege, unde uuiridit firtretin, oder is essant die uogile.

\* *Boethius de consolatione philosophiæ*, 12mo. Lugd. Batavorum, 1656, p. 42, Prosa 7.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Translation, with an excellent English Version by Cardale, ch. xviii. 1, p. 95.

20. WILLERAM was educated at Fulda. He died 1085, abbot of the monastery Ebersberg in Bavaria, and probably composed his Paraphrase between 1070 and 1084. MSS. are preserved at Vienna, Breslaw, Stuttgart, Einsiedeln, published with this title, *Willeram Abbatis in Canticum Canticorum paraphrasis, Latina et veteri lingua Francica*, ed. P. Merula, Leyden, 1598, and by F. Vögelin, Worms, 1631, and in *Schilter's Thes.* Also by Hoffman, Breslaw, 1827.

Sage mir uuine min. uua du dine scaf uueidenes. uua du ruouues umbe mitten dag. Umbe uuaz biten ih des? Daz ih niet irre ne beginne gen. unter den corteron dinero gesellon. Kunde mir o sponse. den ih mit allen chresten minno. uuer die ueræ fidei doctores sin. die dine scaf uuisen ad pascua uitæ. unte die solich sin. daz du in iro herzen dir hereberga machest. unte sie beskirmes ab omni feruore temptationis.—*Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. p. 6, *in fine*.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sage mir, mein Geliebter, wo du deine Schafe weidest, wo du ruhest um Mittag. Warum warte ich dessen? dass ich nicht irre noch fehl gehe unter den Hürden deiner Gesellen. Verkünde mir, o Sponse, den ich aus allen Kräften liebe, wer die veræ fidei doctores sind, die deine Schafe weisen ad pascua vitæ, und die solche sind, dass du in ihren Herzen Herberge machest und sie beschirmt ab omni fervore temptationis.

## VERBAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Say to me, my beloved, where thou pasturest thy sheep, where thou restest at midday. For what ask I this? That I may not err, nor begin to go among the number of thy companions. Inform me, O bridegroom, whom I love with all might, who are the teachers of true faith, who show thy sheep to the pastures of life, and who are such that you make dwellings in their hearts, and shelter them from all heat of temptation.

21. ST. ANNO. The praises of the archbishop of Cologne, *St. Anno*, who died 1075, concludes this period. The writer is unknown, but this poem was probably composed, soon after St. Anno's death, before the end of the 11th century. It is in rhyme, and consists of forty-nine stanzas, written, as Herzog says, in the *Low-Rhinish* or *Francic* dialect (Nieder Rhinisch). Meusel calls it *Alemannic*. Fragments of this poem were first published by Martin Opitz, 1639, who discovered them at Breslaw. The MS. is lost. It was printed by Schilter and others, and in 1816 by Goldmann. All the latter editions depend on the first incorrect publication.

## MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

Mit bluomin cierint sich diu lant,  
mit loube dekkit sich der walt;  
daz wilt habit den sinin ganc,  
scône ist der vògil sanc:  
ein iwelich ding die ê noch havit,  
diemi got van êrist virgab:  
newære die zuei gescephte,  
di her gescuoph die bezziste,  
die virkêrten sich in die dobeheit:  
dannin huobin sich diu leith.

*Wackernagel*, p. 117.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Mit Blumen zieren sich die Lande,  
Mit Laube decket sich der Wald,  
Das Wild hat seinen Gang  
Schön ist der Vogelsang;  
Ein jeglich Ding das Gesetz noch hat,  
Das ihm Gott zuerst gab.  
Nur die zwei Geschöpfe,  
Die er schuf die besten,  
Die verkehrten sich in die Tollheit,  
Davon erhob sich das Leid.

## POETICAL VERSION.

The flow'rs adorn the fields,	Save the two latest born,
Green leaves bedeck the groves,	Whom noblest, best, he framed;
The beasts their courses run,	They spurn his high command,
Soft rings the sweet bird's song:	And turn to folly's course,
All things obey the laws	From hence began the pain.*
That God creating gave,	

22. *Te Deum of the 12th century.*†

Prof. Graff observes that the MS. is of the 12th century. It was originally the property of the monastery of St. Maria at Windberg, and contains many very rare words and expressions. The following extract is from the MS. in the Royal Library at Munich. It is inserted in the *Diutiska* of Prof. C. G. Graff, vol. iii. No. III. p. 459.

Daz lobesanch dere saligen bischoue den si sungen  
*Ymnus beatorum episcoporum Ambrosii et Augustini quem cantaverunt*  
 deme herren wehsellichen unter in fure die becherde des uileheiteren lerares  
*domino vicissim inter se pro conversione preclari doctoris*  
 unde uateres. Dih got wir loben Dih herren wir ueriehen dih ewigen  
*et patris Augustini. Te deum laudamus te dominum confitemur. Te æternum*  
 uster elliu diu erde erwirdit. Dir alle engile dir die himile unde alle  
*patrem omnis terra veneratur. Tibi omnes angeli tibi cali et universæ*  
 gualte Dir die guizzeneuolle. unde die minnefurige mit untuallicher stimme  
*potestates. Tibi cherubim et seraphim incessabili voce*  
 furruoffent. Heiliger heiliger heiliger herro got dere here. Volle sint himile  
*proclamant. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus dominus deus sabaoth. Pleni sunt cali*  
 unde erde dere magenchrefte eren diner.  
*et terra maiestatis gloriæ tuæ.*

## MINNESINGERS.‡

23. *German national poetry and prose compositions, from the 12th to the 14th century.* The Hohenstauffen or Suabian race of German emperors were great admirers and promoters of literature. Frederic I., Henry VI., Frederic II. and Conrad IV. were themselves poets, as well as the patrons of Minnesingers. A few of the chief Minnesingers and other authors will now be mentioned.

24. The *Nibelungen Lied*, or Song of the Nibelungen, is one of the most ancient and perfect Suabian epic poems. Pelegrin, bishop of Passau, who died in 991, is supposed to have collected the story of the *Nibelungen*, and to have written it in Latin by the aid of his scribe Conrad. The present poem is probably founded upon the Latin, and apparently written by Henry of Ofterdingen, about the middle of the 12th century. The following specimen and the English version are from the interesting

\* This flowing and spirited translation, with some others that follow, is taken from *Lays of the Minnesingers*, 8vo. Longman, London, 1825, a valuable little work, which is full of interesting information respecting the Minnesingers, and contains many beautiful specimens of their poetry.

† See § 4, for a specimen of the *Te Deum* in German of the 8th century.

‡ Minne love, sänger singer.

work, "*Lays of the Minnesingers*," p. 114: the substance of the extract will be found in the edition of *van der Hagen*, 8vo. Berlin, 1807, p. 47, verse 1145.

SONG OF THE NIBELUNGEN.

Sam der liehte mane  
Vor der sternen stat,  
Der schin so lûterliche  
Ab' den wolchen gat,  
Dem stûnt si nu geliche  
Vor maneger vrowen gût.  
Des wart da wol gehôhet  
Den zieren helden der mût.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

And as the beaming moon  
Rides high the stars among,  
And moves with lustre mild  
The mirky clouds along;  
So, midst her maiden throng,  
Up rose that matchless fair;  
And higher swell'd the soul  
Of many a hero there.

25. *WALTER von der Vogelweide*, of Thurgau in Switzerland, flourished from 1190 to 1227.

SUMMER.

Do der sumer komen was,  
Und die bluomen dur das gras  
Wunneklich entsprungen,  
Und die vogel-sungen, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

'Twas summer—through the opening grass  
The joyous flowers up sprang,  
The birds in all their diff'rent tribes  
Loud in the woodlands sang.

*Minnesingers*, p. 206.

26. *GRAVE CHUNRAD von Kilchberg* or *Kirchberg*, of Suabia, wrote in the latter part of the 12th century.

ON MAY.

Meige ist komen in dú lant,  
Der uns ie von sorgen bant :  
Kinder, kinder, sint gemant !  
Wir sun schouwen wunne manigvalde;  
Uf der liechten heide breit  
Da hat er uns fûr gespreit  
Manig bluemelin gemeit,  
Erst bezeiget in dem gruenen walde;  
Da hört man die nahtegal,  
Uf dem bluenden rise,  
Singen lobelichen schal, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

May, sweet May, again is come,  
May that frees the land from gloom;  
Children, children, up and see  
All her stores of jollity !  
On the laughing hedgerow's side  
She hath spread her treasures wide;  
She is in the greenwood shade,  
Where the nightingale hath made  
Every branch and every tree  
Ring with her sweet melody.

*Minnesingers*, p. 141.

27. *HENRY RISPACH*, commonly styled *Der tugendhafte Schreiber* the *virtuous Clerk*, lived about 1207.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Es ist in den walt gesungen  
Das ich ir genaden klage  
Dú min herze hat betwungen  
Und noh twinget alle tage.

FREE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The woodlands with my songs resound,  
As still I seek to gain  
The favours of that lady fair  
Who causeth all my pain.

Mir ist sam der nahtegal,  
Dú so vil vergebne singet,  
Und ir doh ze leste bringet  
Niht wan schaden ir suezer schal.

My fate is like the nightingale's  
That singeth all night long,  
While still the woodlands mournfully  
But echo back her song.

*Minnesingers*, p. 144.

28. WIRNT VON GRAFENBERG wrote a poem styled, *Wigalois*, about 1212. MSS. are preserved at Cologne, Leyden, Bremen, and Hamburg. A very valuable edition was published in 8vo. by *Benecke, Berlin*, 1819.

*Artus Hofhaltung.*

Ez was hie vor, so man seit,  
Ein Kunech der ie nach Eren streit;  
Des Name witen was erkant.  
Britanie hiez sin Lant;  
Selbe hiez er Artus.  
Ze Karidol da het er Hus.  
Mit solhen Freuden stunt ez do,  
Daz uns daz nu machet fro.

*Court of King Arthur.*

Heretofore there was, as men say,  
A king who always for honour fought,  
Whose name was widely known.  
Britain was called his land,  
He himself was called Arthur.  
At Karidol there had he a house,  
With such delights it stood there  
That it now gives us pleasure.

*Herzog, p. 79.*

29. GOTFRIT VON NIFEN, a Suabian nobleman, wrote about the year 1235. The following specimen is taken from *Benecke's Additions to Bodmer's Versuche über die alte schuäbische Poesie, Zürich, 1748.*

## SPRING.

Nu woluf! grüssen  
Wir den süssen,  
Der uns büssen  
Wil des winters pin;  
Der uns wil bringen  
Vogelin singen,  
Blümen springen,  
Und der sunnen schin.  
Da man sach e  
Den kalten sne,  
Da siht man gras,  
Von touwe nas,  
Bruevent das  
Blumen unde der kle.

## FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

Up, up, let us greet  
The season so sweet,  
For winter is gone;  
And the flowers are springing,  
And little birds singing,  
Their soft notes ringing,  
And bright is the sun!  
Where all was drest  
In a snowy vest,  
There grass is growing,  
With dew-drops glowing,  
And flowers are seen  
On beds so green.

*Minnesingers, p. 155.*

30. A NOTICE of the following didactic poems in the old High-German dialect cannot be omitted. 1. Der König Tyrol von Schotten und sein sohn Fridebrant, *King Tyrol of Scotland and his son Fridebrant*. 2. Der Winsbeke an sinen sun, *Winsbeke to his son*. 3. Du(i) Winsbekin an ir Tohter, *Winsbekin to her daughter*. These three are by unknown authors, but they most likely belong to the beginning of the 13th century. They are printed in *Schilter*, vol. ii.; and in *Manesse's Collection*. 4. Frigedanks Bescheidenheit, *Sentiments and Sentences*. Whether Frigedank be the real or fictitious name of the author, is very doubtful. The poem was written before 1230. Published by *Sebastian Brand, Strasburg, 1508, 4to.*, and lately by *W. Grimm*. These didactic poems, particularly the latter, are distinguished by elevated and philosophical views of life.

DER WINSBEKE.

Sun ellú wisheit ist ein wiht,  
Dú herze sin ertrahten kan,  
Hat er ze Gote minne niht,  
Vnd siht in niht mit vorhten an.

*Schiller's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 20, *in fine*.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Son all wisdom is nothing,  
(Thy heart can do without it)  
If to God it has no love,  
And do not look to him in fear.

FRIGEDANKS BESCHIEDENHEIT.

Gote dienen ane Wank  
Deist aller Wisheit Anvank.  
Der hat sich sēiben betrogen  
Und zimbert uf den Regenbogen.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

God serving without irresolution  
That is of all wisdom the beginning.  
He has deceived himself  
Who builds upon the rainbow.

31. SCHWABEN-SPIEGEL, or *Suabian Mirror*, the Alemannic provincial law, probably compiled in the 13th century. Published in *Schiller's Thes.* vol. ii.

*Introduction to the Laws.*

Herre Got himelischer Vater, durch din milte gute geschufte du den menschen mit drivaltiger wirdikeit.

2. Diu erst ist daz er nach dir gebildet ist.

3. Daz ist auch ain alz groz uuirdeikeit, der dir allez menschen kunne ymmer sunderlichen danken sol, uuan dez haben uuir groz reht, Vil lieber herre himelischer Vater sit du unz zu diner hohen gothat also uuirdeichlich geedet hast.

4. Diu ander uuirdeikeit ist da du Herr almächtiger Schöpfer den menschen zu geschaffen hast, daz du alle die uwelt die sunnen und den maun die sterne und diu vier elemente, fiur, uuazzer, luft, erde, die vogel in den luften, die vische in dem uuage, diu tier in dem uualde, die uurme in der erde, golt, silber, edelgestain und der edeln uuurtze suzzer smak, der plumen liehtiu varuue, der baume frucht korn und alle creatur, daz haust du herre allez dem menschen ze nutze und ze dienst geschaffen durch die triuuue und durch die minne die du zu dem menschen hetest.

5. Diu dritt uuirdeikait ist da du Herr den menschen mit geedet hast, daz ist diu daz der mensche die uirde und ere und freude und uuunn die du selb bist ymmer mit dir euuiclich niezzen sol.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Lord God, heavenly father, by thy kind goodness, createst thou man with threefold dignity.

2. The first is, that he after thee is formed.

3. That is such a great dignity, for which all mankind always particularly shall thank thee, for which we have great right (obligation), much beloved Lord, heavenly father, since thou to thy high Godhead hast so honourably ennobled us.

4. The second dignity to which thou, Lord, almighty Creator, hast formed man, is that thou, all the world, the sun and moon, the stars, and the four elements, fire, water, air, earth, the fowls in the air, the fish in the waves, the animals in the wood, the worms on the earth, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the sweet flavour of costly spices, the shining colour of flowers, the fruit of the trees, corn, and all creatures, hast, the Lord, created for the use and service of man, by the favour and love which thou hadst to man.

5. The third dignity with which thou, Lord, hast ennobled man is this, that man shall enjoy the dignity and honour and pleasure and delight which thou thyself art (hast) always and eternally with thee.



32. THE EDELSTEIN, or *the Gem*, a collection of fables by Boner, a Dominican monk whose name is often mentioned in documents from 1324—1349. An excellent edition of the Edelstein, with a glossary, is given by *Prof. G. F. Beneke*, of Gottingen, published at Berlin, 1816, 8vo.

*Von einem Hund und einem Esel.*

(*Von unbedachter Narreheit.*)

Wel rechter Tore des begert,  
Des sin Nature in nicht gewert,  
Der, mag des wol entgelten.  
Dar zu sol man in schelten,  
Der sich des Dinges nimet an,  
Das sin Geslechte nie gewan.  
Was du Nature hat gegeben,  
Dem mag der Mensch kum wider streben.

*Of a Dog and an Ass.*

(*Unthinking folly.*)

He (is) a complete fool, who asks  
What his nature does not grant,  
He may for it well suffer.  
Besides that we shall blame him,  
Who undertakes a thing,  
Which his species never acquired.  
What nature has given  
Man may hardly oppose.

*Herzog, p. 144.*

33. The following specimens show, from the year 1400, the gradual formation of the modern German. As best indicating the change in the language, the extracts are chiefly given from the same passage of the Scriptures.

34. THE GOSPELS (*Evangelien uber al daz Jar*) from a MS. at Munich of the 13th century.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Do ein michel Menig chom zu Jesu, und von den Steten eilten zu im, do sprach er ei Bispel :) Der Ackerman gi aus seen sinen Samen.—4. Und do er ge seet, do viel ein Sam pi dem Weg und ward vertreten und gazzen in di Vogel.

35. THE EPISTLES and Gospels in High-German (Hoch-Teutsch), "*Lectiones, Epistolæ et Evangelia per annum*," A.D. 1431, from a MS. at Munich.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Do ain michel menig cham zue iesu vnd von den stetten eilten zv im do sprach er ain peichspill) der Akcherman gie aus säen seinen samen.—4. Vnd do er gesäet, do viell ain sam peij dem weg vnd ward vertreten und azzn in auch die vogel.

36. GOSPELS for every day of the year (*Evangelien auf alle Tage des Jahres*), from a MS. at Munich, about 1450. *Domin. Sexagesima.*

Lk. viii. 3.—Do ein inichl menig chom zu jhm vnd vō dē stetn eylten zu jm do sprach er ein peyspill d' ackerman gye aus sänd sein samē,—4. vnd do er gesät do viel ein samē pey dē weg vnd wart vertreten vnd gassn jn auch die vogl.

37. AIN POSTIL *uber dij Evangelij*, from a MS. at Munich, about 1460.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Vnd da das volck nū chom zu im da hueb er auf und sagt in ain peyspil vnd sprach) Es gie ain man aus zu ainen zeitn vnd sät, 4. vnd da er nu ward seen da viel ain sam zu dem weg vnd der ward vertreten vnd dartzu komen die vogel und assn den samen.

38. BIBLE in High-German (*teutsche Bibel*). One of the earliest Bibles, but without date; some say it was printed at Mayence, 1462, others at Strasburg, 1466.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hört secht der Seer gieng aus ze seen. 4. Vnd do er seet: der ein viel bey dem Weg, vnd die Vogel des Himels kamen vnd assen jn.

39. A PLENARIUM (*Sammlung der Episteln und Evangelien*), Augsburg, 1473.

Mk. iv. 3.—Er get auss der da säen will seinen samen vñ sät, 4. Vnd als er säet, das ein felt in den weg. vnd wirt verträten, vnd die Vögel des hymels die essent es auff.

40. PLENARIUM, *Augsburg*, 1474.

Mk. iv. 3.—Der ist aussgangen der da seet zu seen seinen somen,—4. Vñ als er seet da ist einer gefallen an den weg vnnd ist getreten worden, vnnd auch die vogel des himels habendt den gegessen.

41. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1476.

Mk. iv.—Hört secht d' da seet der ist aussgegāgē ze seen. Vnd da er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg vñ die vogel des hymels kamen vnd assen in.

42. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1487.

Mk. iv.—Hört. secht. der do seet, der ist aussgegangen ze seen. Vnd dō er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vōgel des h̄ymmels kamen vnd assen in.

43. BIBLE, printed by H. Schonsperger, *Augsburg*, 1490.

Mk. iv.—Hört. sehet. der da säet. d' ist aussgegangen ze säen. Vnnd da er säet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vōgel des hymmels kamen vnnd assen in.

44. GOSPELS, *Strasburg*, 1517.

Lk. viii.—Do zuomal als vil volcks gesammē kam zu Jesu, vñ vō dē stettē zu im yltē. In der zeit da sagt er inē ein gleichniss Der da seiet d' ist vssgangen zu seen seinen somē. Vñ als der seet da ist etlichs gefallē in dē weg, vñ ist zertrettē worden vñ die vōgel des himels haben es gessen.

45. Dr. KEISERSBERG's Postil, *Strasburg*, 1522.

Am Sonnentag Sexagesimæ. Horēt (sprach der her) nement war, der d' do seyeyt ist vssgāgē zu seyen seinē somē. Vñ so er seyeyt, ist d' ander som gefallē vff dē weg. (secus via, uit neben den weg. er wer sust i dē acker gefallē) vñ ist zertrettē wordē vō den wādleren, vñ die fōgel des h̄imels seind kūmen vñ habend den vffgessen.

46. NEW TESTAMENT, *Zurich*, 1524.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörend zu, sich es gieng ein säyer vss zu säyen, vñ es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etlichs an den weg, do komend die vōgel vnder dem himel vnd frassends vff.

47. BIBLE, by Dr. I. Eck, *Ingolstadt*, 1537.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, Ainer der da säiet, giēg auss: zu säien:—4. Vnd in dem er säiet. fiel etlichs an den weg, da kamen die vōgel des lufts vnd frassens auf.

48. NEW TESTAMENT (*Deutssch*), *Wittenberg*, 1522.

Mk. iv. 3.—Horet zu, Sihe, Es, gieng eyn seeman aus zu seen,—4. vnd es begab sich, ynn dem er seet, fiel ettlichs an den weg, da kamen die vogel vnter dem hymel vnd frassens auf.



49. HISTORY of the Gospels (*Evangelisch Hystori*), by Othmaren Nachtgall, Augsburg, 1525.

Mk. iv. 3.—Es was ainer ausgegangen zu seen seynen Somen,—4. Vnnder dem ainer gefallen was auff den Weg, vn zertretten worden, auch hetten in die Vogel des Hymels auffgessen.

50. BIBLE, *Zurich*, 1530.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hörend zu, sihe, es gieng ein Säyer auss ze säyen,—4. vnd es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etliches an den wäg, do kamend die vögel vnder dem himel, vnd frassends auf.

51. The present German language\* (Hoch-Deutsch) has a greater affinity to the Alemannic and Francic than to the Platt-Deutsch. This inclination towards the High-German, or southerly branch of the German dialects, arose from the influence of Luther at the Reformation. Luther was Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg, where the high dialect prevailed, and in which he wrote his translation of the Bible. The New Testament first published in 1523, and the Old Testament from 1523 to 1534, was revised and the whole Bible published from 1541 to 1545. This revised translation soon became generally known, and the numerous students that crowded Wittenberg to benefit by the lectures of Luther, and subsequently dispersed into the different provinces, carried with them this High-German version, and a predilection for this dialect. Thus High-German became generally known, and was adopted as the language of the church, the learned, and the press. This tongue spread with the Reformation, and as it advanced in extent it increased in perfection, till it has become one of the most cultivated and extensive of all the Gothic or Teutonic dialects. It not only prevails in the German confederacy, but in the north of Switzerland, Alsace, in a great part of Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, the kingdom of Prussia, in Schleswick, part of Jutland, and in Russia as far north as Courland. Amongst the Germans are writers of the first order in every branch of literature and science: they are most prolific in the production of new works, nor can any easily exceed them in freedom of inquiry, in labour, or erudition.

52. BIBLE, by Dr. M. Luther, *Wittenberg*, 1545.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu! Sihe, es gieng ein Seeman aus zu seen.—4. Vnd es begab sich, in dem er seet, fiel etlichs an den Weg, da kamen die Vogel unter dem Himmel vnd frassens auff.

53. DER LÄYEN Biblia, by J. Freydang, *Frankfort*, 1569.

Lk. viii.—Es gieng ein Säemann auss seim Hauss,  
 Zu säen seinen Samen auss,  
 Vnd etlichs fiel an weges gsetn,  
 Das wurd gentzlich in staub vertretn,  
  
 Vnd die Vögel vnder dem Himml  
 Frassen das auff mit eim gewimbl:  
 Auff den Felsen fiel etliches,  
 Da es auffgieng verdorret es.

\* For the origin of the Germans and their name, see § II. 1, 2, 3, note (+).

54. THE FROSCHMÄUSELER, oder der Frösch und Mäuse wunderbare Hofhaltung, *The court of the frogs and mice*, Magdeburg, 1595, 8vo. is one of the most remarkable epic poems. It was written by George Rolenhagen, who was born 1542, at Bernau in Brandenburg, and died 1609, when rector of the Latin school of Magdeburg. He attempts to describe eternity in the following striking allegory.

ETERNITY.	ENGLISH VERSION.
* * * *	* * * *
Ewig, Ewig, ist lange Zeit.	For ever and ever is a long time.
Wër ein Sandberg uns vorgestelt,	Were a heap of sand before our eyes,
Viel grösser denn die gantze Welt,	Exceeding the whole world in size,
Und ein Vogel all tausend Jahr këm,	And a bird ev'ry thousand years should come,
Auff einmahl nur ein Kornlein nem,	To take but a single grain therefrom,
Und Gott uns denn erlösen wolt,	And God would grant deliverance
Wenn er das letzte Körnlein holt,	When the last grain were taken thence,
So wër Hoffnung das uns elende,	We might have hope that our wretched state,
Zwar langsam, aber doch het ein ende.	Tho' long, might yet still terminate.
Nun bleiben wir in Gottes Zorn	But now beneath God's wrath we lie
Ohn all Hoffnung ewig verlorn.	Lost, without hope, eternally.

Chap. xiii.

Morrell.

#### 55. BIBLE, Nuremberg, 1703, 1708, &c.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, es gieng ein Sae-Mann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, in dem er säete, fiel etliches an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel unter dem Himmel, und frassens auf.

#### 56. NEW TESTAMENT, translated by J. Maria, Passau, in Bavaria, 1752.

Mk. iv. 3. Höret: siehe, es gieng ein Sämann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, indem er säete, fiel ein Theil an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel, und frassen es auf.

57. A High-German translation of Reineke de Vos in the same metre as the Low-German of Henry van Alkmar, by *Dietrich Wilhelm Soltau*, Lüneburg, 1830. This extract will not only serve as a specimen of modern High-German, but as an example of the difference in the dialects.\*

#### REINEKE DE VOS.

Es war an einem Mayentag,	Und Marks der Häher kamen sogar;
Wie Blum' und Laub die Knospen brach;	Denn Nobel wollte Herr'n und Sassen
Die Kräuter sprossen; froh erklang	Ein frohes Gastmahl feyern lassen;
Im Hain der Vögel Lobgesang;	Darum er alles her berief,
Der Tag war schön, und Balsamduft	Was ging, was kroch, was flog, was lief,
Erfüllte weit umher die Luft;	Thier' und Gevögel, gross und klein,
Als König Nobel, der mächtige Leu,	Bis auf Reinhard den Fuchs allein,
Ein Fest gab, und liess mit Geschrey	Der sich so frevelhaft benommen,
Hoftag verkünden überall.	Dass er nicht durft' nach Hofe kommen.
Da kamen hin mit grossem Schall	Wer Böses thut, der scheu't das Licht;
Viel edle Herr'n und stolze Gesellen;	So ging's auch diesem falschen Wicht;
Es war kaum möglich sie zu zählen.	Er hatt' am Hofe schlimmen Geruch,
Der Kranich Lütke, Matz der Staar	Drum er zu kommen Bedenken trug.

\* See DUTCH, VI. 17; and LOW-GERMAN, V. 26.

58. A free High-German translation of Henry van Alkmar's *Reineke de Vos* by *Goethe*.

Pfingsten, das liebeliche Fest, war gekommen ; Es grünten und blüthen  
Feld und Wald ; auf Hügeln und Höhn, in Büschen und Hecken  
Uebten ein fröhliches Lied die neuermunterten Vögel ;  
Jede Wiese sprossste von Blumen in duftenden Gründen,  
Festlich heiter glänzte der Himmel und farbig die Erd.  
Nobel, der König, versammelt den Hof ; und seine Vasallen  
Eilen gerufen herbey mit grossem Gepränge ; da kommen  
Viele stolze Gesellen von allen Seiten und Enden,  
Lütke, der Kranich, und Markart der Häher und alle die Besten.  
Denn der König gedenkt mit allen seinen Baronen  
Hof zu halten in Feyer und Pracht ; er lässt sie berufen  
Alle mit einander, so gut die grossen als kleinen.  
Niemand sollte fehlen ! und dennoch fehlte der eine,  
Reinecke Fuchs, der Schelm ! der viel begangenen Frevels  
Halben des Hof's sich enthielt. So scheuet das böse Gewissen  
Licht und Tag, es scheute der Fuchs die versammelten Herren.

59. The MODERN GERMAN of 1835 only differs in orthography from the first edition of Luther's Bible of 1545.\*

*High-German Provincial Dialects.*

60. The following are a few specimens of the various provincial dialects spoken in Upper Germany in 1827.

61. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Zurich*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Losät uf, äs ischt en Ackhershä uffs Fäld gangä ge säen.—4. Und da er gsät hät, ischt öbbis ä d' Strass gfallä, da sind d' Vögel cho und händs ufg'rässä.

62. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Uri*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hört zuö, ksöschet, a Mä ischt üssgangä go säia ; 4. und wie 'ne sait, falt'n öpis an die Strass, da sind die Vögel chö, und hand's aweg gefrässä.

63. SUABIAN provincial dialect near the *Alps*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Lösät und lüogäd, as ischt a Sayer ussi gangä z' saiid ;—4. Und wie èar g'sait hëat, ischt a Döal uf a Wëag, g'falla, dën hënn-da d' Vögel g'noh', und ufg'frëassa.

64. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Stuttgard*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höhet me an : A Bauer ischt zum säa naus gangä ufs Feld.—4. Äbbes vom rumg' streutä Sohmä ischt uf da Weeg g'fallä, do sind d' Vögel kommä, und hends g'fressä.

65. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Ulm*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hairet züe, séand, es ischt a Sämä ausganga z' säa.—4. Und wie èr g'sät haut, do ischt a Thoil an Wëag g'fallä, dā sënd d' Vogel kommä und hannds aufg' fressä.

66. ALSACIAN dialect about *Strasburg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hërt, siet der Ackersmann esch üssgange zu'm Säije.—4. Un wie er g'saijit hätt, èsch eins (ebbs) ouf de Wajj g'falle ; dā sind d' Vögel komme ounterm Himmel, un häns ouffg'frässe.

\* See § 51, 52.

67. *SALTZBURG dialect, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Höscht's : Schau, òs gàng à Sàmön aus zum Sän.—4. Und òs gàb si, indem à sät, völd à Doal an dem Wög, da kàmàn d' Vögl und fräss'ns auf.

68. *TiROLESE dialect, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Dà hēarts à Mäl zuê; às ischt à Mäl a Paur zê sän aussi gàngn.—4. und às ischt g'schöch'n, wie ēar g'sant hāt, ischt oàn Thail äffn Wög g' fall'n, und dā hān d' Fögl kemmen, und hāb'ns äffg'frössen.

69. *BAVARIAN dialect about Eichstadt, 1827.*

Mk. 4. 3.—Izā schau! a Baur is zum sän gangä.—4. Und do, wi-a gsāt hāt, iss epäs an Wäg hing'falln; dēs hābn d' Vögl wek g'fressn.

70. *BAVARIAN dialect about Munich, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Lossts enk sogng! à Moi is ä Baur aufs Sähn' naus gangä.—4. Und wia r-a denn do g'saht hot, is e'am à Thoai Sammä-r-änn Weg nō gfōin; do sänn d' Vögl vonn Himmi rō kemma, und hammatn aufg'frössn.

71. *BAVARIAN dialect about Nuremberg, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Höirt zōu, segt, es iss a Bauer (a Säemoh) Ausgangä z'säë.—4. Und dāu hāuts es si zoutrāgn, wōi er g'sāt hāt, iss etli's an Weeg g'falln; da senn die Vügel unterm Himmel kummä und hābens äfg'fressn.

72. *DIALECT about Frankfort on the Maine, (Sachsenhausen), 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Hihrt zōu, Sich, es gung ē Mōl a Sihmann ēnausser z' sihn.—4. Unn dō hōt sech's begāwwe, wāi ēr gesiht hōt, fāil Epäs d'rvuñ ān'n Wäg; do sēnn (sain) di Vigel unnerm Hémmel kumme, unn hāwwe's uffg'fresse.

73. *DIALECT of Wetteravia, or the district enclosed by the Sahn, Rhine, and Maine, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Hirt zōu! Sich, es geng ē mohl ē Sehmann naus, der wullt sihē,—4. Önn wēi ē sēt', do fēil a Dāl uf de Wäk; dā kohme de Vigel onnerm Himmel onn frossens uf.

74. *HESSIAN dialect about Kassel, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Hehrt zu, sich, es gink en Sehmann us ze sehen. 4. Un es begab sich, wie hä (he) sehte, fiel etliches uf den Wäk; do kamen de Väggel unner dem Himmel und frassens uf.

75. *HIGH-SAXON dialect about Leipsic, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Hürt zu säht! 's gung ä mal a Siämann aus zu siän.—4. Un da hä siäte, da feel eeniges an'n Wäg; da kamen de Vegel (Veggel) unggern Himmel, un frassens uf.

76. *HIGH-SAXON dialect about Ansbach, 1827.*

Mk. iv. 3.—Härt zu! sich, es gieng à Sôamā auf's Soā aus.—4. und es iss g' seheg'n, indemm ehr säte, fiel Etlichs ān den Weeg. Dōa kamm die Viegel unt'rn Himmel und frassens auf.

XI.—SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE,\* INCLUDING A SKETCH OF THE LANGUAGES OF ICELAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

1. ICELAND has been supposed to be the remote *Thule* † of Virgil, Pliny, and other classical authors; but it is more probable, that when they mention Thule, they refer to part of South Norway, probably the province of Tellemark. It is denominated *Thyle* ‡ by king Alfred in his translation of Boethius, and *Thila* § in his Orosius. The cluster of islands called *Ferros* were discovered by Scandinavian navigators at an early period, and in A. D. 861, *Naddod*, a Norwegian, was driven by storms on the coast of Iceland, which, from the snow, he named *Snoeland*. Soon after, *Gardar Svarfason*, a Swede, by circumnavigation, ascertained it to be an island, and named it *Gardarsholm*, or the island of *Gardar*; || it has, however, become generally known by the descriptive name *Iceland*. ¶

2. *Harald Hårfager*, or the Fairhaired, subduing all the petty kings of Norway, obtained the supreme power about A. D. 863, and continued king of Norway till his death in 934. Some of the independent and high-spirited nobles spurned the usurped authority of Harald, and when, in their deadly feuds, they had slain an adversary, or in some other way broken the laws, rather than submit to Harald, they fled to Iceland, a land of prodigies, where subterraneous fires burst through the frozen soil, and boiling springs shoot up amidst eternal snows; where the powerful genius of liberty, and the no less powerful genius of poetry, have given most brilliant proofs of the energies of the human mind at the remotest confines of animated nature. \*\* Among those who first fled to this land of freedom, we have, in 874, a record of Ingolf, the son of a Norwegian Jarl, Comes, or Earl, and his brother-in-law *Hjörleif*, who landed on the promontory on the south-east coast, still called Ingolfshödi. In the next century, *Thornvald* with his son Erik, surnamed *Raudi* or the red, †† escaped to Iceland. In the space of 50 or 60 years

\* This short sketch is much indebted to the important works published by THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN, a Society which claims the especial attention of Englishmen. While too much praise cannot be given to the Professors Finn Magnussen and Rafn, as well as to the late Professor Rask, and the other active members of this institution, for their erudite publications, feelings of the highest respect and the warmest gratitude must ever be excited, when the author recollects the constant literary communications, and the very friendly assistance of Dr. Rafn and Dr. Rask. An account of part of Professor Rafn's valuable works will be found in § 17, 18, and 19.

† The ultima Thule of Virgil, *Georg.* i. 30, and Pliny, iv. 16.

‡ *Bt.* 29, 3; *Card.* p. 166, 1.

§ *Ors.* 1, 1; *Bar.* p. 31, 1.

|| *Islands Landnámabók*, sive *Liber originum Islandiæ*, I. 1. *Íslendinga Sögur*, I. p. 25, 26. *Schoening, Norges Riges Historie*, vol. ii. p. 101. *Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen*, p. 17.

¶ *Ísl.* is ice, land land. Dr. Ingram thinks, in Orosius, *Bar.* 25, 4, *Ira-land* ought to be *Isa-land*. *Inaugural Lect.* p. 79, note q.—*Isa-land* is the reading adopted by Professor Rask.

\*\* *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

†† *Landnámabók*, i. 6—8. *Schoening*, vol. i. p. 107. *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

the inhabitable parts of Iceland were occupied by refugees from Norway, who brought with them their families and a numerous retinue of dependants. Here they were amply repaid for their hardships and toil, in this severe clime, by the full enjoyment of liberty and independence; here they imported their language, the old Danish, their rites of heathen worship, and their civil institutions. They established a great national assembly, held annually, where all freeholders had a right to be present. This assembly bore a great resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, and was called *Alþing*.\* The president of this meeting was elected for life, and was denominated *Lögsögumaðr*† or Promulgator of the law. Iceland continued this species of government, or republic, for about three centuries, that is, till A.D. 1275, when it became subject to the kings of Norway. Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the 10th century, and was established in 1016.

3. Iceland, in its pagan state, had a literature, a poetry, and mythology, peculiarly its own. The Icelanders preserved their learning and history in oral tradition, by means of their *Skalds*,‡ who were at once poets and historians. These Skalds were a sort of travelling minstrels, who composed and recited the praises of kings and heroes in verse, and continually migrated from one northern country to another. They were the chroniclers, and often the companions of kings, attended them in their conflicts, and thus, from their presence at the scenes they had to record, they were able to give a lively and faithful description. In the Icelandic language a list is kept of the 230 chief Skalds or poetical historians from *Ragnar Lodbrok* to *Valdemar II.* amongst whom are several crowned heads, and celebrated warriors.||

4. A *Saga-man* § recalled the memory of past events in prose narratives as the Skalds did in verse. The memory of past transactions was thus transmitted from age to age by the poets or Skalds, and the Saga-men or story-tellers, till the introduction of writing, gave them a fixed and durable record.

5. The literature, mythology, and history of the Icelanders, and the old Scandinavians in general, in their pagan and early christian state, are chiefly preserved in the poetic or elder Edda,¶ the prose or younger Edda, and the Sagas, the *Njála*, the *Heimskringla*, the *Konungsskuggsjá*, and the *Landnámabók*. A short account of these works, and their various editions, may be useful.\*\*

\* Þing in Icelandic signifies *forum, conventus, a court of justice, an assize*; and *alþing* a general meeting, or assize.

† *Icl. Lögsaga f. (gen. lögsögu) recitatio legum, from lög law; saga a telling, speaking; maðr a man, the man propounding the law.*

‡ Skald from *Icl. skáld* a poet.

|| Wheaton's History of Northmen, p. 51.

§ *Saga historia, narratio; maðr gen. manns, acc. mann man, that is, a story-teller.*

¶ *Edda a grandmother, quasi prima mater ethnicae religionis.*

\*\* A minute account of the Icelandic works which are published may be found in "*Lexicon Islandico Latino-Danicum Björnionis Haldersonii, curd R. K. Raskii, editum Havnia*," 4to. 1814.

6. SÆMUND SIGFUSSEN, a clergyman, born in Iceland in 1056, was the first compiler of the *Poetic Edda*. He appears to have written some of these poetic effusions from the recital of contemporary Skalds, and to have collected others from manuscripts.

The Icelandic text of the poetic Edda was published in 4to. at Copenhagen in 1787, with a Latin translation, notes, and glossary. A second volume was not printed till 1818, and a third in 1828, by *Professor Finn Magnúsen*. *Professor Rask* and the *Rev. Mr. Afzelius*, in 1818, published, at Stockholm, the original of this Edda, carefully accented, and distinguishing *i* from *j*, *u* from *v*, and *ö* from *o*.

7. THE POETIC EDDA contains the *Völu-spá*,\* which gives an account of the creation of the universe, and the gods and men who inhabited it. The *Gróu-galdr* or Groa's Magic Song. The *Sólarljóð* or Song of the Sun which is almost entirely Sæmund's own composition, containing ideas of a future life, evidently derived from a christian source. The *Vafþrúðnis-mál*, which is a sort of poetic dialogue between Odin and a famous giant.

8. THE GRÍMNIS-MA'L, or the Song of Grimmer, describing the habitations of the deities. The *Alvis-mál*, *Hyndlu-ljóð*, &c., *Hýmnisquíða*, or the Song of Hymer, &c. Many of these poems can be traced back to the 10th, or even the 9th century.

9. THE PROSE OR YOUNGER EDDA was written by the famous *Snorre Sturleson*, who was born of a noble family in 1178, at Hvamm on the west coast of Iceland, and was murdered in 1241. The Prose Edda was, therefore, more than a century later than the Poetic.

The first edition of the Prose Edda was published in an abridged form at Copenhagen in 1665, by *Resenius*, in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin. He appended to this edition the *Völu-spá* and *Háva-mál*, two poems from the Poetic Edda. A complete edition of the original text of the Prose Edda was published at Stockholm in 1818, by *Professor Rask*. The Prose Edda is a course of poetical lectures, drawn up for those young Icelanders who intended to become Skalds or poets. It consists of two parts. The first part, properly called the Edda, explains the mythology of the Poetic Edda, and forms a complete northern Pantheon in the form of fables. The second part is the *Skalda* or Poetics, which is the art of poetry adopted by the Skalds. It contains a dictionary of poetic synonyms, and the whole art of versification, alliteration, species of verse, &c. In explaining the mythology, and illustrating the different species of versification, Snorre extracted the most interesting parts of the Poetic Edda, and thus contrived in the form of dialogues to give the substance of it in a more intelligible form.

10. NJA'LA, or Life of the celebrated Icelander, Njáll Þorgeirsson, and his sons. It is beautiful in style, and correct in its statements. The Icelandic text was published at Copenhagen, 1772, in 4to. and a Latin version in 1809.

11. *Snorre* may be justly called the Herodotus of the north, if we only consider his great historical work, *Heimskringla*,† or Annals of the Norwegian kings from Odin.‡

\* *Völu-spá* the oracle or prophecy of vala, gen. *völu*.

† *Heims-kringla orbis terrarum*; *heimr mundus*, *kringla orbis*.

‡ In this account of the Edda and other Icelandic works, much use has been made of *Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen*, where more satisfactory information will be found. In *Mallet's Northern Antiquities* there is an English translation of the Prose Edda, and many useful notes, with the Icelandic text, and an English translation of five pieces of Runic poetry, amongst which is *Ragnar Lodbrok*.

It was published by Peringskjöld, with a Latin and Swedish translation, in 2 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1697, and with a Latin and Danish translation by *Schöning* and *Thorlacius*, in 3 vols. fol. Copenhagen, 1777—1783, and continued by the younger *Thorlacius* and *Werlauff*, in 3 vols. 1813—1826.\*

12. *KÓUNUNGSSKUGGSJA*,† or Royal Mirror. This is supposed to be the work of *Sverre*, king of Norway. It is in the form of dialogue, and gives a view of human life, with practical rules for different stations. It was published in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin, by *Halfdan Einarsen*, in 4to. 1768, Sorö.

13. *THE LANDNÁMABÓK* is an account of the most remarkable events connected with the first settlement of Iceland, its revolutions, and the introduction of Christianity. This history commences in the 9th, and extends to the 12th century. It was begun by *Are Frodi*, and continued by other hands. *Are Frodi* was born in Iceland in 1067; he was the friend and fellow-student of *Sæmund*. His work is remarkable as being the earliest historical composition written in the Old Danish or northern tongue, which still remains the living language of Iceland. Only a few fragments of his works are remaining, which have been published under the title of *Schedæ*‡ and *Landnámabók*§.

14. *THE SAGAS* are very numerous. These were popular narratives, recording the lives of kings, chieftains, and noble families. To aid the memory of the *Saga-man* or *Story-teller*, he contrived to introduce the most striking metrical passages from the poems of the *Skalds*.

15. Under the well-directed patronage of *The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen*, the following works have appeared.||

*FORNMANNA Sögur*, vol. i.—xi.; *Oldnordiske Sagaer*, vol. i.—xi.; *Scripta Historica Islandorum*, vol. i.—vii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events out of Iceland—the history of the Norwegian kings from *Olaf Tryggvason* to *Magnus Lagabætir*, and of the Danish kings (*Knytlinga*) from *Harald Blue-tooth* to *Canute VI.*, or the period between the middle of the 10th century, and the year 1274; in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin.

16. *ÍSLENDINGA SÖGUR*, vol. i. ii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events in Iceland itself—*Are Frodi's Schedæ*, *Landnámabók*,¶ and *Heiðarviga*-, *Ljós-vetninga*-, *Svarfildela*-, *Vallnaljóts*-, *Vemundar ok Víga-Skútu*, and *Víga-Glúms Sagas*, in Icelandic.

17. The following works are edited by the learned Secretary of the Society, Professor *Rafn*:—*Færeyinga Saga*, or the history of the inhabitants of the Farroes; in Icelandic, the Farroe dialect, and Danish, and with a map of the islands.

18. *FORNALDAR Sögur Norðrlanda*, vol. i.—iii.; *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i.—iii., being a complete edition of the mytho-historical Sagas, recording events in

\* Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 1.

† Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 2. *Kóngr a king; skuggsia a mirror, speculum.*

‡ *Are Frodi's Schedæ* were published by C. Wormius, Oxford, 1716; by A. Busseus, Copenhagen, 1733; but most correctly by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in *Isleendinga Sögur*, vol. i.

§ Wheaton's Northmen, p. 59, 99. Müller, *Saga bibliothek*, i. p. 34. *Schedæ Ara Prestz Fróða um Ísland*, was published in 4to. pp. 26, Skálholt, 1688; *Sagan Landnáma*, in 4to. pp. 182, Skálholt, 1688. Again with a Latin version, index, &c. under the title *Islands Landnámabók*, 4to. pp. 510, Copenhagen, 1774; and in *Isleendinga Sögur*, vol. i. See § 16.

¶ See Annual Report for 1834.

¶ See § 13 for the particulars of this work.



the north, assignable to the period anterior to the colonization of Iceland, or the era of authentic history; in Icelandic and Danish.

19. *KRA'KUMÁL*, sive *Epicædium Ragnaris Lodbroci*,\* or Ode on the heroic deeds and death of the Danish king, Ragnar Lodbrok, in England; in Icelandic, Danish, Latin, and French. This *Krákumál* is by some called *Loðbrókarkviðu*, or the *Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok*, who is said to have reigned in Denmark and Sweden in the latter part of the 8th century.† Ragnar invaded Northumbria, and was opposed by Ella, king of Deira. This fact ascertains the date of the event, as Ella usurped the Northumbrian crown in 862, and perished in 867. Ragnar was taken prisoner, and Ella ordered him to be cast into a dungeon, where he might perish by venomous snakes.‡ This song is sometimes quoted as the composition of Ragnar.§ It is probable that the first twenty-three verses constituted the war-song of Ragnar and his followers. The remaining six strophes may have been composed after the king's death by his queen Aslaga, or Kráka, or by some of the contemporary or later skalds.|| This song celebrates the fifty-one depredations of Ragnar in various countries. The death of Ragnar is not only important in an historical point of view, causing his sons Halfden, Ingwar, and Ubbo to undertake an invasion which destroyed the Octarchy of England, and, for a time, dethroned Alfred; but if the song were composed by him or in his time, it will serve as a very early specimen of the Scandinavian language.¶

20. From the Old Danish (*Danska túnga*) or Scandinavian (*Norræna*), spring those languages and dialects which are spoken from the coasts of Greenland to those of Finland, from the Frozen Ocean to the Eider.\*\* This Old Danish was, in its purest state, carried into Iceland by the first Norwegian refugees in the 9th century. Hence the Icelandic is the same language as the Old Danish, and the Icelanders, from their insular and high northern locality, have retained the *Old Danish* in such purity and with such slight variations, that it may still be considered the living language of Iceland. There is so little difference between the present writing and the most ancient records, that modern Icelandic scholars can read the oldest documents with the greatest facility.

\* It was first printed in 4to. at Copenhagen, 1636, in the work of *Olaus Wormius*, in his *Runicæ seu Danicæ literaturæ antiquissimæ, vulgo Gothicæ dictæ*. It was afterwards printed six times more by different persons in various forms before it appeared in the original, with an English translation, entitled "*Five pieces of Runic Poetry translated from the Icelandic language*," London, 8vo. 1763. These pieces were translated by Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, and inserted at the end of the 2nd vol. of his translation of Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*. The fifteenth time of its appearance was in 12mo. with the title of *Lodbrokar-Quida; or, the Death-song of Lodbroc, with a free English translation, an Islando-Latino glossary, and explanatory notes*, by James Johnstone, printed [at Copenhagen by Aug. Ferd. Steen] 1782. The twenty-seventh form in which this celebrated song has appeared is the most splendid and complete. This is by far the best edition; followed by a Latin and French translation, and a complete critical apparatus, with a minute account of every edition, and a facsimile of the first page of a manuscript found in the Royal Museum, Copenhagen, 1821. The title of this work is "*Krákumál, sive Epicædium Ragnaris Lodbroci Regis Danicæ*."—Vide *Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlandi*, i. p. 305; *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, i. p. 282.

† Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 150.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of A.-S.* bk. iv. ch. iii. Langb. 277.

§ Asby, Wormius, Bartholin, Stephanus, &c.; Turner, bk. iv. ch. iii. note 37.

|| Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 153.

¶ See the specimen, § 25.

\*\* Rask's *Gr. of the Anglo-Saxon tongue*, translated into English by Thorpe, p. 42.

*Specimens of Old Danish and its dialects, from the earliest age to the present time.*

21. A specimen of Old Danish composed by *Starkad the Old*, whose verses are supposed to be the most ancient of all the specimens of the *Danska Tunga* that are still extant, but the precise age of which is not ascertained,\* though it was long before A.D. 645.

## OLD DANISH.

þann hefi ek manna  
mennskra fundit  
hring heyjanda  
hrammastan at afi.

## MODERN DANISH.

Ham har jeg blandt Mænd  
af Menneske-Herkomst,  
blandt Stridsmænd fundet  
stærkest af Kræfter.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Him have I among men  
of the human race,†

among warriors, found  
the strongest of body.

22. A specimen of Old Danish, composed at so remote a period in heathen times, that it is impossible now to ascertain its age. It is from the Poetic Edda.

*The first verse of the Völu-spá.†*

## OLD DANISH.

Hljóþs biþ ek allar  
helgar kindir,  
meiri ok minni  
mögu Heimþallar;  
vildo'at ek Valföþur  
vél framteljak,  
fornspjöll fira,  
þau ek fremst of-nam.

## MODERN DANISH.

Lytter til min Tale,  
alle hellige Væsener,  
större og mindre  
af Heimdals Slægt;  
jeg vil fortælle  
Valfaders Bedrifter  
Mænds gamle Sagn,  
de første jeg lærte.

*Finn Magnusen, p. 31.*

## LATIN.

Silentium rogo omnia  
Sacra entia;  
Majores et minores  
Posteros Heimdalli.

Velim cœlestis patris  
Facinora enarrare,  
Antiquos hominum sermones,  
Quos primos recordor.

23. A specimen of Old Danish, composed probably during the former part of the 7th century, being the beginning of the *Bjarka-mál hin fornu*, so called after *Bödvar Bjarke*, one of king Rolf Krake's warriors, a song sung before a battle.§

\* Halldani Einari Hist. lit. Islandiæ, p. 49. This specimen is from the *Snorra Edda ásamt Skáldu*, edited by Rask, p. 311, 312.

† i.e. not of the Aser race.

‡ From the *Edda Sæmundar hins Fróða* ex recensione E. C. Rask, Holmiæ, 1818, p. 1. See the edition of the same, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners by Prof. Finn Magnusen, as also his modern Danish version of it, under the title of *Den ældre Edda*, vol. i. p. 31.

§ Published by Professor Rafn in the *Fornaldar Sögur Norðurlanda*, vol. i. p. 110. See his modern Danish version in the *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i. p. 103. This ancient song was sung at dawn of the day of the great battle of Stiklestad, A.D. 1030, in which king St. Olaf fell; vide *Fornmanna Sögur*, vol. v. p. 59, 60, and the Latin version by S. Egilsson in the *Scripta historica Islandorum*, vol. v. p. 64.

## OLD DANISH.

Dagr er uppkominn,  
dynja hana fjaðrar,  
mál er vilmögum  
at vinna erfiði;  
vaki ok æ vaki  
vina-höfuð,  
allir hinir æztu  
Adels ofsinnar.  
Hár hinn harðgreipi,  
Hrólfur skjótandi,  
ættgóðir menn,  
þeir er ekki flýja!  
vekjat yðr at vini  
nè at vífs rúnium,  
heldr vek ek yðr at hörðum  
Hildar leiki.

## MODERN DANISH.

Solen er oprunden,  
ryste Hanens Fjædre,  
Tid er nu for Dreng  
til Daad at gange;  
vaager, stedse vaager,  
Venner kjære,  
alle I ypperste  
Adils Hofsinder.  
Har hin haardføre,  
Rolf den Skytte,  
æt gode Mænd, som  
Flugt ei kjende!  
eder jeg vækker ei til Viin,  
ikke til Kvinders Tale,  
men jeg eder til Hildes  
haarde Leg nu vækker.

## LATIN.

Dies exortus est,  
pennæ galli strepunt,  
tempus est, ut servi  
opus incipiant;  
vigilent, semper vigilant  
amicorum capita,  
præstantissimi quique  
Adilis comites.

Har, manu fortis,  
Rolvus jaculator,  
genere præstantes viri,  
qui non fugiunt!  
Ad vina vos non excito,  
neque ad puellarum colloquia,  
sed excito vos ad durum  
Bellonæ ludum.

24. A specimen of Old Danish of about the year 770, cut in Runic characters in a flat rock at Runamo, in the parish of Hoby in Bleking, now a province of Sweden, but formerly of Denmark, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnussen.\*

## OLD DANISH.

Hültekinn ríki nam,  
Garþr in hió,  
U'li eit gaf . . .  
vígi O'þin rúnar!  
Hríngtr fáí

## MODERN ICELANDIC.

Hildikinn ríki nam,  
Garðr inn hjó,  
O'li eið gaf . . .  
vígi O'þinn rúnar!  
Hríngtr fáí

\* The Danish king Valdemar the First, sent, probably at the suggestion of the historian Saxo Grammaticus, some individuals skilled in Runes to Bleking, between the years 1157 and 1182, with the view of having this inscription deciphered. His emissaries, however, failed to accomplish the object of their mission. Subsequently, and especially during the last century or two, the attempt from time to time was renewed under the auspices of some of the most learned men of the day, but their endeavours led to no more satisfactory results. It was reserved for the great Archæologist and Runologist Finn Magnussen, after a personal inspection of the inscription on the spot, to interpret it in its entire state in May 1834, and to determine the form of verse (the ancient *Fornyrðislag*) in which it was written. Professor Magnussen's remarks upon this subject are inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed*, vol. ii. p. 276—304; and in *Historisch-Antiquarische Mittheilungen*, herausgegeben von der Königlichen Gesellschaft für Nordische Alterthumskunde, Kopenhagen, 1835, pp. 109—117. In p. 111 of the latter work, it is recorded that Professor Finn Magnussen for more than ten months tried in vain to decipher the inscription. On the 22nd of May, 1834, by attempting to read from right to left, he immediately succeeded in deciphering the first three words, and in less than two hours he explained the whole inscription.

fall á mold ! . . . .  
 A'lfar, ástagoð  
 O'la (fjái);  
 O'þin ok Frey  
 ok A'sakun  
 fari (fari)  
 flandum varum,  
 unni Haraldi  
 ærin sigr !

## MODERN DANISH.

Hilðekinn modtog Ríget,  
 Gard indhug (Runerne),  
 Ole aflagde Ed . . . .  
 Odin vie Runerne !  
 Gid Ring faae  
 Fald paa Muld !  
 Alfer Elskovsguder  
 Ole (forlade) !  
 Odin og Freij  
 og Asers Slægt  
 ødelægge (ödelægge)  
 vore Fjender,  
 unde Harald  
 fuldstændig Seier !

fall á mold !  
 A'lfar, A'stagoð  
 O'la fjái (hati)  
 O'sinn, og Frey  
 og A'sakyn  
 fari, fari  
 flandum vorum,  
 unni Haraldi  
 ærinn sigr !

## ENGLISH.

Hilðekinn received the kingdom,  
 Gard hewed out (these characters),  
 Ole took the oath . . . .  
 Odin consecrate these Runes !  
 May Ring get  
 a fall on the mould ;  
 Elves, gods of love,  
 Ole hate !  
 Odin and Frey  
 and the Aser-race  
 destroy (destroy)  
 our enemies,  
 grant to Harald  
 a great victory !

25. A specimen of Old Danish from *Krákumál*, or the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok,\* probably composed between A.D. 862 and 867.

## OLD DANISH.

Hjuggu vër með hjörvi !  
 hörð kom hríð á skjöldu,  
 nár féll niðr til jarðar  
 á Norðimbralandi ;  
 varat um eina öttu  
 öldum þörf at frýja  
 Hildar leik, þar er hvassir  
 hjálmstofn bitu skjómar ;  
 böðmána sá ek bresta,  
 brá því fíra lífi.

*Krákumál Str. 14.*

## MODERN DANISH.

Svunge vi med Sværdet !  
 stormede Regn mod Skjolde,  
 Lig i Nordhumberland da  
 laae paa Jorden strøede ;  
 man ei nødtes den Morgen  
 Mænd til Strid at egge,  
 der hvor skarpe Kaarder  
 skare Hjelmens Flade ;  
 Kampmaaner saae jeg kløves,  
 Kæmperne misted Livet.

*Rafn, p. 13.*

## LITERAL LATIN.

Percussimus nos cum gladio  
 Dura venit procella in scuta,  
 cadaver cecidit deorsum ad terram  
 in Northumbriâ terrâ.  
 Non erat, tempore matutino,  
 viris opus, ciere.  
 Ad Bellonæ ludum ibi anhelant,  
 galeæ fulcrum mordebant fulgores,  
 peltas lunatas vidi ego confractas,  
 invertit ideo virorum vita.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

We hewed with swords !  
 Hard came the storm on our shields,  
 dead they fell down on the earth,  
 in Northumberland.  
 None, on that morning,  
 needed men to incite.  
 For Bellona's sharp sport,  
 the glittering sword split the steel-capt skull,  
 the moon-round shield saw I broken,  
 and thus men's lives were lost.

\* See § 19.



SCANDINAVIAN—OLD DANISH, FROM A.D. 900—1150. cliii

26. A specimen of Old Danish of the 10th century, being the Runic inscriptions at Jellinge in Jutland, on the tumulus of king Gorm the Old, and his consort Thyre, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnussen.

OLD DANISH.

Gurmr kunuþr gerþi kubl þusi eft þurvi kanu sína Danmarkar-but.

Haraldr kunuþr baþ giorva kubl þösi eft gurm faþur sin öþ eft þiurvi muþur sína; æ Haraldr ies van Danmörk ala öþ Nurvieg öþ tök kristno.

MODERN DANISH.

Kong Gorm gjorde denne Høi efter sin Kone Thyre Danmarks-Bod.

Kong Harald bad (bod) gjøre denne Høi efter Gorm, sin Fader og efter Thyre sin Moder; den Harald som vandt al Danmark og Norge, og antog Christendommen.

*Antiquariske Annaler*, vol. iv. p 110—112.

MODERN ICELANDIC.

Gormr konúgr gerði kumbl þessi eftir þýri konu sína Danmarkarbót.

Haraldr konúgr bað gjörva kumbl þessi eftir Gorm feður sinn og eftir Þýri, móður sína; sá Haraldr, er (es) vann Danmörk alla og Norveg ok tók kristni.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

King Gorm raised this barrow after (in memory of) his queen Thyre Danmarks-bod (the improver of Denmark).

King Harald bade make this barrow for his father Gorm and his mother Thyre, the same Harald who conquered all Denmark and Norway, and embraced Christianity.

27. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic of the former part of the 11th century, from Ottar Svarte's ode on king St. Olaf.

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Komtu i land ok lendir,  
ládvrör! Aðalráði,  
þín naut rekka reynir  
ríki efdi at slíku;  
harðr var fundr, sá er færurð  
friðland á vit niðja  
røð ættstudill áðan  
Eátmundar þar grundu.

LATIN.

Terræ custos, valens potentia!  
Venisti in terram, et Adalradum  
in regnum restituisti; tua ope  
est usus hac in re virorum amicus.

MODERN DANISH.

Landbeskytter! du ætter  
Adelraad til sit Rige  
førte, sligt dig Folkets  
mægtige Fyrste skjelder;  
haardt var Slaget, da Edmunds  
Arving du indsatte  
i det fredede Rige,  
for behersket af Slægten.

Durus erat conflictus, quo  
nepotem Jatmundi pacato  
reddidisti regno; huic terræ  
avita proles imperaverat antea.\*

28. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, written before 1150, according to the opinion of Professor Rafn.†

OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Maðr er nefndr Grímr kamban, hann bygði fyrstr Færeyjar á dögum Haralds hins hárfagra; þá flýðu fyrir hans ofríki fjöldi manna, settust sumir í Færeyjum, ok bygðu þar, en sumir leituðu til annarra eyðilanda.

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Ajn Mävur èr nevndur Grujmur Kamban, han fowr fistur at biggja Förjar, meni Håraldur hin hárfagri vår å Dövun; tå flujddi firi Owdömi hansara mengur Mävur; summir settu se uj Förjun og bigdu här, men summir lajtavu til annur Ojulund.

\* Fornmanna Sögur, vol. iv. p. 50, and vol. xi. p. 185; Oldnordiske Sagaer, vol. iv. p. 47, and vol. xi. p. 164; Scripta historica Islandorum, vol. iv. p. 49.

† See Færeyinga Saga, p. 1. Improperly, by a pleonasm, called Ferroe Islands,—Islands being unnecessary, as Ferroe is derived from fær or faar, *c. a sheep, ovis*; ö, *c. an island, insula, pl. öer islands, insule*; Færoerne or Faar-öer *ovium insule*, in Danish commonly called the Færöer.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

A man named Grim Kamban cultivated first the Fær islands in the time of Harald the fair-haired; then (*when*) many fled from his tyranny, some settled on the Fær islands, and built houses, and some sought for other uncultivated lands.

## MODERN DANISH.

Grim Kamban hed en Mand; han byggede først Færøerne i Harald Haarfangers Dage. Der vare den Gang mange, som flyede for Kongens Her-skesyge, af hvilke nogle nedsatte sig paa Færøerne, og toge sig der Bopæl, men nogle søgte til andre øde Lande.

29. A specimen of Icelandic, written about A.D. 1200, from Snorre's Edda.

## ICELANDIC.

Almáttigr guð skapaði í upphafi himin ok jörd ok alla þá luti er þeim fylgja, ok síðarst menn tvá, er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evo, ok fjölgaðist þeirra kynslóð, ok dreifðist um heim allan. En er fram liðu stundir, þá újafnaðist mannfólkið, voru sumir góðir ok rétt-trúaðir, en miklu fleiri snerust þá eptir girndum heimsins, ok úræktu guðs boðorð.—*Snorra-Edda, Rask, Stockholm, 1818, p. 1.*

## MODERN DANISH.

Den almægtige Gud skabte i Begyndelsen Himlen og Jorden og alle de Ting som dertil høre, og tilsidst to Mennesker, fra hvem Slægter nedstamme, Adam og Eva, og deres Stamme formerede sig, og udbredtes over hele Verden. Men da Tiderne lede frem, blev Menneskeslægten ulig, nogle vare gode og rettroende, men langt flere vendte sig efter Verdens Begjerligheder, og forsömte Guds Bud.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The Almighty God created, in the beginning, heaven and earth, and all the things which thereto belong, and at last, men from whom families sprung forth, Adam and Eve, and their race increased themselves and spread over all the world. But as time passed (*led*) on, the race of men became different (*unlike*), some were good and right believing, but far more turned themselves to (*after*) the desires (*lusts*) of the world, and neglected God's commandment.

30. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, as written towards the close of the 13th century, but dating from an earlier period, the year A.D. 1117, being an extract from the ancient Icelandic Law-book, entitled the Grágás (*The Gray-goose*).\*

## OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Ef utlendir menn verða vegnir á landi hēr, danskir eþr sönskir eþr norrönir, or þeirra konga veldi III. er vár tunga er, þar eigo frændr þeirra þær sakir, ef þeir eru út hēr, en af öllum tungum öþrum enn af danskri tungu, þá á engi maþr hēr víg-sök at sökja af frændsems sökum, nema faþir eþr sonr eþr bróþir, oc því at einu þeir, ef þeir höfþo hēr áþr viðkennzt.

## LATIN.

Si exteri, Dani, Sveii, vel Norvegi e tribus illorum regum imperiis, quæ lingva nostra utuntur, oriundi his in terris intercepti fuerint, cæsi propinqui si adfuerint actionem cædis suscipere liceat. Sed alia quam Danica lingva utentium nemo propinquitatis nomine, cædis causam hic agendi jure gaudeat, nisi pater, filius vel frater, lique tantummodo, si hic antea noti fuerint.

\* See *Hin forna lögbók Íslendinga sem nefnist Grágás*. Codex juris Islandorum antiquissimus qui nominatur Grágás, Hafniæ, 1829, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners, Part II. p. 71, 72.

## 31. Old Danish before the Calmar Union in A.D. 1397.

## OLD DANISH.

Sættar war ræt thænne . . . tvém win-  
trum oc fæm ukum, síðæn Rø war wnnin  
til Cristendóms af Waldemar kunungi,  
oc laght til Sjálansz biskopsdóm(s) af Wal-  
demare kunungi oc Alexandær paue.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxii.*

## ICELANDIC.

Settr var rætt þessi tveim vetrum oc  
fimm vikum, síðan Rø var unnin til Cris-  
tindóms af Valdimar konúgi, oc logð til  
Sjálanz biskupsdóms af Valdimari konúgi  
oc Alexandri páua.

## ENGLISH.

Set was this law, two winters and five weeks ; since peace was bestowed on Chris-  
tianity by Waldemar the king, and a law made for Sjálans bishoprick by Waldemar  
the king, and Alexander the pope.

## 32. Danish in 1433.

## DANISH.

Wii Erick meth guths nathe Danmarks,  
Suerghes, Norghes-koning göre witerlikt  
alle the, thette breff see eller høre, at wi  
af vor serdelis Nadhe for Hr Erick Niels-  
søns wor elschelike tro mans oc radhs bøn  
sculd swa oc for troscap oc willich tieniste  
unne oc giue hanum . . . friihet oc frelse  
med suadane wapen . . . som her vnder  
nedhen vtmaledh sta . . .

Datum 1433.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxi.*

## ENGLISH.

We Erick, by God's grace, king of Den-  
mark, Sweden, Norway, make known to  
all, who see or hear this letter, that we by  
our peculiar grace for Mr. Erick Nielsöns,  
our beloved faithful man and counsellor,  
praying, and for fidelity and willing ser-  
vices, have conferred and given him . . .  
liberty and franchisement with such coat of  
arms as here under beneath painted stand.

Given 1433.

33. Old Danish, from a MS. of Homilies, or meditations, belonging to  
the Royal Swedish Historiographer of Hallenberg. It is without date,  
but appears to be about A.D. 1450.

## DANISH.

Ther æftther drogh Nichodemus then  
annen spiger på vinstræ handh, oc fæk han  
sammeledes Iohannes. Sidhen foor Ni-  
chodemus nether, oc foor op at ien liden  
stige, och togh spigene af födærnæ, mædæn  
iosef hiolt på ligommæt.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xviii.*

## ENGLISH.

Hereafter drew Nichodemus the other  
nail from the left hand, and gave it in the  
same manner to John. Afterwards Nicho-  
demus went nearer, and went upon the  
small steps, and drew the nails from the  
feet, while Joseph held the corpse.

34. A few examples of Danish are given from the Scriptures, to faci-  
litate the comparison, and thus shew the connexion of this tongue with  
those of Teutonic origin. The first example is from the Danish Epistles  
and Gospels, *Leipsic*, 1518, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 6.—En mand gick wd ath saa sin Sæd. Som hā saade da falt somt aff  
korned hoss vegn. Oc det bleff traad bort oc sompt der aff ode fuglene i væred.

35. Bible, *Copenhagen*, 1589, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til! See, der gick en Sæmand ud ad saa. Oc det skede,  
i det hand saade, at noget falt hoss Veyen: Da komme Fulene under Himmelen oc  
ode det.

## 36. Bible, 1647, 8vo.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; See, der gik en Sædemand ud at saae. Og det skede i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Vejen; og der komme Himmels Fugle og saade det op.

37. New Testament, *Copenhagen*, 1717, 8vo.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer (til): see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Veyen, og Himmels Fugle kom og aad det op.

38. New Testament, *London*, 1827, 8vo.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det han saade, at noget faldt ved Veien, og Himmels Fugle kom, og aad det op.

39. As a specimen of the present Danish, a better cannot be selected than the following National Song, which is to the Danes what "God save the King" is to the English. It was written by Johannes Evald, a poet who flourished in the latter part of the last century. (Born 1743, died 1781).\*

Kong Christian stod ved høien Mast  
I Røg og Damp.  
Hans Væрге hamrede saa fast,  
At Gothens Hielm og Hierne brast.  
Da sank hver fiendtligt Speil og Mast  
I Røg og Damp.  
Flye, skreg de, flye, hvad flygte kan!  
Hvo staaer for Danmarks Christian  
I Kamp?

King Christian stood by the lofty mast  
In mist and smoke.  
His sword was hammering so fast,  
Through Gothic helm and brain it passed.  
Then sank each hostile hulk and mast  
In mist and smoke.  
Fly, shouted they, fly, he who can!  
Who braves of Denmark's Christian  
The stroke?

Niels Juel gav Agt paa Stormens Brag:  
Nu er det Tid!  
Han heisede det røde Flag,  
Og slog paa Fienden Slag i Slag.  
Da skreg de høit blant Stormens Brag:

Niels Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar;  
Now is the hour!  
He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,  
And smote the foe of the Dane full sore.†  
And shouted loud through the tempest's

roar:

Nu er det Tid!  
Flye, skreg de, hver, som veed et Skiul!  
Hvo kan bestaae for Danmarks Juel  
I strid?

Now is the hour!  
Fly, shouted they, for shelter fly!  
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy  
The power?

O Nordhav, Glimt, af Vessel brød  
Din mørke Skye:  
Da tyede Kæmper til dit Skiød;  
Thi med ham lynte Skræk og Død;  
Fra Vallen hortes Vraal, som brød  
Din Skye:  
Fra Danmark lyner Tordenskiold;  
Hver give sig i Himlens Vold,  
Og flye!

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent  
Thy murky sky!  
Then champions to thine arms were bent;  
Terror and death glared where he went;  
From the waves was heard a wail, that rent  
Thy murky sky!  
From Denmark thunders Tordenskiol';  
Let each to heaven commend his soul,  
And fly!

\* For this piece and the translation, I am indebted to my friend, H. W. Longfellow, Esq. M.A. Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, Cambridge, America, Nov. 1835.

† "And smote upon the foe full sore."



Du Danakes Vei til Roes og Magt,	Path of the Dane to fame and might,
Sortladne Hav !	Dark-rolling wave !
Modtag din Ven, som uforsagt	Receive thy friend, who scorning flight
Tör möde Faren med Foragt,	Goes to meet danger with despite,
Saa stolt, som du, mod Stormens Magt,	Proudly as thou meetest the tempest's
	might,
Sortladne Hav !	Dark-rolling wave !
Og raak igiennem Larm og Spil,	And amid pleasures and alarms
Og Kamp og Seier föer mig til	And war and victory, be thine arms
Min Grav !	My grave !

40. *The Icelandic, here called Norræni.* For facility of comparison, a few extracts are given from the Icelandic Scriptures. Nach : Thetta er hid nye Testament Jesu Christi, &c. utlogd a Norræni, &c. or *The New Testament in the Norrænn, northern, Old Danish, or Icelandic tongue*, 8vo. 1539.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine predikan, tha sagdi han til thra. Heyre thier, siaet ! ein sadsædare gieck vt at saa. Thad vard tha han sadi, at sumt fiell vtan hia veginum, og tha komu fuglæ loptzins og atu thad vpp.

41. Biblia thad er, öll Heilög Rituing vtlógd a Norrænu, med formalum Mart. Lutheri, Prentad a Holum, af Ione Ionas Syne, fol. 1584, or *The Bible, in Norse or Icelandic, after the version of Luther*. Bible, Stockholm, 1584, fol.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine Predikan, tha sagde han til thra, Heyre thier. Sia : Eirn saadsædare gieck ut at sa. Og thad vard tha han sade, at sumt fiell utan hia veigenum, og thar komu fuglar Lapisins og aatu thad vpp.

42. Stiernhelm's Gospels of Ulphilas, in *Moes., Icel., Swed., Ger., and Latin*, 4to. Stockholm, 1671.\*

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Heyred til. Sia, eirn Sadmadur gieck ut ad saa. Og thad vard i thui han saade, ad sumt fiell utann hia Veigenum ; og tha komu Fuglar under Himnum, og aatu thad upp.

43. Old Swedish can scarcely be distinguished from Danish ; and Norwegian has been, from the earliest times on record, and is now, identical with Danish ; but as more modern Swedish differs a little from the Danish, a few specimens may be desirable.

44. A specimen of Swedish from a document issued by king Magnus Smék in 1354.

## SWEDISH.

Wi magnus, med guds nadh Sverikis konung, norghis oc skane, wiliom at thet scal allom mannom witerlikt wara, at wi aff wara serdelis nadh hafwm vnt bergx-mannomen a noreberge thænnæ ræt oc stadhga, som hær æpter følger : fförst hafwm wi stat oc skipat, at tolf skulu wara the som fore bergheno sculu standa oc thera ræt wæria oc fullfölgia i allom lutom, &c.

## ENGLISH.

We Magnus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, will that it shall be known to all men that we by our peculiar grace have conceded to Bergx-man (miner) of Noreberge the right and power as hereafter follows : first have we constituted and ordained, that twelve shall be the sum, &c.

\* See GOTHIC, § 11.

45. Swedish Bible, *Upsal*, 1541, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til. Sij, en Sädhesman gick vth til at såå. Och hende sigh widh han sådde, föll somt widh wåghen, och foghlanar vnder himmelen komo, och åto thet vp.

46. *The Swedish*, from the Gospels of Ulphilas, *Stockholm*,\* 1671.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; sÿ en Sâdesman gik uth, til at såå. Och hende sigh wid han sådde, föll somt wid Wågen, og Foglarna under Himmelen komo, och åto thet up.

47. Bible, 8vo. *London*, 1828.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til: Si, en Sâdesman gick ut, til at så. Och hände sig, wid han sådde, föll somt wid wågen, och foglarne under himmelen kommo, och åto thet up.

48. One of the most eminent of modern Swedish poets is Bishop Tegnér. He took the story of Frithiof from one of the old Sagas, and under the title of Frithiof's Saga, he has written in flowing verse a most interesting story of royal affection. The following extract is from the *Exile of Frithiof*, in the original Swedish, in the Norwegian or Danish translation, and with a poetical version of the Rev. W. Strong.

SWEDISH.	DANISH.	ENGLISH.
Nu sol går opp bak fjällens topp, och vinden ljuder från land och bjuder hvar våg till dans i morgonglans. På böljans toppar Ellida hoppar i fröjd åstad, men Frithiof qvad.	Nu Sol gaaer op Bag Fjeldets Top; Landvinden lyder, Hver Vove byder Den op til Dands I Morgenglands. Paa Bølgetoppe Assted de hoppe Saa fro og glad, Men Frithjof qvad.	The orb of day, Now tints the spray; From piping heights, The breeze invites Each beam and wave, To dance and lave. O'er the gay group, Ellida's poop Bounds light along; To Frithiof's wilder song.
<i>Tegnér</i> , cant. xiv. p. 113.	<i>Foss</i> , p. 135.	<i>Strong</i> , p. 187.

49. A fine passage from *The Reconciliation*, cannot be omitted: it is a description of Balder the good.

## SWEDISH.

Frid var hans härski, härlek var hans blanka svärd,  
och oskuld satt som dufva på hans silfverhjälm.  
From lefde han och lärde, dog han och förlät,  
och under fjerran palmer står hans graf i ljus.  
Hans lära, sägs det, vandrar ifrån dal till dal,  
försmälter hårda hjertan, lägger hand i hand,  
och bygger fridens rike på försonad jord.—*Tegnér*, p. 164.

## DANISH.

Fred var hans Hærraab, Kjerlighed hans blanke Sværd,  
Og Uskyld sad som Due paa hans Sølverhjelm.  
Fromt leved han og lærte, døde og tilgav,  
Og under fjerne Palmer staaer hans Grav i Lys.  
Hans Lære, siges der, gaaer vidt fra Dal til Dal,  
Samsmelter haarde Hjerter, lægger Haand i Haand,  
Og bygger Fredens Rige paa forsonet Jord.—*Foss*, p. 194.

\* See § 42, and Gothic, § 11.



## ENGLISH.

His war-cry, peace, good-will: love was his two-edged sword;  
 Crest of his silver helm, sat dove-like innocence;  
 Grace mark'd his life, his word: his death-sigh breath'd 'Forgive.'  
 In light 'neath distant palms, far pilgrims seek his tomb.  
 'Tis said his tidings walk, peace-shod from dale to dale,  
 Melting the flinty heart, cementing man to man,  
 Building of living stones, a temple to this God.—*Strong*, p. 303.

*Dialect of Dalecarlia.\**

50. The principal dialect† of Sweden is the Dalecarlian. The Dalcarls are spoken of as the Swedish Highlanders. Inhabiting that secluded region which stretches westward from the Silian Lake to the Alps of Norway, they have preserved comparatively unchanged the manners, customs, and language of their Gothic forefathers.

"Here," says Serenius,‡ "are the only remains in Sweden of the ancient Gothic stock, whereof the aspiration of the letters *l* and *w* bears witness upon their tongues, an infallible characteristic of the Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic." In another place, speaking of the guttural or aspirated *l*, he says: "Germans and Danes cannot pronounce it, no more than the aspirated *w*; for which reason this was a fatal letter three hundred years ago in these nations, when Engelbrect, a born Dalcarl, set it up for a shibboleth, and whoever could not say *Hivid hest i Korngulff*, was taken for a foreigner, because he could not aspirate the *w*, nor utter the guttural *l*."§ It is even asserted, that with their ancient customs and language the Dalcarls have preserved the use of the old Runic alphabet, although from feelings of religious superstition it was prohibited by Olaf Shätkonung at the beginning of the 11th century, and discontinued in all other parts of Sweden. This is mentioned on the authority of Näsman, who wrote in the first half of the last century.||

51. The Dalecarlian dialect is spoken in its greatest purity in Elfdalen, Mora, and Orsa, parishes of East Dalecarlia.

In West Dalecarlia it is mingled with the dialects of the Norwegian mountains, and bears the name of *Mahlungs Skinnarmål*. The peculiarities of this jargon are these:—1. Prefixing the letter *v* to all monosyllables which begin with a vowel, as *vom* for *om* if; *vord* for *ord* a word, &c. 2. The transposition of syllables, as *jasel* for *selja* to *sell*; *lata* for *tala* to *speak*, &c. Thus they say—

Kan du läta tæ korba, so kimi du lävi?  
 Kan du tala tæ baka, so miki du vilâ?  
*Canst thou speak backwards, as much as thou wilt?*

• Professor Longfellow, of Harvard University, Cambridge, America, who has recently returned from Sweden, was so obliging as to draw up this notice of the Dalecarlian dialect, October, 1835.

† Balbi and Malte Brun make two great divisions in the Swedish. I. *Swedish proper*, spoken in the north and east; and II. *Modern Gothic*, used in Gothland to the south.—I. SWEDISH PROPER, subdivided into 1. The dialect of Upland, 2. Norland, 3. Eastern Dalecarlian, and 4. the dialect of Finland. II. MODERN GOTHIC, divided into 1. West Gothic, 2. East Gothic, 3. Werneland, 4. Smoland, and 5. Runæ in Livonia.—*Balbi's Atlas*, Table xiii.; *Malte Brun*, bk. xcvi. vol. vi. p. 109.

‡ J. Serenius' English and Swedish Dictionary, 4to. Nyköping, 1757, Pref. p. iii.

§ Ibid. p. ii.

|| Näsman (R. E.) *Historiola Linguae Dalecarlicæ*, 4to. Upsaliæ, 1733, p. 30.

52. The inhabitants of the town of Särna, on the borders of the Norwegian Alps in East Dalecarlia, speak a mixed dialect of Dalecarlian and Norwegian; and it is said, that they understood the language spoken by certain Dutchmen, who were in the habit of visiting those mountains for the purpose of taking falcons, then used in hunting.\* We are also told of a Dalecarlian boy who was taken by a Swedish ambassador to England, and who easily understood the language of the peasants of the northern counties.†

53. The three branches of the Dalecarlian dialect, as spoken in *Elfdalen*, *Mora*, and *Orsa*, differ from each other not only in the change of letters and the inflexion of words, but also in accent and pronunciation. Between those of Elfdalen and Mora the difference is not, however, very great. That of Orsa stands more apart, as may be seen by the following versions of the Lord's Prayer.

54. *Dialect of Elfdalen.*

Fad uoer, so ir i himbluma.  
Hielit ir dætt nam. Tilkum dætt riki.  
Ski dænn uilja, so i himblum så å jordi.  
Uott dagli brod giæf oss i dag.  
Og firilat oss uorær skulldær.  
Soss uir firilatum diöm so i oss nod skilldug.  
Læd int uoss i nån jælök fræstilsæ  
Autâ los oss frå uondu. Amen.

55. *Dialect of Mora.*

Fad uær so ir i himmelim.  
Hællit æ dætt nam. Tilkum dett rikie.  
Ske dænn uilli so i himmelim so å jordi.  
Uott dagli brod giæf huæss i dag.  
Firilat huæss huærær skulldur.  
Sos huir firilatum diöm så æ huæss nå skilldå.  
Led int huæss i nån uondan fræstilse.  
Int' åt fræls huæss frå illu. Amen.

56. *Dialect of Orsa.*

Falla orn, sa ir i himblim.  
Hælgat uæri dætt nam. Tilkæmi dætt rikia.  
Ski dæina uilju, så i himblum sa å jordi.  
Ort dagliga brod gia huæss i dag.  
Å farlât huass orær skulldær,  
Skai sa ui færlatum dæm huæss skilldugær irå.  
Å inled huoss int i fræstilse.  
Mæld fræls huæss frå uându. Amen.

*Norwegian.*

57. For several centuries, and especially since the Danish became a fixed and regular tongue, Norwegian has been identical with Danish.

\* Näsman, p. 12.

† Ibid. p. 17.

This common dialect has perhaps been as much settled and polished by Norwegians as by natives of Denmark.\* As there is this identity in the Danish and Norwegian, the copious examples of the *Danska tunga* previously given, will serve also for the Norwegian, and will render further remarks unnecessary.

*Ferroe Dialect.*

58. A specimen of early Ferroe taken from Professor Rafn's *Færeyínga Saga*, Pref. p. iv. Thrand was one of the first inhabitants of Ferroe. Many religious verses are ascribed to him, and are still preserved by oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Ferroes. The following Creed, written down by a native Ferroe clergyman, Pastor Schröter, now Emeritus, who translated the Gospel of St. Matthew,† will serve as an example of this dialect.

FERROE DIALECT.

Gjivnir eru Ajnglar gowir [af Gudi]  
Aj gengji e ajna udi,  
Feru mujnun filgja  
Fim Guds Ajnglar;  
Bije e firi mår Bön,  
Bera tajr tä [Bön] firi Kriste.  
Singje e Sålmana sjej,  
Sår Gud til Såluna mujna!

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Gengji e aj ajna út,  
fujra mår filgja,  
fim Guds Ajnglar,  
beri e Bön firi mår,  
Bön firi Krist,  
singji e Sålma sjej,  
sjåji Gud til Luta mujn!

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Go I not alone out,  
Four me follow,  
Five God's angels,  
I pray a prayer for me,  
A prayer for Christ,  
I sing seven Psalms,  
God will see for my lot!

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Good angels are given by God,  
I go not alone,  
My steps follow  
Five angels of God;  
Pray I for me a prayer,  
They bear it to Christ.  
Sing I seven Psalms,  
Sees God for my soul!

OLD ICELANDIC.

Gángat ek einn út,  
fjórir mår fylgja,  
fimm guðs einglar;  
ber ek bæn fyrir mår,  
bæn fyrir Kristi,  
sýng ek sálma sjö,  
sjái guð hluta minn!

*Written about A.D. 1150.*

MODERN DANISH.

Ene jeg ei gaaer ud,  
fire mig følge,  
fem Guds Engle,  
Bøn for mig jeg frembærer  
Bøn for Christus.  
syv Salmer jeg synger,  
Sørge Gud for mit Bedste!

\* See § 42, and Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, p. xvi.

† Evangelium St. Matthæussæ å Færöisk o Dansk, Randers, 1823—8.

XII.—THE AFFINITY OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

1. THE Germanic languages, comprehending not only the Low and High-German, but also the Scandinavian, have a striking similarity, and are evidently of cognate origin. The short history of each language, accompanied with extracts, and a detail of their most evident peculiarities, have occupied so much space, and engaged the attention so long, that it may be desirable to advert again to their similarity. They appear as dialects of one extensive language, branches of one vigorous stock, or streams from the same copious fountain. A recollection of this will, in some degree, restore to order the confusion of Babel, and therefore very much facilitate the acquisition of languages.\* An appeal to the Germanic languages will be a sufficient proof, not only of their similarity, but of their identity. This likeness and close relationship will be clearly manifest by a few examples from their vocabularies and grammatical inflections.

2. In the following examples, the *v* in the Dutch *visch* has exactly the same sound as the English *f*; hence fish has the same name in all the Germanic languages.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
a fish	fisc	visch	fisk	fisch	fisk-s	fisk	fisk	fisk-r
a fish's	fisc-es	visch-es†	fisk-es	fisch-es	fisk-is	fisk-s	fisk-s	fisk-s
to a fish	fisc-e	visch-e	fisk-e	fisch-e	fisk-a	fisk	fisk	fisk-i
a fish	fisc	visch	fisk	fisch	fisk	fisk	fisk	fisk
fishes	fisc-as	visch-en	fisk-ar	fisch-e	fisk-os	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-ar
fishes'	fisc-a	visch-en	fisk-a	fisch-e	fisk-e	fisk-es	fisk-ars	fisk-a
to fishes	fisc-um	visch-en	fisk-um	fisch-en	fisk-en	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-um
fishes	fisc-as	visch-en	fisk-ar	fisch-e	fisk-ans	fisk-e	fisk-ar	fisk-a.

3. The identity of the Germanic languages will be still more evident if a few examples be taken from what has been generally called the irregular parts of these languages. It may be useful to remark, that the *Moes. A.-S.* and *Eng.* *þ* or *th*, in *Dut. Dan.* and *Swed.* is changed into *d*. The *Dan.* *jeg* and *mig* are pronounced *yih* and *mih*: the *Swed.* *jag* and *mig* are sounded *yih* and *mih*.

\* Classification and association are of the utmost importance in learning languages. The greater part of European tongues in the south and west are those of Germanic, and those of Roman origin. The Germanic class embraces the modern English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, &c.; the Roman or Latin comprises the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, &c. To this subject has been drawn the attention of an old friend, the Rev. W. Pulling, M.A., A.S.L. Rector of Dymchurch, Kent. He was induced to deliver in the University of Cambridge "A course of Lectures on the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, and their chief dialects, Cambridge, 1834." These interesting and valuable Lectures deserve attention, and it is greatly to be wished that Mr. Pulling may receive sufficient encouragement to carry into effect his intention of publishing a volume containing short grammars of the languages of Roman origin, to be followed by another volume comprising grammars of the Germanic tongues.

† The Dutch, &c. now generally use prepositions instead of the old terminations: thus, *Dut.* *van een visch* of *a fish*, instead of *visches*.

*Eng.* I am, be: *A.-S.* ic eom, beo: *Frs.* ik ben: *Plat.* ick bin, em: *Dut.* ik bin, em: *Moes.* ik im: *Ger.* ich bin: *Icel.* ek er, em: *Dan.* jeg er: *Swed.* jag är.—*Eng.* I was: *A.-S.* ic wæs: *Frs.* ik was: *Plat.* ick was: *Dut.* ik was: *Moes.* ik was: *Ger.* ich war: *Icel.* er var: *Dan.* jeg var: *Swed.* jag vas.—*Eng.* come, p. came, pp. come: *A.-S.* cume, p. com, pp. cumen: *Frs.* kem, p. kom, pp. kemen: *Plat.* kom, p. kwam, pp. gekomen. *Dut.* kome, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: *Moes.* quima, p. quam, pp. quuman(s): *Ger.* komme, p. kam, pp. (ge)kommen: *Icel.* kem, p. kom, pp. komin: *Dan.* kommer, p. kam, pp. kummen: *Swed.* kommer, p. kom, pp. kommen.—*Eng.* thou: *A.-S.* þu: *Frs.* thu: *Plat.* thû: *Flem.* du: *Moes.* thu: *Ger.* du: *Icel.* þu: *Dan.* du: *Swed.* du.—*Eng.* who: *A.-S.* hwa: *Frs.* hwa: *Plat.* huie: *Dut.* wie: *Moes.* hwa(s): *Ger.* wer: *Icel.* hwa(r): *Dan.* hwô: *Swed.* hô.—*Eng.* good, better, best. *A.-S.* gôd (bet), betra, betst: *Frs.* gôd, bettre, (betere), beste: *Dut.* goed, beter, best: *Moes.* goths (god(s) or bats), batiza, batist(s): *Ger.* gut, besser, beste: *Icel.* gôd(r) bettri, bestr: *Dan.* god, bedre, beste: *Swed.* god, bättre, bäst.

4. If these examples do not convince the reader that these languages are mere dialectic variations of one ancient tongue, perhaps the following declension of the pronoun of the first person may produce full conviction.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
I	ic	ik	ik	ich	ik	jeg	jag	ek
mine	min	mins	min	mein	meina	min	min	min
to me	me	mij	mi	mir	mis	mig	mig	mér
me	me	mij	mi	mich	mik	mig	mig	mik
we	we	wij	wi	wir	weis	wi	wi	wér
our	ûre	onzer	use	unser	unsara	vor	wâr	wâr
to us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss
us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss.

5. In the most irregular parts of the Germanic languages, even at the present day, there is a complete correspondence, which shows that there must have been a time when the nations of Germanic origin were all united in one tribe. Some branches of this great Gothic family have not had any close intercourse or alliance for many centuries; the present similarity of their languages must then have arisen from a close anterior connexion. The period of this connexion it is not easy to specify; but it must have been very early and intimate, as the similarity is most evident in the words which designate what was most necessary, in the rudest state of society, and in those verbs generally called irregular,\* and which are even now most in use. This early connexion it is very important to observe, and it is the part of scientific etymology to show it in the clearest light.

\* Ten Kate's *Anleiding tot de Kenisse van de Nederduitsche Sprake*, vol. ii. p. 12, § XI.

XIII.—THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGY,\* THE MANNER OF FORMING WORDS, AND AN OUTLINE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

1. WORDS are the creation of mind. As the true philosopher looks with humble adoration, from the variety and perfection of God's visible creation to the power and goodness of the Creator, so the philosophic etymologist is constantly led, from the various forms and applications of words, to contemplate the intellectual powers in which man most resembles his Creator. The true and judicious etymologist is anxious to obtain the right meaning and application of words, and thus a good etymologist is most likely to become the best metaphysician. He is not satisfied with the common and external signification of words received from popular use, but he examines their structure, their radical, that is, their real and internal meaning, and thus endeavours to discover the reason of the application of the term. When the understanding is thus called into exercise in the formation of words, precision is not only given to expression, but the higher faculty of reason lends its powerful aid to the memory, and greatly facilitates the acquisition of a language. The etymology of a word being understood, and thus the sanction of reason obtained, neither that word nor any of its family can scarcely ever escape from the memory. The use of etymology will, however, be best proved by a few plain examples, showing the real meaning of some common words.

Acorn, *A.-S.* æceren, æcern, from æc, ác *an oak*; cern or corn *corn, the corn or fruit of the oak*.—Childhood, *A.-S.* cildhád, from cild *a child*, hád *a condition, state, a child's condition*.—Kingdom, *A.-S.* cyngdóm, cuningdóm, from cyning, cyng *a king*; dóm *power, jurisdiction, a king's jurisdiction, or dominion*.—Island, *A.-S.* ealand, from ea *water*, land *land*; *water-land, land surrounded with water*.—Sheriff, or shirereeve, *A.-S.* scir-gerefa, from scir *a share, division, shire, county*; gerefa *a reeve, governor, a governor of a shire*.—Neighbour, *A.-S.* neah-bur, from neah *near*; bur *a bower, dwelling, one who has a dwelling near*.—Righteous, *A.-S.* rihtwís, from riht *right, just*; wís *wise, right wise, honest, virtuous*.—Fosterchild, *A.-S.* foster-cild, from foster *food, nourishment*; cild *a child, a child that receives food from a person who is not its parent, &c.*

2. In looking at the first formation of words in the origin of language, it may be observed, that a knowledge of things appears to be conveyed to the mind through the medium of the five senses, especially by the sight. An idea or image of a visible object is formed in the mind by means of the eye; and the word which, when written or spoken, conveys this image

\* Etymology is thus defined:—Optime Cicero *ἐτυμολογίαν*. Latine vertit *veriloquium*. Eumque merito defendit Martinus: certe verbotim non potuit melius Cicero. Nam certum est, quod *ἐτυμον* sit *verum*: et *ἐτυμολογος*, qui το *ἐτυμον* λέγει. Scaliger tamen Etymologiam sic definit, tanquam esset a *λογος* ratio. Etymologia, inquit, est vocis ratio, id est vis, qua vox a voce generatur.—Wächter's *Glos. Germ. Prolegom. VII.*



to the mind, is called a *noun*. If it be most probable that the general appearance of a material thing would be impressed on the mind before any particular part or action of the thing, then nouns\* must be the primitive words in language. Every noun or thing which has an existence, must have either an action or state of being, and the word which expresses that action or state of being is denominated a *verb*. If, after the general outline of an object was formed in the mind, the attention were fixed upon its action or state of being, then verbs were formed subsequently to nouns. Thus all things material were first designated by the *noun*, while the subsequent motions of these objects were indicated by the *verb* in its simplest form.†

3. This reasoning is corroborated by the structure not only of the Germanic languages but of the Shemitic.

A few examples may be first cited from the Hebrew, where the roots of words have been generally said to exist only in the verb, from which nouns were always said to be formed. The following verbs, however, evidently spring from nouns. From **נָחַ** *ath a stooping*, **נָחַה** *nēthe to incline, bow down*;—**אָל** *al power, strength*, **אָלַח** *ale to exercise power in injuring, to curse*;—**אָן** *an labour*, **אָנַח** *anēh to be faint with labour, to complain*;—**אָפ** *ap heat, anger*, **אָפַח** *ape to operate as heat, to bake*;—**אָר** *ar a river, what flows*, **אָרַח** *are to be flowing off, to crop*, **אָרַח** *arēh to flow or take from, to curse*;—**אָש** *as fire*, **אָשַׁח** *asēh to be fired, angry, or grieved*;—**אָת** *at a sign, thou, the substance of a thing*, **אָתַח** *ate to come, come near, to approach*;—**בָּד** *bēd what is separate, a branch, desert*, **בָּדַד** *bēdēd to be alone*;—**בֵּן** *bēn a son*, **בָּנַח** *bēne to build, to build up, to continue, as a son builds up or continues the family or line of his father*;—**יָד** *id a hand*, **יָדַח** *ide to put forth, to extend*;—**עָץ** *oj a tree*, **עָצַח** *oje to be as a tree, to make firm or steady*.

4. In Greek some verbs appear also to be formed from nouns.

**Σαλος** *agitation of the sea, the sea*, **σαλευω** *I sea, I act as the sea, I shake, or agitate*:—**αγγελος** *a messenger, angel*, **αγγελλω** *I act as a messenger, I bring information*,

\* Kimkhi expressly declares **הַפְעֵל יָצָא מִן הַשֵּׁם** *the verb proceeds from the noun*. See *Professor Lee's Heb. Gram.* 8vo. London, 2nd edit. 1832, Lect. VI. Art. 144, 146; and Lect. X. Art. 182, § 2, note, for some interesting facts on this subject. "In Burman, verbs are nothing more than nouns conjugated with the pronouns."—*Id.* Lect. VI. Art. 144, § 1, note (\*). See also my *Compendious Gram. of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. London, 1826, ch. VII. p. 57.

Locke says, "I doubt not, if we could trace words to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names that stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible objects.—*On Human Understanding*, bk. 3, ch. I.

Notiones verborum propriæ omnes sunt corporeæ, sive ad res pertinentes, quæ sensus nostros feriunt.—*Van Lennep*, p. 7. Nec alias esse (verborum significationes) nisi corporeas, sive eas, quibus res, sensibus, exterius expositæ, designantur.—*Id. Anal.* p. 41. *Mr. Richardson in Gents. Mag. April*, 1836, p. 373.

The Germanic literati differ in opinion on this subject. Many eminent etymologists declare that the roots of all words were originally verbs. Professor J. Grimm, though of the same opinion, uses a more cautious expression, and says verbs *appear* to be the foundation of all words. (*Deutsche Gram.* II. 5.) It is true that many words originate from verbs; but it is erroneous to attempt to trace all words to verbs as their root. Professor Grimm, on the supposition that all roots were verbs, has quoted a great number of verbs as lost which probably never existed: this great investigator, adds Schmitthenner, *is certainly led astray by a false supposition*. (*Schmitthenner's Etymol. Darmstadt*, 8vo. 1833, p. 20—23.) In § 17 he says, "the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but what precedes both," &c.

† Sir Graves C. Haughton's "Inquiry into the nature of Language," prefixed to his elaborate and very learned *Dictionary of Bengali and Sanskrit*, 4to. London, 1833, p. 4.

*I tell*:—*αγων*, -ωνος *a combat, battle*, *αγωνια* *a conflict of mind, distress, agony*, *αγωνιαω* *I am in agony, am distressed*:—*αεθλος*, *ἄθλος* *a combat*, *αεθλευω*, *αθλειω* *I fight, combat*:—*αιμα*, -ατος *the effusion of blood*, *αιμας*, -αδος *blood streaming from a wound*, *αιμασσω* *I stain with blood*:—*αιχμη* *a spear*, *αιχμαζω* *I fight with a spear, brandish*:—*ακμη* *the point, top, maturity*, *ακμαζω* *I grow up to maturity, ripen, &c.*

5. The root or origin of a verb in Welsh is, as the learned Dr. Davies remarked, for the most part, a noun, as *dysc doctrina*; *dyscais docui*; *câr amicus*, *carav amo*, *vel amabo*. This substantive, adds the same writer, is generally identical with the third person singular of the future indicative, (as in Hebrew the third of the preterite is the root,) or with the second of the imperative, which forms are generally the same.\*

6. The Germanic languages afford many examples of verbs evidently derived from nouns.

From *A.-S. dæl*: *Plat. Dut. deel*: *Frs. del*: *Moes. dails*: *Ger. theil*: *Old Ger. deil*: *Icel. deil*: *Dan. deel*: *Swed. del* *a part, pars*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. dæl-an*: *Plat. del-en*: *Dut. deel-en*: *Frs. del-a*: *Moes. dail-jan*: *Old Ger. deil-an*: *Icel. deil-a*: *Dan. deel-e*: and *Swed. del-a* *to give a part, to separate, divide*.—From *A.-S. meolc*, *milk*: *Plat. Dut. melk*: *Ger. milch*: *Old Ger. miluh*, *milich*: *Icel. miólk*: *Dan. malk*: and *Swed. mjólk* *MILK*, *lac*, we have the following verbs in *A.-S. meolc-ean*: *Plat. Dut. melk-en*: *Ger. melk-en*: *Old Ger. melk-an*: *Icel. miólk-a*: *Dan. malk-e*: and *Swed. mjólk-a* *to afford or give milk, to milk, to draw milk*; *mulgere*.—From *A.-S. rec*: *Plat. Dut. rook*: *Frs. rec*, *rek*: *Ger. rauch*: *Icel. reykr*: *Dan. rög*: and *Swed. rök* *smoke*, *exhalatio*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. rec-an*: *Plat. Dut. rook-en*: *Frs. rek-a* *to smoke, dwell in, inhabit*: *Ger. rauch-en*: *Icel. reykr-ia*: *Dan. rög-e*: and *Swed. rok-a* *to give a smoke, to smoke, to BEEK*; *fumare*, *exhalare*.

7. Both nouns and verbs are formed into adjectives.

Some nouns are used as adjectives without any alteration; but adjectives in *A.-S.* are generally formed by annexing to the noun or verb, -en, -ig, -isc, from an, unnan, ican or ecan *to give, add, eke*; also, -bær *bearing, producing*;—cund *born, a kind, sort*; -ece *eternal*; -ende; -fæst *fast, firm*; -full *full, plenty*; -lic *like*; -sum *some, part, &c.*—As *lað n. evil, mischief*; *lað adj. evil, pernicious*; *gold gold*, -en *add, add or join something*, as *golden þræd golden thread*; *blod blood*, *blodig bloody*; *wit mind, wit, witty*; *folc folk*, *folcisc like the people, plebeian*; *æppelbær apple-bearing*; *leohtbær light-bearing*; *eorðcund earthly*; *godcund divine*; *efenece coeternal*; *cen-nan to bear, cennende bearing*; *drincan to drink, drincende drinking*; *faran, feran to go, ferende going*; *æ law, æfæst fast in the law, firm, religious*; *tungful full of tongue, talkative*; *eorð earth, eorðlic earthlike, earthly*; *lufu love, luffic lovelike, lovely*; *lang long, langsum longsome, lasting*; *wyn pleasure, wynsum some pleasure, pleasant*.

8. Adverbs are often formed by frequently using nouns in certain cases.

Thus *hwilum awhile, now, d. of hwil time, space*; *þonces of gratitude, þonce with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, g. and d. of þanc favour, &c.*

9. The remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4 can only refer to words in their first formation. In a subsequent stage of language, many nouns have evidently had their origin from verbs, adjectives, &c.

\* See Dr. Davies' *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta*, and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 178.

Thus *hunta* a *hunting, chase*, from *huntian* to *hunt*; *fisco* a *fishing*, from *fiscian* to *fish*; *gelicnes* *likeness*, from *gelic* *like*; *hrædnes* *readiness*, from *hræd* *ready*; *hrædlicnes* *readiness*, from *hrædlic* *ready, quick*; *blawung* a *blowing*, from *blawan* to *blow*; *hal* *healthy, sound*; *halig* *holy*, *haligan* to *consecrate*; *haligdom* a *sanctuary*; *halignes* *holiness*; *halgung*, *gehalgung* a *hallowing, consecration*, &c.

10. All that is here stated, as well as what is advanced in the preceding paragraphs, is the mere threshold of etymology, that which is the most evident and palpable; but perhaps it may have appeared that even this incipient knowledge is not destitute of utility. Should there be a desire to enter into the arcana of etymology, or to fathom its deep abyss, much time and attention must be devoted to the works of German philologists,\* as the etymology of the Teutonic languages has been carried to great extent by some of the most able men in Germany. They have adopted the principle, and introduced much of the refinement discovered and applied by Sanscrit grammarians. Every one who investigates the subject must acknowledge there is much metaphysical nicety in their mode of treating it, and much laborious exertion to make it intelligible. Though such talents and industry certainly deserve attention, yet the great question is, whether in the western tongues these metaphysical subtleties can be made available to practical utility. The learned and indefatigable Dr. Becker, in his *German Grammar for Englishmen*, with many of his countrymen, asserts that their system is found most efficient in practice. It is, therefore, only common justice to let these erudite Germans speak for themselves, or rather to allow one to explain for the whole. A recent writer, and one of the least diffuse and most able after Professor Bopp† and Grimm, is Professor Schmitthenner, from whose *Introduction to the Short German Dictionary*‡ the following abstract of the German language is taken. The substance is only given, but where it is translated the version is as close as possible.

11. Of **VOWELS**. The modern German has five simple vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Three of these are radical vowels, *a, i, u*. The two others, *e* and *o*, are only shades of *a, i, u*. The *y* of the A.-S. and the old northern dialects has something analogous in a soft *u*, but it is unknown to the other German dialects. It is borrowed from the

\* See *Von der Wortbildung*, in vol. ii. p. 1—923 of Professor J. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, 8vo. Göttingen, 1826.—*Die Deutsche Wortbildung* von Dr. Becker, 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1824, and all the other valuable publications of *Der frankfurterischen Gelehrtenvereinigung für deutsche Sprache*, Herman, Frankfurt, &c.

† Though Professor Bopp, whose general erudition, and critical knowledge of Sanscrit in particular, are universally admitted, was so obliging as to send the author a copy of his *Vocalismus* immediately on publication; it is impossible to give a clear abstract of so learned and profound a work in the short space which can be here devoted to the subject. Those, therefore, who read German, must peruse and re-peruse *Vocalismus, oder Sprachvergleichende Kritiken über J. Grimm's deutsche Grammatik, und Graff's althochdeutschen Sprachschatz, mit Begründung einer neuen Theorie des ablauts* von Franz Bopp, 8vo. Berlin, 1836. An English translation of this work would be a most acceptable boon to the public. Professor Bopp goes at once to the oriental source, and with a new theory of the ablaut, opposed to Dr. Grimm, (see § 11) he shows how much the vocalism of the Germanic languages may be philosophically explained by the system of Indian grammarians, and proves that the *ablaut*, or change of the radical vowel, is influenced by the vowel of the termination.

‡ *Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für Etymologie, Synonymik, und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, Darmstadt, 8vo. 1834.

Greek; but in earlier times it was also used in some original German words to express *i*. It must be ascribed to the form of the epiglottis, that there can only be three original vowels, though in a variety of shades and colouring. This is a natural fact in language and grammar. All other vowels are only considered as shades and approximations. Of these three,\* the vowel *a* is the easiest, most simple, and universal sound.—The radical vowels undergo various changes in the declension and formation of words.—1. By a shade changing the *i* into *e*, and the *u* into *o*; as *Moes. niman, Ger. nehmen to take: Moes. giban, Ger. geben to give: Moes. uftô, Ger. oft often: Moes. fugls, Ger. vogel a bird.*—2. By upsound (auflaut) or thinning of the vowel or sound, by earlier etymologists called (umlaut). If, for instance, in the inflection or formation of a radical syllable which has *a*, *o*, or *u*, and consequently a strong full vowel, an *i* is added, but which in the new German is changed into *e*, or entirely omitted; then these three vowels change into a higher but weaker sound, the *a* into *ä* or *e*, the *o* into *ö*, and the *u* into *ü*; as *adel, edel: Old Ger. adal, edili: ast a branch, æste branches: Gott God, götter gods: Old Ger. kot, kotier: blut, blütig, and blutig: Old Ger. pluot, pluotic, or pluotac.*—3. By change of vowels (umlaut), or change of one vowel into another, by some etymologists improperly called offsound (ablaut). In the formation of a word it thus happens that some roots of *a* go over into *i* and *u*, as *binde, band, gebunden, properly band, binde, gebunden.*—4. By insound (inlaut), in the Sanscrit called Guna, that is, in the formation of a word another vowel is placed before the radical vowel, like an internal augment, to denote the change which an idea undergoes. From the nature of the vowels the following law is deduced,—that the insound or guna can only proceed in the following order, *a, i, u*. *A* can be placed before *a* (*a + a*), before *i* (*a + i*), and *u* (*a + u*); *i* only before *i* (*i + i*), and before *u* (*i + u*), and *u* only before *u* (*u + u*).—According to the radical vowels, or what we call organic sounds, there can, in reality, only exist the following six diphthongs, *aa, ai, au, ii, iu, uu*.—In the reverse series, the vowels may be also compounded, but they form, as the pronunciation directly shows, no simple diphthongs. The diphthongs in the new High-German are formed partly by shades which the radical vowels or sounds suffer, and partly according to the peculiarity of the dialect which is become the written language, as *û, (ô), ai, au, (ö), ei, eu, and ie.*—In pronunciation and writing, the *û* as a diphthong is put aside; but it ought to have the power of *a + a* in the explanation of words. The three simple vowels *a, i, u*, with the guna † *aa, ai, au, ii, iu, uu*, are partly the natural and partly the historical normal sounds, and the original type of vocalism.

12. In the different dialects, the vowels, by upsound, shading, disorganization, &c. are softened and tinged different ways, but all in a certain order and according to determined rules. Thus, as the comparative zoologist is able to recognise the type of the genus in all deviations of the form of the single animal, so the comparative etymologist must be able to reduce the vocalism of the dialect to its original type, and thus comprehend it, for otherwise his perception is dark, and his whole proceeding uncertain, and vain error. Some complain that the doctrine of the guna is difficult, but nothing is more simple. In the diphthong we have only to consider the first letter as a prefix, denoting the formation, an inserted vowel equal to the insound

\* A table of the changes of the radical vowels in the Germanic tongues will be found in Dr. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, vol. i. 573, 575; a table of the long vowels in p. 578.

† A table of the vowel forms, by the application of guna, in the Germanic languages may be seen in p. 59 of Schmitthenner's *Deutsche Etymologie*, 12mo. Darmstadt, 1833.

(inlaut), and the last letter as the radical vowel. In some cases, only *ie* makes an exception.

13. The modern German has the following sounds: *A*, *ä* = *ae*; *ai* = *a* + *i*; *au* = *a* + *u*; *E* = *a*, *ē*, *ei*, *ê*: *Ei* = *ai*, *i* (*i* + *i*): *Eu* = *iu*: *I* = old *iu*, *io*, *ai*, *ei*: *O* = *u*; *ô* = *au*, old *uo*, *â*; *ö* = the increased sound of *o*: *U*, *û* = gunited *a*; *ü* the upsound of *u* and *û*.—4. By the preceding, it is clear there are only three radical vowels from which the others take their origin; thus from *A* originates *o*, *ä*, *e*, *i* (*e*), *u*, (*o*), *ü*, *ô*; *I* goes over into *e*, *ei*, (*ai*), *ie*: *U* changes into *o*, *ie*, *eu*, *au*.—Hence it is very easy, in a great number of cases, to recognize the radical vowel in a word, especially by comparing it with other words of the same family. We often find the root in verbs, as soon as the vowel of the perfect tense is divested of all its changes by *guna* and upsound. From *binde*, *band*, *bund* *bind*, *bound*, *bound*, we find *band* is the root. From *ritt* *rode*, *reiten* to *ride*, is the root *rit* a *riding*. From *fliege*, *flog* *fly*, *flew* is the root *flug* a *flight*.

14. OF CONSONANTS. The natural articulation of the consonants according to the organs, is represented in the following table.

	a. labial.	b. lingual.	c. palatine.
A. Half mute sounds.	w	h	j
	(Breathing sound, Spirans.)		
B. The sibilant (sibilans) f, s.			
C. The liquids	m	l	nr
D. The mutes (mutæ).			
aa. Simple. { soft	b	d	g
{ hard	p	t	k
bb. Aspirate. {	v	(dh)	—
{	f	(th)	ch
cc. Sibilant. {	—	sz	—
{	ψ	z	x,

It is evident, by this table, that in the modern *Ger.* the aspirated palatine and the sibilant labial sounds are wanting, while it has a double aspirated labial and a double sibilant lingual sound. The *q* is a double letter. The *s* possesses a double sound, the one is expressed by *s*, and the other by *sh*.

15. No root or radical word has originally a double consonant of the same kind. An original *i* in the derivation has given rise to gemination or hardening of the sound, which is found nearly in all words of the same family. In this manner originated

mm	from mj	as schemmen	from suamjan
ll	— lj	— hölle	— helja
nn	— nj	— rennen	— ranjan
rr	— rj	— sperren	— sparjan
pf (Old Ger. pph)	— phj	— hüpfen	— huphjan
tz (zz)	— zj (tj)	— setzen	— satjan
ck (Old Ger. cch)	— kj or hj	— zicke	— zikja.

This law is of great importance in etymology, showing how to reduce words with a double final letter to their roots. Instead of the double letter, we ought to put the soft simple letter; and, instead of the upsound, originated by the derivative *i*, there must be a full original vowel. Thus, for example, from *kennen* to *know*, comes the

root kan; *Old Ger.* chan; from fallen *to fall*, the root fal, *Old Ger.* val; from bücken *to bow*, the root bug—by guna biegen *to bend* (*Old Ger.* puk—piokan); from ricke *a doe*, reh (instead of rih), &c. In the old as well as in the modern *Ger.* language, a double consonant is used in writing only to express the sharpening of the consonant.

16. OF THE ROOT. The root is the simple syllable which designates the first appearance of a thing. According to its signification it has a simple vowel *a, i, u*, and a single consonant. It is often very easy to discover the root, for we need only take from the word the vowel forming the umlaut, and the guna (inlaut); the gemination, and the terminating syllables.

For example, let us take from the verb leuchten *to light*, the guna *e*, and the post-fixed syllable *ten*; then will remain luch, *Old Ger.* luh, *Lat.* luc-ere.—From fuhr (*Old Ger.* vuor) take the guna, then remains fahr (*Old Ger.* var), &c. In general, a comparison with the old form is quite necessary.

17. According to its signification the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but it is what precedes both. It is the expression of the simplest intuition by a sound, without determining any associate idea of the gender, the time, &c.

Let us take the appearance of blau,—then the root is blu, *f. Lat.* fulvus (which, however, signifies something else,) and by guna blau the expression of the sound instead of it without any further determination, whether it be a thing, a quality, or only a relation. But being in reality a quality, it is afterwards used as an adjective, and the principal word or noun bläue *blueness*, and the verb bläuen *to blue* or *to make blue*, are only derived from it by additional letters. In the same manner let us take the impression which the cry of chickens or crows produces on the ear; the simplest expression of the sound will be kra, *Old Ger.* chra. As this impression quickly vanishes, there is directly formed the verb krähen *to crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâhan; present tense ich krähe *I crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-hu, and krähte, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ta *I crew*, and also in the same manner the noun das krähen *the crowing*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-t; die krähe *the crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ja, &c. In this manner language springs up everywhere full of fine signification and inexhaustible life.

*Of the formation of words by umlaut and inlaut, or by change of vowels and by guna.*

18. This takes place when, for the designation of the gender, case, or time, vowels or sounds are added. The transition of the root into different words is in all cases easily understood. Let us take the root luh, *New Ger.* hell *clear, light*, then by guna (inlaut) and an added *t*, is formed lioht, *New Ger.* licht (instead of liecht) *the clearness, light*; and also the *adj.* licht *light*, &c.

*The determination of the signification of words and roots.*

19. Language generally originates from the most simple perception of our senses. The appearances which offer themselves to the sight, not yet dimmed by any reflection, are the qualities and the relation of things

in time and space, such as, *light, dark:—black, white:—great, small:—standing, running—to rise, to fall, &c.*

20. These appearances are immediately determined or marked by the language, whether they are resting qualities, as; *blue, yellow, great, small, &c.*, or a temporal relation, as, *flows, stands, burns, smokes, &c.*, or only relations of space and number, as; *by, at, for—one, two, &c.* Things, of which the appearance only shows the special situation, the number and their relation, can only be designated by language in such a manner that it either points to their situation in space, by which pronouns originate, as, *I, he, his, that, &c.*, or it describes them by nominating their qualities and their temporal relation, as, *the bird, the floating in air.* Thus originate the names of things, and each name is originally a short description.

21. It is the task of etymology to pursue the signification now in use, through all changes, till we come to the radical signification. So we are led to a proper knowledge of the language, as a clear conception of the common signification can, in general, be only discovered in the light of the radical meaning.

22. Easy as it may be, in most cases, to find the form of the root by decomposing the words, yet it is often difficult to ascertain the original signification. Where it remains perceptible to the senses, it is immediately discovered: thus, *fließen to flow*, from the moving on of the fluid; *wehen to blow*, from the soft movement of the air; *blau blue*, from a colour, &c. In other cases there are difficulties which can only be overcome by close investigation.

23. The doctrine of the interchange of consonants,\* and that of umlaut† and guna‡ are the two gates which lead into the sanctuary of etymology. The former opens the insight into the true nature of the consonants, the latter into that of the vowels. He, then, who has a clear view of these two doctrines, has received the consecration, and can look into the interior of the sanctuary.§

\* § 14.

† § 11, iii.

‡ § 11, iv.; § 12, 13.

§ It ought to be acknowledged again, that this is a very imperfect view, but the shortest and best that could be found. Those who would enter fully into the subject, must consult the original authorities quoted throughout this abstract, and especially Professor J. Grimm's invaluable *Deutsche Grammatik*, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen; Bopp's *Vocalismus*, with the works of Schmeller, Becker, Wüllner, Graff, &c. See xiii. § 10.

## XIV.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

1. AFTER much consideration, the Roman character has been adopted in printing the A.-S. words, with the exception of the two peculiar letters þ and ð, an account of which will be found under p in the Dictionary. With all the prejudices of an antiquarian taste, and an eye long familiar with the form in which the words had been accustomed to be read, in what has been called the Anglo-Saxon character, and with the difficulty of recognizing the same words when presented in a different dress, it required a strong reason to justify the rejection of the old letters. Nothing but a thorough conviction that the Roman character would be the most legible, and would best show the identity of the present English with the Anglo-Saxon, as well as the clear analogy existing in the words of all the other Germanic languages, would have led to the adoption of this type. As a table is given for the sound of the letters in the chief languages used in the Dictionary, this opportunity is taken to introduce the peculiar characters of each language.\* Words from the oriental tongues being written from right to left, and difficult to express in European letters alone, are given in their original characters; but for facility of comparison they are also represented in Roman letters.

2. It was originally intended to exclude all impure Anglo-Saxon words, and to introduce none of a later date than A.D. 1100. Subsequently it was found desirable to take a wider range, and to include some terms of a more recent formation.† These are mostly from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with their date affixed. As the authors are always quoted, the age and purity of a word can at once be seen. The radical and some other chief words are generally printed in capitals. Accents are now adopted, as they were evidently employed by the Anglo-Saxons to distinguish long from short vowels: thus, *ác an oak*, *ac but*; *is ice*, *is is*; *þé thee*, *þe the*; *fór went*, *for for*, &c. They are only used in this Dictionary on the word and its variations standing at the head of each article, this being sufficient for all practical purposes.—That orthography is, for the most part, strictly followed which is found most frequently in the best authors: still the principal variations in the literal expression of a word are added in the order in which they vary from what is deemed the correct spelling. No fancy or presumption has been permitted in the orthography; but all authors have been allowed to answer for themselves and to appear in their own dress, without a wish to dictate the mode in which it is now presumed they ought to have written.

\* See the table at the end of the Dictionary.

† As many words were omitted in the early part of the alphabet, the supplement is rendered much more extensive than would otherwise have been necessary.



A reference is constantly made to the place where the word is found, and the reader left to form his own judgment. Even verbs in -gian are inserted when they are discovered so written. Verbs with the prefixes be-, ge-, on-, &c., are frequently placed under the radical word; but if found in the infinitive mood, or in any form directly derived from the infinitive, such verbs are given, with a brief explanation, in the alphabetical order of the prefixes be-, ge-, &c., with a reference to the radical word for a full explanation. The majority of words have exactly the same sense with or without the prefixed ge-, as *nyðerian*, and *genyðerian to humble*, (*Lk. xiv, 11: Ps. xvii, 29.*)—No pains have been spared to ascertain and express the precise grammatical inflections. Every known irregularity in a word is placed in its alphabetical order, with its meaning: thus, *eóde went, delivered*, the perfect tense, is referred to the infinitive *gan to go*. If the meaning be all that is required, it is thus ascertained at once; but should the derivation and other particulars be desired, they may be found under the word to which a reference is made.

3. With the view of illustrating the Anglo-Saxon, nearly all the radical words, and a few important compounds, are followed by the parallel terms\* from the cognate dialects. Synonymes without a meaning attached have the same signification as the A.-S. word under which they are brought. When it was difficult to ascertain whether the noun or verb was the radical, parallels are occasionally inserted under both. To show more clearly the analogy of cognate languages, an attempt has been made to arrange the parallel terms in the most natural order. The Low (Platt) German is generally placed first, because it is now spoken by the people who inhabit the territory formerly occupied by the Old-Saxons, the progenitors of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The Dutch and Friesic words follow, because they are of the same Low-German branch, and most similar to the A.-S. and Platt. The German then succeeds with the Alemannic from Kero, Otfried, &c. Francic, from a translation of Isidore De Nativitate, &c. and from Willeram's Canticum Canticorum: these are followed by the Mæso-Gothic. With this Teutonic or German branch is connected the Scandinavian, including the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Old Danish or Norse. The Slavonic, Latin, Greek, and Celtic synonymes are not given unless they bear some striking affinity to the word under consideration. The following arrangement, beginning with the Low-German, and, as frequently as practicable, tracing the word through the cognate dialects, up to some oriental source,

\* The author has here the pleasure of recording the exertions of a very learned and zealous friend, a native of Holstein, well acquainted with all the Teutonic and Scandinavian dialects. This erudite friend, who will not allow his name to appear, has used his utmost efforts to verify every word introduced amongst the parallels, and to give the orthography and gender correctly. The laborious work of Meidinger, entitled *Etymologische Wörterbuch Frankfurt am Main*, 8vo. 1833, has been occasionally used. The Rev. G. Phillips, M.A. Fellow of Queens' Coll., Cambridge, has enriched the latter part of this Dictionary by his knowledge of the oriental languages, in selecting some parallel words from the Shemitic family.

will make the matter clear. This tracing of the languages upwards is nearly the reverse of the table of Japhetic languages in page viii.

- I. 1. **LOW-GERMAN**, Platt-Deutsch, or Old-Saxon being the dialects spoken in the northern or flat and low provinces of Germany, from which the A.-S. originally came into Britain. Written in

Heliand, A.D. 840.

Tatian's Harmony, A.D. 890.

2. **Frisic**, from the Asega-bôk, Hettema's Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek, &c.

3. **Dutch**, from Kilian, and Holtrop's Dictionaries, &c.

- II. 1. **HIGH-GERMAN**, modern High-German, or Hoch-Deutsch; which, since the time of Luther, has become the cultivated language of Germany.

2. **Francic**, which was spoken by the independent tribes dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe, is an intermediate dialect between the German and Alemannic. Written in

Hildibrant and Hadubrant, A.D. 730.

Isidore's De Nativitate, A.D. 800.

Willeram's Canticum, A.D. 1070.

3. **Alemannic or Suabian**, which prevailed in the southern or hilly part of Germany. Written in

Exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720.

Kero, A.D. 800.

Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850.

Otfrid, A.D. 860.

Notker, A.D. 1020.

- III. **Mæso-GOTHIC**. Written in —  
The Gospels, A.D. 370.

- IV. **SCANDINAVIAN**:

1. Danish  
2. Swedish  
3. Norwegian } from Dictionaries.

4. **Icelandic** from Halderson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, by Rask, 4to. 1814.

- V. **THE LATIN DIALECTS** are less useful in illustrating A.-S., and therefore not so frequently introduced.

1. Italian.  
2. Spanish.  
3. Portuguese.  
4. French.  
5. Latin.  
6. Greek.

#### THE CELTIC DIALECTS.

1. **Welsh**.  
2. **Cornish**.  
3. **Irish**.  
4. **Gaelic**.  
5. **Armorican**.

- VII. 1. Arabic.  
2. Hebrew.

- VIII. 1. Persian.  
2. Sanscrit.

Illustrate

These dialects, tho' of an ancient origin, are only brought in, when they cannot be explained from the Gospels or other A.S. texts.

Manx.

4. The derivation immediately follows the synonymes. If the word be uncompounded in A.-S. it is occasionally traced to an oriental origin. From the danger of giving way to fancy, on the debateable ground of etymology, it has been an anxious wish and constant care rather to do too little than too much, and to avoid a dictatorial and dogmatical spirit on every point, but especially in the derivation of words. Immediately after compound terms will be found their constituent parts with their separate meanings: but such compounds as at once indicate their composition, are

*The Dean of Exeter, 11th 1866  
Arrangement of each  
article in Dr. Bosworth's A.S. Dicty.  
1 Cognate forms within  
brackets [ ] after the inflection*

*2 Capitals not to be used  
except in proper names, &  
at the begin<sup>g</sup>. of each article when  
there are not Roman letters  
& of each body of quotations*

*3 Give the authorities & quotations  
after each set of meanings*

*4 - -*

*5 Yes -*

nation,  
tained,  
æ law,  
The  
n iden-  
c Latin  
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English and Latin terms may be found, the derivation and original meaning of most English words may be ascertained, and a comparison instituted with their radical cognates in the other Gothic languages.

6. Some words have been collected from old Glossaries, with a mere Latin meaning. In such cases, the only mode of discovering the real sense was by the derivation and analogy of cognate words of Teutonic origin. When this failed, there was no alternative but to translate the Latin signification into English: thus, *geman the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot*, could only be known by translating, *vola, Cot. 198*. Some words are from Somner, Benson, and Lye, for which no other authority could be found. The orthography, inflection, and meaning of these words are given, without alteration, on the responsibility of these authors.

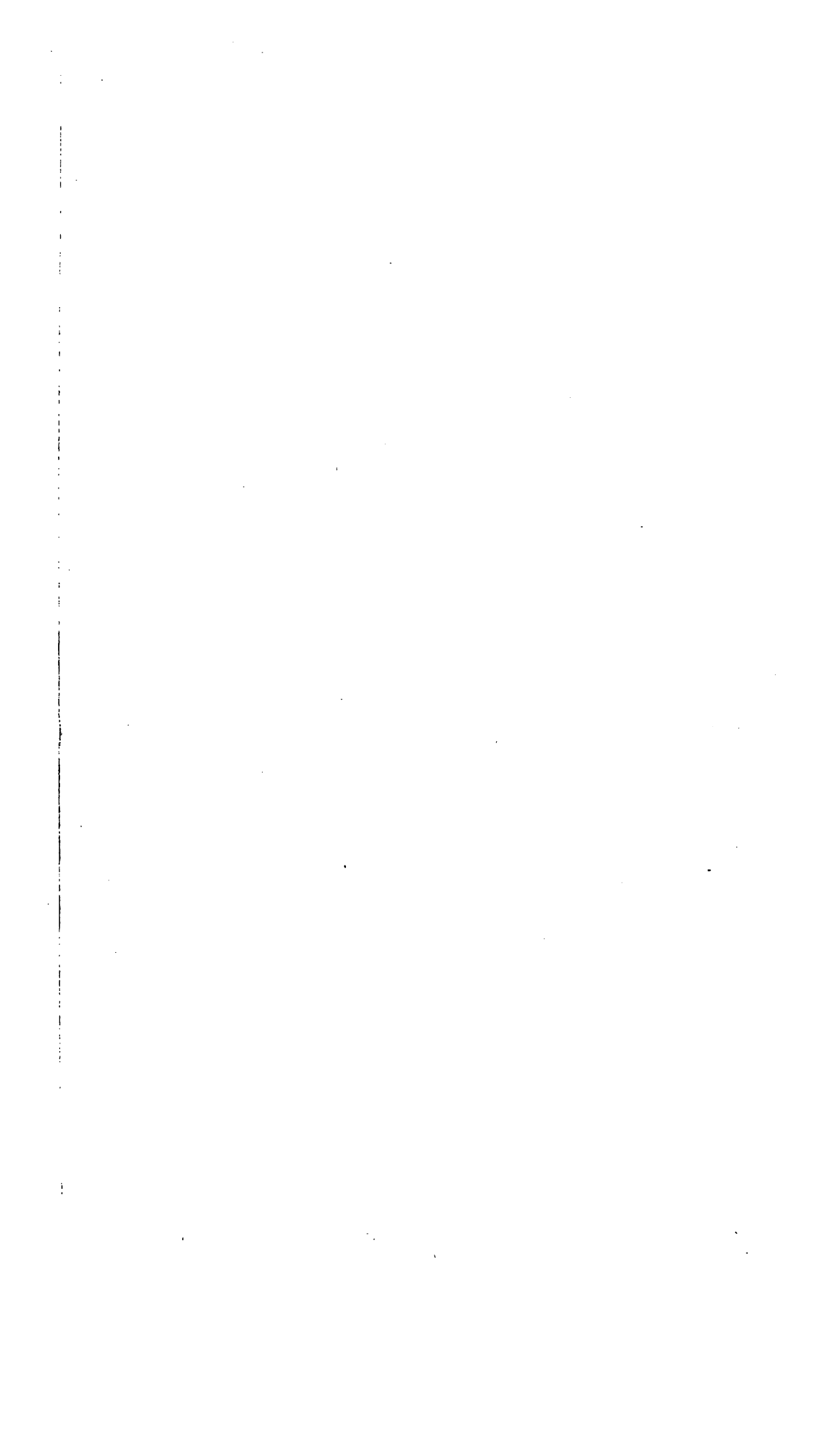
7. As there has been a careful citation of authorities, and at the same time particular obligations expressed, very little more can be now required. A free use, without continued reference, has been made of preceding Dictionaries and Vocabularies, and of the A.-S. Grammar of an erudite friend, the late Professor Rask. Mr. Thorpe's Glossaries, appended to his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, and Apollonius, and his index to *Cædmon*, have been useful auxiliaries. Citations from *Cædmon* have always been made from Mr. Thorpe's improved text, through whom, and the kindness of Sir Nicholas Carlisle, the learned secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, the perusal of some sheets was allowed before the work was published. Amongst those to whom the greatest debt of gratitude is due, is an old and faithful friend, C. S. Cardale, Esq., known to A.-S. students by the benefit he has rendered them in publishing his elegant and correct edition of *Boethius*. This gentleman allowed the full and free use of his extensive and very valuable Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary in MS. It would be ingratitude not to mention the friendly communications of the Rev. S. Fox, or to leave unnoticed the advantages derived from his published works.\* A well known collector of choice books, Mr. Bohn, was so obliging as spontaneously to lend an interleaved copy of Lye's Dictionary, with MS. notes by the late Rev. S. Henshall. The Rev. M. White, B.D. Professor of A.-S. in the University of Oxford, had given notice of his intention to prepare an A.-S. Dictionary, but being informed that this work was far advanced, Mr. White, in the most gentlemanly manner, gave up his intended publication. He has, however, taken the most lively interest in the progress of this Dictionary.

8. This work was begun with a sanguine hope of soon bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion; but it has employed every leisure hour of the compiler for more than seven years, four of which it has been in the

\* The following neat and valuable publications of Mr. Fox deserve the especial notice of Anglo-Saxon students:—*Menologium*, or the Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, 8vo. 1830. See p. xx. note No. 17.—*King Alfred's A.-S. version of Boethius*, with an English translation and notes, 8vo. 1835. See p. xix. note No. 11.

press. It is at last brought to a close ; and, though he has used all the diligence, and availed himself of every means in his power, having the patriotism, amidst many disadvantages, to print in his own country at his own expense and risk, it is far, very far from answering even his own expectations. He can, however, honestly declare that his utmost exertions have been continually made to lay before the public, in this Dictionary, a brief but comprehensive summary of the Anglo-Saxon language. The sources of information are constantly pointed out ; hence, where there are errors, there also are the means of discovering truth. Though he has always endeavoured to guard against prejudice and predilection, he is conscious that opinions have sometimes been advanced which may appear to want support. In such, and indeed in all cases, as he has stated in another place, he invites liberal criticism, being assured that, by the collision of opposite opinions, new light, if not truth, is often elicited ; and should this be the case, he will have cause to rejoice, whether it be produced by himself or by a more successful investigator.

ROTTERDAM, *January 1st*, 1837.





**THE ESSENTIALS**

**OF**

**ANGLO - SAXON GRAMMAR,**

**WITH AN OUTLINE OF**

**PROFESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.**







## P R E F A C E.

THIRTEEN years have elapsed since a zealous, but very imperfect attempt was made to divest Anglo-Saxon Grammar of its Latin incumbrances, and to offer one formed on the true genius and structure of the language in the publication of *The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar with copious Notes*, 8vo. 1823, pp. 330. Before committing this work to the press every accessible source of information was explored, and a complete English Translation made of *Angelsaksisk Sproglære ved R. K. Rask*, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817. In 1826, the most practical part of *The Elements* with such corrections and additions as naturally arose from a farther consideration of the subject, appeared with the title of *A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. pp. 84.\* The following Essentials are given as the result of a still longer and closer investigation of the language in the preparation of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and a continued appeal to the grammar of a lamented friend, the late Professor Rask, and to the learned *Deutsche Grammatik* of Professor Grimm. It will be seen that, as information has increased, there has been a gradual approximation, in grammatical forms and accents, to the views of Professor Rask and Grimm. While there is a hope that these Essentials, referring only to Etymology, may be found the most simple and practical, a very short abstract is given of Professor Rask and Grimm's Grammars for the use of those who prefer, what may be considered the more complete systems of these celebrated men.

\* See Preface to Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, p. xx. note (§) 21.



# THE ESSENTIALS,

&c.

1. THE Anglo-Saxon letters are *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (k), l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, w, x, y, þ, ð*.\*

2. The letters *j, k, q, v*, and *z*, are not found in genuine Anglo-Saxon; for *k* and *q* the Anglo-Saxons used *c* and *cw*. *p, þ* had the hard sound of *th* in *thin, thing*; and *ð, ð* soft, as *th* in *thine, smooth*.

3. All nouns, having the *nom. s.* ending in *-a, -scipe, -dóm, -end*, and *-ere*, are masculine: those having the *nom. s.* in *-nes, -um, -uð, -ð*, and *-estre*, are feminine: and those in *-ærn, -ed*, are neuter. All nouns having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *-u* are of the first declension, neuter gender. Every noun, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *as*, is masculine.—All nouns making *g. s.* in *-e* are feminine.

4. If a noun be masculine and have the *nom. s.* in *-e*, it always makes the *g.* in *-an*; it is therefore of the second declension. All other masculine nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are hence of the first declension.—All neuter nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are of the first declension, except a very few in *-e*, which are of the second declension, and have the *g.* in *-an*.—All feminine nouns having the *nom. s.* in *-e* are of the second declension, and make the *g.* in *-an*; all other feminine nouns make the *g.* in *-e*, and are of the third declension.

5. *Synopsis of the declensions of nouns.*

1st declension.				2nd declension.			3rd declension.	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-a	-e	-e	—	-u
<i>g.</i>	-es	-es	-es	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>d.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>ac.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-an	-an	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	-as	—	u	-an	-an	-an	-a	-a
<i>g.</i>	-a	-a	-a [ena]	-ena	-ena	-ena	-a	-ena
<i>d.</i>	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um.

6. The first declension, (except those in *-u*, see § 13) only comprehending *m.* and *n.* nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in *-es*. It includes almost

\* The following characters have been generally called Anglo-Saxon:—

T a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, R r, S s, T t, U u, X x, Y y, Z z, þ þ, ð ð.

all masculine nouns, not ending in -a or -u, such as those in -dóm, wísdóm, es; *m. wisdom*; -end (derived from participles) as Hælend, es; *m. the healer, Saviour*: -ere, fiscere, es; *m. a fisher*: -els, récel, es; *m. incense*: -ing, cyning, es; *m. a king*: -erd, -ord, -est, as hlaforð, es; *m. a lord*: -að, -eð, -oð, as monað, es; *m. a month*: -scype, or -scipe, as freondscipe, es; *m. friendship*: and generally, nouns ending in -l, -m, -n, -r, as eorl, es; *m. a nobleman*: æðm, es; *m. breath*: also neuter nouns ending in a consonant, or in two or more consonants; as word, es; *n. a word*: neuters in -e and -incle; as rice, es; *n. a kingdom*: dissyllables in -el, -ol, -en, -er; as tungel, es; *n. a star*: nouns in -ed, -et, -od, heafod, es; *n. a head*.

8/	<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	<i>m.</i> smið	<i>m.</i> end-e	<i>m.</i> stæf	<i>n.</i> word	<i>n.</i> ric-e	<i>n.</i> fæt
	<i>g.</i>	smið-es	end-es	stæf-es	word-es	ric-es	fæt-es
	<i>d.</i>	smið-e	end-e	stæf-e	word-e	ric-e	fæt-e
	<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	smið-as	end-as	staf-as	word	ric-u	fat-u
	<i>g.</i>	smið-a	end-a	staf-a	word-a	ric-a	fat-a
	<i>d.</i>	smið-um	end-um	staf-um	word-um	ric-um	fat-um.

7. In this declension the *nom.* and *ac.* cases are always the same. Masculines ending in a consonant, like smið *a smith*; and those in e like ende *an end*, are the most regular: nouns in -e are declined as if they had no e, like smið, except in the *nom.* and *ac. s.* where it is preserved.—Monosyllables with æ before a single consonant, and before st, sc, assuming another syllable with a, o, or u, in declining, change æ into a, as in stæf *a letter*, stafas *letters*; fæt *a vat*, fatu *vats*; gæst *a guest*, gastas *guests*; but the æ is unchanged in stæfes *of a letter*, in fæte *to a vat*, or in cræft *craft*, cræftas *crafts*; because the syllables es, e, assumed in declining, do not contain a, o, or u, or because æ comes before other double consonants, than st, sc.—Dissyllables in -l, -n, -r, -d, are often contracted when a vowel follows, as tungel *a star*, g. tungles *of a star*, instead of tungeles; heafod *a head*, g. heáfdes *of a head*.—Neuters ending in a single or double consonant as word *a word*, make the *nom.* and *ac.* in the *s.* and *pl.* all alike; but dissyllable nouns of the neuter gender ending in -el, -ol, -en, -er, diminutives in -incle and neuters ending in -e, make the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, as tungel *a star*, tunglu *stars*, ricu *kingdoms*; neuter monosyllables having the diphthong æ make the *pl.* in -u, and also change the vowel, as fæt *a vat*, *pl. nom. ac. fatu vats*.\*

8. The second declension has the genitive case singular ending in -an, as witega, an; *m. a prophet*: wuce, an; *f. a week*: eære, an; *n. an ear*. All nouns having the *nom.* ending in -a are masculine, and of this declension; so also are all feminine nouns in -e, -estre, -istre, as sangistre, an; *f. a songstress*; and names of men and women in -a, as Attila, Anna, &c.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	witeg-a	wuc-e
<i>g.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>d.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>ac.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>g.</i>	witeg-ena	wuc-ena
<i>d.</i>	witeg-um	wuc-um.

9. Very few neuters have been found of this declension, eære *an ear*, and eáge *an eye*, stace *a stake*, like all neuters, make the *ac. s.* like the *nom.*, thus, *nom. ac. eære*, eáge; in the other cases they are declined exactly like wuce.

\* See example in § 6.

10. Names of countries and places in -a, are sometimes indeclinable, and sometimes they take the Latin form. Európa has Euróþam, Európe, Európe (*i. e.* Europæ) in Orosius.\*

11. *The third Declension*, which only includes feminine nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in e. All feminine nouns ending in a consonant, or in -u, or -o; as wylen or wyln *a female slave*, gifu *a gift*, syn *sin*, are of this declension. Nouns in -ung, styrung, e; *f. a motion*, and a few in -ing; those in -nis, -nes, -nys, as gelícnēs, se; *f. a likeness*, -uð, geoguð, e; *f. youth* are all feminine, and of this declension.

<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i> wyln	gif-u	syn	gelícnēs
<i>g.</i> wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícnēs-se
<i>d.</i> wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícnēs-se
<i>ac.</i> wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícnēs-se
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i> wyln-a	gif-a	syn-na	gelícnēs-sa
<i>g.</i> wyln-a	gif-ena	syn-na	gelícnēs-sa
<i>d.</i> wyln-um	gif-um	syn-num	gelícnēs-sum.

12. Nouns ending in a consonant make the *g. pl.* in -a, as wylna *of female slaves*, synna *of sins*; those in -u or -o have the *g. pl.* in -ena, as gif-ena *of gifts*, and sometimes the *ac.* in u. Those which end in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the final letter in the *g.* and all the other cases formed from it, as sin *sin*, synne *of sin*, gelícnēs *a likeness*, gelícnēsse *of a likeness*. Nouns in -ung sometimes make the *d. s.* in -a. A few words have the *ac.* like the *nom.* as tíð *time*, hand *a hand*, miht *might*.

#### Irregular Nouns.

13. The few masculine nouns which end in -u, such as, lagu *water*, medu *mead*, sidu *custom*, sunu *a son*, are thus declined: *s. nom. ac.* sunu *a son*; *g. d.* suna; *pl. nom. ac.* suna, *g.* suna, or sunena; *d.* sunum. In the *pl.* they are declined like nouns of the second declension.—A few names of nations are only used in the plural, and end in -e, as Romane *the Romans*, Angle *the Angles*, Dene *the Danes*. They are declined, *nom ac.* Romane, *g.* Romana, *d.* Romanum.

14. A few words ending in -or, and -er denoting relationship, such as bróðor *a brother*, dóhter *a daughter*, whether masculine or feminine, are thus declined *s. nom.* *g.* Bróðor; *d.* bréðer: *pl. nom. g. ac.* bróðra, *d.* bréðrum.

15. Some nouns chiefly monosyllables, containing the vowels a, u, ú, and ó, change those vowels in *d. s.* and *nom. ac, pl.* as man *a man*, in *d. s.* is men *to or with a man*, and *pl. nom. ac.* men *men*: also fót *a foot*, tóð *a tooth*, bók *a book*, bróc *breeches*, gós *a goose*, turf *a turf*, burh *a castle*, cu *a cow*, lus *a louse*, mús *a mouse*, móðor *a mother*, dóhtor *a daughter*, make in the *d.* singular, and in the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* fét, téð, béc, bréc, gés, tyrf, byrh, and byrig, cy, lys, mys, méder, déhter. They are mostly regular without change of vowel in the *g. s.* as mannes, fótes, tóðes, bóce, bróce, góse, múse, turfe; and also in the *g.* and *d. pl.* as manna, mannum; fóta, fótum; tóða, tóðum, bóca, bécum; bróca, brócum; gósa, gósum; músa, músun; turfa, turfum; dóhtra, dóhtrum.†

#### Adjectives.

16. Anglo-Saxon adjectives have variable terminations to correspond with their nouns.

\* Mr. Thorpe's translation of Rask, § 65.

† See Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, vol. i. p. 646, 647.

17. There is an indefinite and a definite form of declension.

18. *Synopsis of Adjective terminations.*

<i>Indefinite Adjectives.</i>					<i>Definite Adjectives.</i>				
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	—	—	—	<i>pl. -e</i>	<i>s. -a</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-e</i>		<i>pl. -an</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-re</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-ra</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>		<i>-ena</i>
<i>d.</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-re</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>		<i>-um</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>-ne</i>	<i>-e</i>	—	<i>-e</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-e</i>		<i>-an.</i>

*Indefinite Adjectives.*

19. *Gód good, læt late*, will serve as examples of declining indefinite adjectives. All adjectives of one syllable, except when the vowel is *æ* before a single consonant; also those ending in *-e*, participles in *-ende*, *-od*, *-ed*; dissyllables in *-el*, &c., as *sóð true*, *hál sound*, *leoht light*, *niwe new*, *willende wishing*, *gehered praised*, *mycel great*, are declined like *gód good*.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>pl. nom. gód-e</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>gód-es</i>	<i>gód-re</i>	<i>gód-es</i>	<i>g. gód-ra</i>
<i>d.*</i>	<i>gód-um</i>	<i>gód-re</i>	<i>gód-um</i>	<i>d. gód-um</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>gód-ne</i>	<i>gód-e</i>	<i>gód</i>	<i>ac. gód-e.</i>

20. Those that end in *-e*, drop the *e* in declining; as *niwe new*, *g. niw-es*, *niw-re*, *niw-es*. Adjectives, ending in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the consonant in declining; but one consonant is omitted before *-ne*, *-re*, *-ra*; as, *grim severe*, *g. m. grim-mes*, *f. grim-re*.

21. Polysyllabic adjectives formed by the derivative terminations, *-ful*, *-ig*, *-isc*, *-leás*, *-lic*, *-sum*, &c., make the *nom. s. f.* and the *nom. pl. n.* in *-u*; and monosyllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by *æ*, have the same cases in *-u*. The latter, when *æ* is followed by a single consonant, and *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, change *æ* into *a*; but before double consonants *æ* is unchanged. An example will make the matter plain: *læt late*.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>læt</i>	<i>lat-u</i>	<i>læt</i>	<i>pl. lat-e</i>	<i>lat-u</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>lat-es</i>	<i>læt-re</i>	<i>lat-es</i>	<i>læt-ra</i>	<i>læt-ra</i>
<i>d.*</i>	<i>lat-um</i>	<i>læt-re</i>	<i>lat-um</i>	<i>lat-um</i>	<i>lat-um</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>læt-ne</i>	<i>lat-e</i>	<i>læt</i>	<i>lat-e</i>	<i>lat-u.</i>

22. Dissyllables, when the inflection begins with a vowel, are often contracted; as, *hálig holy*; *g. s. m. hálg-es*, but not when the inflection begins with a consonant; as, *g. s. f. hálig-re*.

*Definite Adjectives.*

23. The definite declension is used when the adjective has before it a definite article, or a demonstrative or possessive pronoun. The inflections are exactly the same as nouns of the second declension.

\* Professor Rask gives a distinct form for the ablative singular.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>ab. gód-e,</i>	<i>gód-re,</i>	<i>gód-e.</i>
<i>ab. lat-e,</i>	<i>læt-re,</i>	<i>lat-e.</i>

<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>m.</i>	gód-a	<i>f.</i>	seo gód-e	<i>n.</i>	þæt gód-e	<i>m. f. n.</i>	pl. þá gód-an
<i>g.</i>	þæs	gód-an		þære gód-an		þæs gód-an		þára gód-ena
<i>d.*</i>	þám	gód-an		þære gód-an		þám gód-an		þám gód-um
<i>ac.</i>	þone	gód-an		þá gód-an		þæt gód-e		þá gód-an.

24. Adjectives of one syllable with *æ* before a single consonant, in all cases reject the *e* from *æ*, hence the simple vowel *a* remains, or, in accordance with the rule in § 21, when a single consonant is followed by *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, *æ* is changed into *a*. *Læt late* is declined definitely, thus:

<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>m.</i>	lat-a	<i>f.</i>	seo lat-e	<i>n.</i>	þæt lat-e	<i>m. f. n.</i>	pl. þá lat-an
<i>g.</i>	þæs	lat-an		þære lat-an		þæs lat-an		þára lat-ena
<i>d.*</i>	þám	lat-an		þære lat-an		þám lat-an		þám lat-um
<i>ac.</i>	þone	lat-an		þá lat-an		þæt lat-e		þá lat-an.

#### Comparison.

25. The comparative degree is formed both definitely and indefinitely by annexing -*ra*, *m.* -*re*, *f.* -*re*, *n.* to the positive; the superlative indefinite by annexing -*ost* or -*est*, and the definite by -*esta* or -*osta*, *m.* -*este*, *f.* -*este*, *n.*, and sometimes by -*mest*, -*mæst*.

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Indefinite.</i>	Smæl	smæl-ra <i>m.</i> smæl-re <i>f. n.</i>	smal-ost
	<i>small</i>	<i>smaller</i>	<i>smallest</i>
<i>Definite.</i>	se smæl-a	se smæl-ra seo, þæt smæl-re	se smæl-esta, seo, þæt smæl-este
	<i>the small</i>	<i>the smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>
<i>Indefinite.</i>	swið	swið-ra <i>m.</i> swið-re <i>f. n.</i>	swið-ost
	<i>strong</i>	<i>stronger</i>	<i>strongest</i>
<i>Definite.</i>	se swið-a	se swið-ra seo, þæt swið-re	se swið-esta, seo, þæt swið-este
	<i>the strong</i>	<i>the stronger</i>	<i>the strongest</i>
	læt	læt-ra	lat-ost or lat-emest
	<i>late</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>latest, most late</i>
	úteweard	útre	ytemest
	<i>outward</i>	<i>outer</i>	<i>outermost.</i>

26. The irregular comparisons, as *gód good*, *betera better*, *betst best*, &c. will be found in the Dictionary.

27. All *adj.* in the comparative degree, and all definite superlatives, are declined like *se gód-a*; all indefinite superlatives like *gód good*.

#### Pronouns.

##### 28. Personal pronouns.

	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>we†</i>	<i>ye‡</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>s. nom.</i>	ic	þú	he	heo	hit <sup>f</sup>	pl. we	ge	hí <sup>k</sup>
<i>g.</i>	mín	þín	his	hire <sup>e</sup>	his	úre <sup>s</sup>	eower	hira <sup>l</sup>
<i>d.</i>	me	þe	him <sup>c</sup>	hire <sup>e</sup>	him	us	eow	him <sup>m</sup>
<i>ac.</i>	me <sup>a</sup>	þe <sup>b</sup>	hine <sup>d</sup>	hí	hit <sup>f</sup>	us <sup>h</sup>	eow <sup>i</sup>	hí <sup>t</sup> .

<sup>a</sup> meh, mec—<sup>b</sup> þeh, þec—<sup>c</sup> hym—<sup>d</sup> hyne—<sup>e</sup> hyre—<sup>f</sup> hyt—<sup>s</sup> user—<sup>h</sup> usih, usic—<sup>i</sup> eowih, eowic—

<sup>k</sup> híf, heo, hie—<sup>l</sup> heora—<sup>m</sup> heom.

\* Professor Rask gives an express form for the ablative case.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
ab. þy gód-an,	þære gód-an,	þy gód-an,
ab. þy lat-an,	þære lat-an,	þy lat-an.
† 1. Dual of ic.	† 2. Dual of þu.	
nom. wit, wyt <i>we two</i> .	git, gyt <i>ye two</i> .	
g. uncet of us two.	incer of you two.	
d. unc to us two.	inc to you two.	
ac. unc us two.	inc <sup>a</sup> you two.	

<sup>a</sup> incit.

29. Sylf *self* is declined like gód indefinitely and definitely, and is added to personal pronouns in the same gender and case, as ic sylf *I myself*, mín sylfes *of myself*, me sylfum *to myself*; but the *d.* of the personal *pron.* is sometimes as in *Eng.* prefixed to the *nom.* of sylf, me-sylf *myself*, þe-sylf *thyself*, him-sylf *himself*. Definitely it signifies *the same*, as, se sylfa man *the same man*. Sometimes agen *own*, declined like the indefinite of gód *good*, is added. To his agenum *to his own*, *Jn.* i. 11. The reciprocal sense of *his*, as *his own* is also expressed by sin.

#### Adjective Pronouns.

30. Adjective pronouns are only the genitive cases of the personal pronouns taken and declined as the indefinite adjective gód. They are mín *my*, þín *thine*, uncer *our two*, ure, or user *our*, incer *your two*, eower *your*.

<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i> mín	<i>g.</i> mín-es	<i>g.</i> mín-re	<i>g.</i> mín-es <sup>a</sup> , &c.
þín	þín-es	þín-re	þín-es, &c.
uncer	unc-res	unc-re	unc-res, &c.
úre <sup>b</sup>	úr-es	úre	úr-es, &c.
incer	inc-res	inc-re	inc-res, &c.
eower	eow-res	eow-re	eow-res, &c.

<sup>a</sup> *ac.* míne or mínne; <sup>b</sup> *nom. s. m. f. n.* user; *g. m. n.* ussea, *f.* usse; *d. m. n.* ussum, *f.* usse; *ac. m.* userne, *f.* usse, *n.* user; *pl. nom. ac. m. f. n.* usse, user; *g. m. f. n.* ussa; *d. m. f. n.* ussum.

#### Definite or Demonstrative Pronouns.

31. The article or definite *se the*, and the definite *þes this*, are thus declined.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i> se	seó	þæt	<i>pl.</i> þá	<i>s.</i> þes	þeos	þis	<i>pl.</i> þás <sup>h</sup>
<i>g.</i> þæs	þære	þæs	þára <sup>d</sup>	þises <sub>e</sub>	þisses <sub>e</sub>	þises <sub>e</sub>	þissa <sup>i</sup>
<i>d.*</i> þám <sup>a</sup>	þære	þám <sup>c</sup>	þám <sup>a</sup>	† þisum <sup>f</sup>	þisses <sup>e</sup>	þisum	þisum <sup>f</sup>
<i>ac.</i> þone <sup>b</sup>	þá	þæt	þá	þisne	þás	þis	þás <sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup> þæm—<sup>b</sup> þæne—<sup>c</sup> þan, þon—<sup>d</sup> þæra—<sup>e</sup> þisses, þesses—<sup>f</sup> þissum, þis—<sup>g</sup> þissere—<sup>h</sup> þæs—<sup>i</sup> þissera.

32. The indeclinable article þe is used instead of the various cases of se, seo, þæt. Se, seo, þæt are used relatively like the English *that* for the relative hwá *who*, hwæt *what*.

#### Relative Pronouns.

33. The article or definitive se, seo, þæt, þe are generally used for the relative *who*, *which*. The interrogatives hwá *who?* hwæt *what?* are thus declined.

<i>m. f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s. and pl. nom.</i> hwá	<i>s.</i> hwæt
<i>g.</i> hwæs	hwæs
<i>d.<sup>e</sup></i> hwám <sup>a</sup>	hwám <sup>a</sup>
<i>ac.</i> hwone <sup>b</sup> .	hwæt.

<sup>a</sup> hwæm—<sup>b</sup> hwæne—<sup>c</sup> *ablative* hwi.

\* Professor Rask makes a distinct ablative case, and says: "þy seems justly to be received as a proper *ablativus instrumenti*, as it occurs so often in this character, even in the masculine gender, as mid þy aþe *with that oath*, *L. In.* 53; and in the same place, in the dative, on þæm aþe *in that oath*."—*Mr. Thorpe's Trans.* § 147.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>ab.</i> þy	þære	þy.
† <i>ab.</i> þise	þisse	þise.



34. Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc *which?* hwæðer *which of the two?* are declined indefinitely like *gód good*.

*Numerals.*

35. The numerals will be found in the Dictionary. A'n *one* is declined like *gód good*. Twegen *m. twa f. n. two*, begen *m. bá f. n. both*, and þry *three*, are declined thus:

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f. n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f. n.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	twegen	twá <sup>c</sup>	þry	þreó
<i>g.</i>	twegra <sup>a</sup>	twegra <sup>a</sup>	þreóra	þreóra
<i>d.</i>	twám <sup>b</sup>	twám <sup>b</sup>	þrym	þrym
<i>ac.</i>	twégen	twá	þry	þreó.

<sup>a</sup> twega—<sup>b</sup> twæm—<sup>c</sup> tú.

36. Feower *four* makes the *g. feowera*; *fif five*, *six six*, *seofon seven*, are also found in the *g. fifa*, *sixa*, and *seofona*. When used absolutely, *tyn ten* makes in *nom. ac. tyne*, and *d. tynum*; also *twelf*, *nom. twelfe*; *g. twelfa*; *d. twelfum*, but they are often undeclined. *Twentig*, and other words in *-tig*, are thus inflected in all genders, *nom. ac. -tig*; *g. -tigr*; *d. -tígum*. The ordinal numbers are all declined definitely like *se góða*, as *se forma*; *seo*, þæt *forme the first*, except *oðer second*, which has only the indefinite declension like *gód good*.

*Verbs.*

37. *The conjugation of Anglo-Saxon verbs*, like the English, is very simple.\* According to the inflection, all Anglo-Saxon verbs may be divided into two classes, the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; hence, formerly called regular and irregular.

38. The most simple, regular, and prevailing mode of forming the perfect tense and perfect participle is by the addition of a syllable. Hence in Anglo-Saxon, as in the modern English, this plan universally prevails when new verbs are formed, or when verbs from a foreign language are adopted; when verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, or from the perfect tense of complex verbs with a modified meaning. This prevalence in forming the principal parts of such verbs requires that they should be placed in the first class, especially since it is the permanent and unalterable inflection of verbs; for, though there is an increased and continued verging of complex verbs to the simple mode of formation, yet the simple or more regular class of verbs are always stable, and never assume the complex form.

39. *The simple and more regular class of verbs* is distinguished by having the perfect tense of two or more syllables, and the termination in *-ode*, *-ede*, *-de*, or *-te*, while the perfect participle ends in *-od*, *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*; as, *luf-ian to love*; *p. luf-ode*; *pp. luf-od*; *segel-ian to sail*; *p. segel-ede*, or *segel-ode*; *pp. gesegel-ed*, *gesegel-od*; *bærn-an to burn*; *p. bærn-de*; *pp. bærn-ed*; *met-an to meet*; *p. met-te*; *pp. met*, or *gemet*.

40. *The more complex and irregular verbs* are known by having the perfect tense a monosyllable, ending in the last consonant coming before the infinitive *-an*, with a change of the vowel, and the perfect participle ending in *-en*, or *-n*; as, *far-an to go*; *p. fór*; *pp. far-en*; *sing-an to sing*; *p. sang*; *pp. gesung-en*.

\* What is generally termed the passive voice has no existence in A.-S. any more than in modern English. The Anglo-Saxons wrote, *he is lufod he is loved*. Here *he is*, is the *ind. indef. of the neut. verb wesan*, and *lufod loved*, is the *pp.* of the verb *lufian to love*. In parsing, every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: "*to a king*," is not called a dative case in English, as *regi* in Latin, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words "*to a*." If auxiliaries do not form cases in English nouns, why should they be allowed to form various tenses, and a passive voice either in the English, or in its parent the Saxon? Thus, *lc mæg beon lufod I may be loved*, instead of being called the *potential mood, pass. mæg* is more rationally considered a verb in the *indic. mood, indef. tense, 1st sing. beon*, the *neut. verb in the infin. mood*, after the verb *mæg*: *lufod* is the *perf. part.* of the verb *lufian*.

41. There are four moods—the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive, with a sort of second infinitive, and two participles. The infinitive does not admit of a preposition before it, but the second infinitive is always preceded by *tó*, as *tó etanne to eat*; it seems to be the dative case of the *infin.* *etan to eat*, which is a sort of a noun. With the neuter verb it has a passive signification, or seems to denote a duty. Hit is *tó witanne it is to be known, it must or ought to be known, Elf. Pref. Gen.*

42. There are two tenses—the indefinite and perfect. The indefinite\* tense may refer either to the present period or to a future, and thus comprehend what are generally termed the present and future tenses. Ic write *I write now*, or *I write to-morrow*.

43. *The conjugation of a regular verb, or a verb of the simple class, § 39.*

## THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

infinitive.	perfect.	perfect participle.
bærn-an to burn,	bærn-de burned,	bærn-ed burned.
luf-ian to love,	luf-ode loved,	luf-od loved.

They are thus conjugated :

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
indefinite.	perfect.	indefinite.	perfect.
do or shall burn.	burned or have burned.	if I, etc. burn.	if I, etc. have burned.
s. ic bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
þu bærn-st	bærn-dest	bærn-e	bærn-de
he <sup>a</sup> bærn-ð	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
pl. we bærn-að <sup>b</sup>	bærn-don	bærn-on <sup>d</sup>	bærn-don
ge bærn-að <sup>b</sup>	bærn-don	bærn-on <sup>d</sup>	bærn-don
hi bærn-að <sup>b</sup>	bærn-don	bærn-on <sup>d</sup>	bærn-don.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
s. bærn þu burn thou,	bærn-an to burn,	indef.	perf.
pl. bærn-að <sup>b</sup> ge burn ye,	tó bærn-enne to burn,	bærn-ende burning,	bærn-ed burned.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
indefinite.	perfect.	indefinite.	perfect.
do or shall love.	loved or have loved.	if I, etc. love.	if I, etc. have loved.
s. ic luf-ige	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
þu luf-ast	luf-odest	luf-ige	luf-ode
he <sup>a</sup> luf-að	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
pl. we luf-iað <sup>b</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>	luf-ion <sup>d</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>
ge luf-iað <sup>b</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>	luf-ion <sup>d</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>
hi luf-iað <sup>b</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>	luf-ion <sup>d</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup> .

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
lufa þu love thou,	luf-ian or -igean to love,	indef.	perf.
luf-iað <sup>b</sup> ge love ye,	tó luf-ienne or -igenne to love,	luf-iende loving,	luf-od loved.

\* Also heo *she*, hit *it*: <sup>b</sup> bærn-e and lufige are used when the pronoun follows the verb, as in asking a question, or commanding: but when the pronoun is omitted, or it precedes the verb -að is used: <sup>c</sup> also, -edon: <sup>d</sup> also, -an.

\* The future form is the same as the present, for example: "Hi doð eow of gesomnungum, ac seo tid cymð þæt ælc þe eow ofslyhð, wenð þæt he þenige Gode *they shall put you from the synagogue: and the time shall come that every one who slayeth you, will think that he serveth God.*" St. John xvi. 2.

The words Ic wille, sceal, &c. generally signify *volition, obligation, and injunction*, rather than the *property of time*. Sometimes, however, they have some appearance of denoting time.

*Remarks on the formation of Moods, Tenses, and Persons.*

44. The imperative mood is formed from the infinitive by rejecting the infinitive termination -an, as, *bærn-an to burn*, *bærn burn*. If the consonant be double, after the rejection of the *infin.* an, one consonant is rejected, and *e* added; as, *syll-an to give, sell*; *imper. syle give, sell*. Verbs in -ian, make the *imper.* in -a, as *luf-ian to love*, *luf-a love*.

45. The *p.* tense is formed by changing the infinitive -an, or -ian, into -ode, -ede, or -de; and the *pp.* by changing -an, or -ian, into -od, or -ed: as *luf-ian to love*; *p. luf-ode*; *pp. luf-od*: *segl-ian to sail*; *p. segl-ede*; *pp. segl-ed*.

46. Verbs having the consonants *d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s, w*, and *ð*, before the infinitive termination, often contract the *p.* tense, and have only -de added instead of -ede or -ode; as, *betyn-an to shut*, *betyn-de I shut or have shut*; *alys-an to redeem*, *alys-de I redeemed*.

47. Verbs which end in -dan or -tan with a consonant preceding, do not take an additional *d* or *t* in the past tense; as, *send-an to send*, *send-e I sent*; *ahred-dan to liberate*, *ahred-de I liberated*; *pliht-an to plight or pledge*; *pliht-e I plighted or pledged*; *set-tan to set*, *set-te I set*. Those with *c* or *cc* change the *c* or *cc* into *h* before *t*; as, *rec-can to regard*; *p. reh-te regarded*.

48. When verbs have the letters *t, p, c, h, z*, and *s*, after another consonant before the infinitive -an, they often not only reject the vowel before *d* in the *p.* and *pp.*, but change *d* into *t*; as from *dypp-an to dip*, would be regularly formed *dypp-ede*, *dypp-ed dipped*, but they are contracted into *dypde*, *dypde*, *dypde*, *dyppt*, and *dyppt dipped*.

49. *Formation of persons.* The first person singular is formed from the infinitive by changing -an, &c. into -e, and the second into -st, -ast, or -est, and the third into -ð, -að, -eð.

50. In the third person singular, the aspirate *ð* is changed into the soft *t*, when the infinitive ends in -dan, or -san; as, *fed-an to feed*, *fet he feedeth or will feed*; *ræs-an to rush*, *ræst he rusheth*: verbs in -þan or -tan receive no additional *ð*; as, *cyð-an to tell*, *he cyð he makes known*; *hat-an to name, to call*, *hæt he calls*. Verbs in -dan have the 2nd *s.* in -tst; as, *send-an to send*, *þu sentst thou sendest*,—yet *sendest* is sometimes found.

51. When the infinitive ends in -an with a vowel before it, the plural persons end in -iað; as, *hinger-ian to hunger*, *hinger-iað we, ye, they hunger*; *wyr-ian to curse*, *wyr-iað we, ye, they curse*; but if a consonant go before -an, then they end in -að; as, *þyrst-an to thirst*, *þyrstað we, ye, they thirst*.

52. The plural persons often end in the same manner as the first person singular, especially when the Saxon pronoun is placed after the verb: as, *hwæt ete we what shall we eat?* (See note b to § 43.)

53. If there be a double consonant in the verb, one is always rejected in forming the persons when another follows: as, *spillan to spill*, *spilst spillest*, *spilð spilleth*, *spilde spilled*. Where it would be too harsh to add *st* and *ð* to the bare root, an *e* is inserted, but only in the indefinite tense; as, *nemn-an to name*, *nemn-est namest*, *nemn-eð nameth*: the perfect is regularly formed, *nem-de named*; and so is the perfect participle, *nemn-ed named*.

54. On all occasions when *e* follows *i*, a *g* is inserted between them; hence, *lufe I love*, becomes *lufige I love*; and *lufiende loving*, becomes *lufigende loving*; *g* is also often found before an *a* or *ea*; as, *sceawigan or sceawigean to shew*, which are the same as *sceawian to shew*.

55. *Complex verbs.* Those verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination, are called complex, because the *perf.* tense is formed by various

or complex modifications or changes of the radical vowel. Though there are only about 188 complex radical verbs, they are divided into many classes, and can hardly be known without giving a complete list. It is not deemed necessary to give them here, as they are all inserted in the Dictionary. For Englishmen, such a list is not absolutely required, as almost all the A.-S. verbs which have been usually called irregular form their *p.* and *pp.* as in English, thus *ete*, *æt*, *eten* *eat*, *ate*, *eaten*; *gifan*, *geaf*, *gifen* *give*, *gave*, *given*; *writan*, *wrát*, *writen* *write*, *wrote*, *written*. The following rules will, however, be useful in forming the *p.* and *pp.* of these verbs.

56. Verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination when the remaining vowel is *a*, often change it into *o*, and occasionally into *eo*; and *ea* generally into *eo*, in the past tense, while the vowel in the *pp.* remains unchanged; as *infin.* *stand-an to stand*, *p.* *stód* *stood*; *pp.* *gestanden* *stood*; *infin.* *beát-an to beat*; *p.* *beot* *beat*; *pp.* *beáten* *beaten*.

57. Verbs which have *e* or *eo* before the letters *ll*, *lf*, *lg*, *lt*, *rp*, *rf*, *rg*, and the like, have *ea*—and in a few cases *æ*—in the past tense, and *o* in the *pp.*, as *delft-an to dig*; *p.* *dealf* *dug*; *pp.* *dolfen* *dug*.

58. Verbs which have *i* before the double consonants *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *nd*, *mb*, *mp*, &c. often change the *i* into *a* in the past tense, and into *u* in the *pp.*; as, *sing-an to sing*; *p.* *sang* *sang*; *pp.* *sungen* *sung*. Those which have *i* before a single consonant also changed the *i* into *a* in the perfect tense; the *pp.* is like the infinitive, or in *u*; as, *bít-an to bite*; *p.* *bát* *bit*; *pp.* *biten* *bitten*; *nim-an to take*; *p.* *nam* *took*; *pp.* *numen* *taken*.

59. Verbs, with *ú* or *éo* in the infinitive, have the *p.* in *eá* and the *pp.* in *o*; as, *clúf-an to cleave*; *p.* *cleáf* *clove*; *pp.* *clofen*; *creóp-an to creep*; *p.* *creáp* *crept*; *pp.* *cropen* *crept*.

60. *Formation of persons in complex verbs.* The personal terminations are most commonly like those in the simple or more regular verbs; the first vowel in the verb, however, is often changed in the second and third persons of the singular in the indefinite tense; but the plural persons retain the vowel of the first person singular: thus *a* is generally changed to *æ*, and sometimes to *e* or *y*;—*c*, *ea*, and *u* often become *y*, and sometimes *i*:—*ó* is converted into *é*:—*ú* or *éo* becomes *y*. The other vowels *i* and *y* are not changed. From *bac-an to bake*, we have *Ic bace I bake*, *þu bæcst thou bakes*, *he bæcð he baketh*: *pl.* *we, ge, hi bacað we, ye, they bake*. From *stand-an to stand*, we also sometimes find *Ic stande I stand*, *þu stenst thou standest*, *he stent he standeth*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi standað we, ye, they stand*. From *et-an to eat*, we have *Ic ete I eat*, *þu ytst thou eatest*, *he yt he eateth*: *we, ge, hi etað we, ye, they eat*. From *sceót-an to shoot*, are formed *Ic sceôte I shoot*, *þu scytst thou shootest*, *he scyt he shooteth*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi sceotað we, ye, they shoot*.

61. The same observations which were made on the formation of the third person of simple verbs ending in *-dan*, *-san*, *-tan*, &c. (see § 50), will be applicable here: as, *Ic ride I ride*, *he rit or rideð he rides*; *Ic cweðe I say*, *þu cwyst thou sayest*, *he cwyð he saith*; *Ic ceóse I choose*, *þu cyst thou choosest*, *he cyst he chooses*; and in *et-an to eat*, as in § 60.

62. The persons in the perfect tense are often formed like regular verbs; but the second person singular more frequently ends in *e*: as, from *bac-an to bake*, we have the past tense *boc*, *boce*; thus *p. s.* *Ic boc I baked*, *þu boce thou bakedst*, *he, &c. boc he, &c. baked*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi bocon we, ye, they baked*.

63. Verbs which have *u* or *o* for the first vowel in the *perfect participle*, mostly have *u* in the second person singular, and all the plural persons of the *p.* tense; as in simple verbs, the third person singular is like the first: thus *p. s.* *Ic sang I sang*, *þu sunge thou sangest*, *he or heo sang he or she sung*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi sungon we, ye, they sang*.

64. Verbs, having *a* for the first vowel of the *p.* and *i* for the *pp.* make the second person *s.* and all the persons in the *pl.* of the *p.* in *i*; as, *arisan to arise*; *p. ic, he, aras I, he arose, þu arise thou arosest*; *we, ge, hi arison we, ye, they arose*.—*writan to write*; *p. ic, he wrát I, he wrote*; *þu write thou wrotest*; *we, ge, hi writon we, ye, they wrote*.

65. Verbs of one syllable, terminating in a vowel, have an *h* annexed to them; and those in *g.* generally change the *g* into *h* in all parts of the verb, as well as in the imperative mood; as *þwean to wash*; *imp. þweah wash*; *p. þwoh washed*. *Stigan to rise*; *p. stah rose*.

*The conjugation of complex, or more irregular verbs.*

*writan to write*; *p. wrát wrote*; *pp. writen written*.

*standan to stand*; *p. stód stood*; *pp. gestanden stood*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>I, etc. do or shall write.</i>	<i>I, etc. wrote.</i>	<i>if I, etc. write.</i>	<i>if I, etc. wrote.</i>
<i>s. ic writ-e</i>	<i>wrát</i>	<i>writ-e</i>	<i>writ-e</i>
<i>þu writ-st</i>	<i>writ-e</i>	<i>writ-e</i>	<i>writ-e</i>
<i>he<sup>c</sup> wrít</i>	<i>wrát</i>	<i>writ-e</i>	<i>writ-e</i>
<i>pl. we writ-að<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>writ-on</i>	<i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i>
<i>ge writ-að<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>writ-on</i>	<i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i>
<i>hi writ-að<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>writ-on</i>	<i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i>
IMPERATIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>writ þu write thou.</i>	<i>writ-an to write.</i>	<i>indef. writ-ende writing.</i>	
<i>writ-e<sup>c</sup> ge write ye.</i>	<i>tó writ-anne</i>	<i>pp. writ-en written.</i>	

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>I, etc. do or shall stand.</i>	<i>I, etc. stood.</i>	<i>if I, etc. stand.</i>	<i>if I, etc. stood.</i>
<i>s. ic stand-e</i>	<i>stód</i>	<i>stand-e</i>	<i>stód-e</i>
<i>þu stenst<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>stód-e</i>	<i>stand-e</i>	<i>stód-e</i>
<i>he<sup>c</sup> stent<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>stód</i>	<i>stand-e</i>	<i>stód-e</i>
<i>pl. we stand-að<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>stód-on</i>	<i>stand-on<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>stód-on<sup>d</sup></i>
<i>ge stand-að<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>stód-on</i>	<i>stand-on<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>stód-on<sup>d</sup></i>
<i>hi stand-að<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>stód-on</i>	<i>stand-on<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>stód-on<sup>d</sup></i>
IMPERATIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>stand þu stand thou.</i>	<i>stand-an to stand.</i>	<i>indef. stand-ende standing.</i>	
<i>stand-e<sup>c</sup> ge stand ye.</i>	<i>tó stand-anne.</i>	<i>pp. ge-stand-en stood.</i>	

<sup>a</sup> *writ-e* and *stand-e* are used when a pronoun follows the verb, see § 43, note b.—<sup>b</sup> Also *þu stand-est* or *þu stand-st*; *he stand-eð*.—<sup>c</sup> Also *heo she, hit it*, as, *he, heo, hit stent he, she, or it stands*.—<sup>d</sup> Also, -en.—<sup>e</sup> When the pronoun is omitted, the termination is -að, as *writ-að write*, *stand-að stand*. See § 43, note b.

66. The auxiliary verbs *wesan* or *beon to be*, *habban to have*,\* *magan to be able*, *sceal shall*,† *wyllan to will*, *wish*, &c. need not be conjugated here, as all these will be found in the Dictionary.

\* *Habban* is used with a *pp.* to express what is called in Latin the preterperfect tense; as, *ic hæbbe geset I have set or placed*, *posui*, for *ic sette I placed* or *have placed*.

† *Ic sceal fæstan I shall fast*; *jejunabo*: here *ic sceal* is a verb of the first person *s. indef.* and *fæstan* is in the *inf.* governed by *sceal*. See § 37, note (\*), and § 42, note (\*).

# AN ABSTRACT

OF

## PROFESSOR RASK'S ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

1. Nouns are divided into two orders. I. The Simple order. II. The Complex order.

2. I. *The Simple order* of nouns contains only words ending in an essential vowel; viz. -a in the *m.* as *steorra a star*; and -e in the *f.* and *n.* as *tunge a tongue*, and *éage an eye*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>nom.</i> éág-e	steorr-a	tung-e	éág-an	steorr-an	tung-an
<i>ac.</i> éág-e	steorr-an	tung-an	éág-an	steorr-an	tung-an
<i>ab. d.</i> éág-an	steorr-an	tung-an	éág-um	steorr-um	tung-um
<i>g.</i> éág-an	steorr-an	tung-an	éág-ena	steorr-ena	tung-ena.

3. II. *The Complex order* comprehends all words ending in a consonant, and some also in an unessential, -e, (for *i*) or u.

4. *2nd Declension, 1st class*, most neuters ending in a consonant; as, *leáf a leaf*, and *word a word*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i> leáf	word	<i>pl. leáf</i>	word
<i>ab. d.</i> leáf-e	word-e	leáf-um	word-um
<i>g.</i> leáf-es	word-es	leáf-a	word-a.

5. *2nd Declension, 2nd class*, nearly all masculines not ending in -a or u; as, *smið a smith*, *ende an end*, and *dæg a day*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i> smið	end-e	dæg	<i>pl. smið-as</i>	end-as	dæg-as
<i>ab. d.</i> smið-e	end-e	dæg-e	smið-um	end-um	dæg-um
<i>g.</i> smið-es	end-es	dæg-es	smið-a	end-a	dæg-a.

6. *2nd Declension. 3rd class*, all feminines ending in a consonant; as, *wylen a female slave*, and *spræc a speech*.

<i>s. nom.</i> wylen	spræc	<i>pl. wyln-a</i>	spræc-a
<i>ac.</i> wyln-e	spræc-e	wyln-a	spræc-a
<i>ab. d.</i> wyln-e	spræc-e	wyln-um	spræc-um
<i>g.</i> wyln-e	spræc-e	wyln-a	spræc-a.

7. *3rd Declension, 1st class*, all neuters in -e (for *ī*); as, *treow a tree*, *rice a kingdom*, and *fæt a vessel*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	<i>treow</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>fæt</i>	<i>pl. treow-u</i>	<i>ric-u</i>	<i>fat-u</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>treow-e</i>	<i>ric-e</i>	<i>fæt-e</i>	<i>treow-um</i>	<i>ric-um</i>	<i>fat-um</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>treow-es</i>	<i>ric-es</i>	<i>fæt-es</i>	<i>treow-a</i>	<i>ric-a</i>	<i>fat-a.</i>

8. *3rd Declension, 2nd class*, all masculines in -u, which form their *pl.* in -a; also words for kindred in -or; as, *sunu a son*, *brōðor a brother*, *man a man*.

<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	<i>sun-u</i>	<i>brōð-or(er)</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>pl. sun-a</i>	<i>brōðr-a(u)</i>	<i>menn</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>sun-a</i>	<i>brēð-er</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>sun-um</i>	<i>brōðr-um</i>	<i>man-num</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>sun-a</i>	<i>brōð-or(er)</i>	<i>man-nes</i>	<i>sun-ena</i>	<i>brōðr-a</i>	<i>man-na.</i>

9. *3rd Declension, 3rd class*, all feminines in -u or -o; as, *gifu a gift*, and *denu a den*.

<i>s. nom.</i>	<i>gif-u</i>	<i>den-u</i>	<i>pl. gif-a</i>	<i>den-a</i>
<i>ac.</i>	<i>gif-e(u)</i>	<i>den-e(u)</i>	<i>gif-a</i>	<i>den-a</i>
<i>ab. d.</i>	<i>gif-e</i>	<i>den-e</i>	<i>gif-um</i>	<i>den-um</i>
<i>g.</i>	<i>gif-e</i>	<i>den-e</i>	<i>gif-ena</i>	<i>den-ena.</i>

10. For the declension of adjectives, see § 18—27; pronouns, § 28—34; and numerals, § 35 and 36.

11. VERBS are divided into I. the Simple, and II. the Complex order.

12. I. *The Simple order of verbs* contains one conjugation and three classes. In this order the *p.* is more than one syllable, and ends in -de or -te; and the *pp.* in -d or -t.

## 1ST CONJUGATION.

<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>indf.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1.	<i>luf-ian to love</i>	<i>luf-ige</i>	<i>luf-ode</i>	<i>geluf-od</i>
2.	<i>bærn-an to burn</i>	<i>bærn-e</i>	<i>bærn-de</i>	<i>bærn-ed</i>
3.	<i>syll-an to give</i>	<i>syll-e</i>	<i>seald-de</i>	<i>seald.</i>

## 1ST CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>pres. s.</i>	<i>ic lufige</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syllē</i>
	<i>þu lufast</i>	<i>bærnst</i>	<i>sylst</i>
	<i>he lufað</i>	<i>bærnað</i>	<i>sylð</i>
<i>pl. we, ge, hi</i>	<i>lufiað</i>	<i>bærnað</i>	<i>syllað</i>
	<i>lufige</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syllē</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	<i>ic lufode</i>	<i>bærnde</i>	<i>sealde</i>
	<i>þu lufodest</i>	<i>bærndest</i>	<i>sealdest</i>
	<i>he lufode</i>	<i>bærnde</i>	<i>sealde</i>
<i>pl. we, ge, hi</i>	<i>lufodon(edon)</i>	<i>bærndon</i>	<i>sealdon</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>pres. s.</i>	<i>ic, þu, he lufige</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syllē</i>
	<i>we, ge, hi lufion(an)</i>	<i>bærnon(an)</i>	<i>syllon</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	<i>ic, þu, he lufode</i>	<i>bærnde</i>	<i>sealde</i>
<i>pl. we, ge, hi</i>	<i>lufodon(edon)</i>	<i>bærndon</i>	<i>sealdon</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>s.</i>	<i>lufa þu</i>	<i>bærn</i>	<i>syle</i>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>lufiað ge</i>	<i>bærnað</i>	<i>syllað</i>
	<i>lufige ge</i>	<i>bærne</i>	<i>syllē</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>pres.</i> lufian	bærnan	syllan
<i>gerund.</i> (tō)lufigenne	bærnenne	syllanne (enne)

## PARTICIPLES.

<i>act.</i> lufigende	bærnende	syllende
<i>pp.</i> (ge)lufod	bærned	seald.

13. *1st Class.\** As lufian are also conjugated all verbs in -ian; as, þeowian, *pres.* þeowige, *p.* þeowode, *pp.* geþeowod to serve, clypian to call, hālgian to consecrate, hallow, macian to make, eardian to dwell, laðian to invite, fūlian to rot, fullian to baptize, wunian to dwell, getimbrian to build, neosian to spy, bletsian to bless, ricsian to govern, gitsian to desire, syngian to sin, myngian to admonish, gehýrsumian to obey.

14. *2nd Class.* As bærnan are inflected all verbs derived from nouns, adjectives, and other verbs; as, belæ'wan, *pres.* belæ'we, *p.* belæ'wde, *pp.* belæ'wed to betray, adræ'fan to expel, wrægan to accuse, læ'ran to instruct, todæ'lan to divide, déman to deem, wénan to imagine, ween, fyllan to fell, drencean to give to drink, to drench, bæ'tan to bridle, weccan to awaken, alýsan to redeem, amyrran to waste, métan to meet, dyppan to dip, nemnan to name, grétan to greet, scrýdan to clothe, ræsan to rush, gán or gangan to go.

15. *3rd Class,* includes those verbs not belonging to the other two classes, and yet having the *p.* of more than one syllable; as, tellan, *pres.* ic telle, *imp.* tele þu, *p.* tealde, *pp.* geteald, stellan to leap, cwellan to kill, gedwellan to mislead, þeccan to thatch, reccan to care about, secgan to say, lecgan to lay, bycgan to buy, sécan to seek, récan to care for, wyrcan to work, bringan to bring, þencaþ to think, þincan to seem, habban to have, willan to will.

16. Anomalous verbs—Ic, he can (þu cunne, caust) *pl.* cunnon, *inf.* cunnan, cuðe, cuðon, *pp.* cuð know.—An, ic an I grant (þu unne) *pl.* unnon, *inf.* unnan, uðe, uðon give, bestow. Also ic gean, we geunnon, geunnan, geuðe, *pp.* geunnen.—Geman, *Jn.* 16, 21, (þu gemanst, *Bt.* p. 118), *pl.* gemunon, gemunan, gemunde, gemundon remember.—Sceal (þu scealt), sculon, (sceolon), *pres. sub.* sceyle, *imp.* sceolde, sceoldon shall, should.—Dear (þu dearest, *Beo.* 42), durron, *sub.* durre, dorste, dorston dare.—Pearf (þearf, *Bt.* p. 8, or þurfe, *Elf. gr.* p. 5), þurfon, *subj.* þurfe, þorfte, þorfton need. Also beþearf, beþurfon, &c.—Deáh, dugon, *inf.* dugan, dohte, *Bt.* p. 158, *Beo.* 42, þu dohtest, *Deut.* 15, 11, dohton, *Bt.* p. 40, (not dühte) help, be good for (*Icel.* dugi).—Mæg (þu miht, *Jn.* 13, 36), magon (not mágan), *sub.* mæge (mage), mihte, mihton or meahte, meahton may, might.—Ah (þu áge), ágon, *sub.* áge, ágan, áhte, áhton possess, own. Also the negative náh, *Elf. gr.* 2, he náh, *Jn.* 10, 12, *pl.* nágon, and *sub.* náge, *Wilk. L.* p. 160, náhte, náhtest, náhton I do not possess.—Wát, (þu wást), witon, wite, witan, wiste, wiston *supine*, witod know. Likewise the negative nát (þu nást), nyton, nyte, nytan, nyste, nystest or nestest, *Bt.* 5, 3, nyston.—Mót (þu móst) móton, móte, móste, móston must.

17. II. *Complex order* makes the *p.* a monosyllable with a change of vowel, and the *pp.* in -en, or -n; as,

2ND CONJUGATION.				3RD CONJUGATION.			
<i>class. inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>	<i>class. inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1. et-an	ete	æt	eten to eat.	1. byrn-an	byrne	barn	burnen to burn.
2. læt-an	læte	let	læten to let.	2. wrít-an	wríte	wrát	writen to write.
3. far-an	fare	fór	faren to go.	3. sceót-an	sceóte	sceát	scoten to shoot.

\* This abstract is taken from the English Translation of Mr. Thorpe, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.



2ND CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.			SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
<i>pres.s.</i> ic ete	læ'te	fare	<i>p. s.</i> ic, þu, he æ'te	lete	fóre
þu ytst	læ'tst	færst	<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi æ'ton	leton	fóron
he yt	læ't	færð	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi etað	læ't-að	farað	<i>s.</i> et þu	læ't	far
<i>or ete</i>	<i>or læ'te or fare</i>		<i>pl.</i> etað ge	læ'tað	farað
<i>p. s.</i> ic æ't	let	fór	<i>or ete ge</i>	<i>or læ'te or fare</i>	
þu æ'te	lete	fóre	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
he æ't	let	fór	<i>pres.</i> etan	læ'tan	faran
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi æton	leton	fóron	<i>gerund.</i> etanne	læ'tanne	faranne
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLES.		
<i>pres.s.</i> ic, þu, he ete	læ'te	fare	<i>act.</i> etende	læ'tende	farende
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi eton	læ'ton	faron	<i>pp.</i> eten	læ'ten	faren.

18. *1st Class*, conjugated like *etan*, contains those verbs which have a long *-e* or *-i* before a single characteristic; as, *inf.* *sprecan*, *pres.* *ic sprece*, *he spricð*, *p. ic spræc*, *we spræcon*, *pp.* *gesprecen* to *speak*, *wrecan* to *revenge*, *tredan* to *tread*, *fretan* to *fret*, *metan* to *measure*, *genesan* to *recover*, *lesan* to *gather*, *biddan* to *bid*, *beg*, *sittan* to *sit*, *licgan* to *lie*, *ongitan* to *understand*, *gifan* to *give*, *swefan* to *sleep*, *beran* to *bear*, *teran* to *tear*, *sceran* to *shear*, *acwelan* to *perish*, *forhelan* to *conceal*, *stelan* to *steal*, *niman* to *take*.—Irregulars, *geseón* to *see*, *cweðan* to *say*, *wesan* to *be*, *beón* to *be*; for their formation, see the Dictionary.

19. *2nd Class*, includes verbs which have short *e* and short *eo* in *p.* conjugated like *lætan*; as, *inf.* *hátan*, *pres.* *he hæ't*, *p. ic het*, *we heton*, *pp.* *hátan* to *command*, *healdan*, *pres.* *he hylt*, *healt*, *p. ic heold*, *we heoldon*, *pp.* *healden*, *ondræ'dan* to *dread*, *slápan* to *sleep*; *hón*, *p. heng*, *pp.* *hangen* to *hang*; *onfon* to *receive*, *fealdan* to *fold*, *wealdan* to *govern*, *feallan* to *fall*, *weallan* to *boil*, *weaxan* to *grow*, *sceádan* to *divide*, *gesceátan*, to *fall* to, *beátan* to *beat*, *blótan* to *sacrifice*, *hleápan* to *leap*, *swápan* to *sweep*, *wépan* to *weep*, *bláwan* to *blow*, *cnáwan* to *know*, *cráwan* to *crow*, *sáwan* to *sow*, *heawan* to *hew*, *flówan* to *flow*, *spówan* to *succeed*, *grówan* to *grow*, *rówan* to *row*.

20. *3rd Class*, includes verbs which form the perfect in *ô*; as, *wacan*, *pres.* *he wæcð*; *p. ic wóc*, *we wócon*; *pp.* *wacen* to *arise*, *awaken*, *bacan* to *bake*, *wiðsacan* to *deny*, *scacan* to *shake*, *dragan* to *draw*, *gnagan* to *gnaw*, *hlihhan* to *laugh*, *slean* to *slay*, *þweán* to *wash*, *leán* to *blame*, *wadan* to *wade*, *hladan* to *load*, *grafan* to *dig*, *scafan* to *shave*, *hebban* to *lift*, *steppan* to *step*, *scyppan* to *create*, *wacsan* to *wash*, *standan* to *stand*, *galan* to *enchant*, *spanan* to *allure*, *cuman* to *come*.

3RD CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.			SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
<i>pr.s.</i> ic byrne	write	sceóte	<i>p. s.</i> ic, þu, he burne	write	scute
þu byrnst	writst	scýtst	<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi burnon	writon	scuton
he byrnð	writ	scýt	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi byrnað	writað	sceótað	<i>s.</i> byrn þu	writ þu	sceót þu
<i>or byrne</i>	<i>or write or sceóte</i>		<i>pl.</i> byrnað ge	writað ge	sceótað ge
<i>p. s.</i> ic barn	wrát	sceát	<i>or byrne ge</i>	<i>or write ge or sceóte ge</i>	
þu burne	write	scute	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
he barn	wrát	sceát	<i>pres.</i> byrnan	writan	sceótan
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi burnon	writon	scuton	<i>gerund.</i> byrnanne	writanne	sceótanne
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLES.		
<i>pr.s.</i> ic, þu, he byrne	write	sceóte	<i>act.</i> byrnende	writende	sceótende
<i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi byrnon	writon	sceóton	<i>pp.</i> burnen	writen	scoten.

21. *1st Class*, comprises those verbs which have a short *i* (*y*) before *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *nd*, *mb*, *mp*; a short *a* (*o*) in the *p.* and *u* in the *pp.*; also those with a short *e* or *eo*

before *ll, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg*; in the *p. ea* (*æ*) short, and *o* in the *pp.*; as, *spinnan, pres.* he spinð; *p. ic* span, we spunnon; *pp.* spunnen; *yrnan to run*, *blinnan to cease*, *onginnan to begin*, *winnan to war*, *frinan or fregnan to ask*, *singan to sing*, *swingan to scourge*, *beat*, *springan to spring*, *ofstingan to sting*, *stab*, *wringan to wring*, *þringan to throng*, *drincan to drink*, *besincan to sink*, *forserincan to shrink*, *wither*, *stincan to stink*, *swincan to toil*, *bindan to bind*, *findan to find*, *grindan to grind*, *swindan to vanish*, *windan to wind*, *swimman to swim*, *climban to climb*, *gelimpan to happen*, *swellan to swell*, *belgan to be wroth*, *swelgan to swallow*, *meltan to melt*, *sweltan to die*, *geldan to pay*, *helpan to help*, *gelpa to boast*, *delfan to delve*, *murnan to mourn*, *spurnan to spurn*, *gesweorcan deficire*, *beorgan to save*, *weorpan to throw*, *ceorfan to cut*, *gedeorfan to suffer*, *steorfan to die*, *hweorfan to return*, *berstan to burst*, *þerscan to thresh*, *bredan to braid*, *bregdan to braid*, *feohtan to fight*.

22. *2nd Class*, includes all verbs with a hard *i* in the *pres.* and *a* in the *p.*; as, *dwinan, pres.* he dwinð; *p. ic* dwán, we dwinon; *pp.* dwinen to pine, fade, *hrinan to touch*, *scinan to shine*, *arisan to arise*, *blican to shine*, *beswican to seduce*, *hnigan to sink*, *bow*, *migan mingere*, *sgan to fall*, *stigan to ascend*, *wrgan to cover*. *bitan to bite*, *flitan to contend*, *slitan to tear*, *slit*, *smitan to smite*, *gewitan to depart*, *wlitan to look*, *bidan to stay*, *bide*, *glidan to glide*, *gnidan to rub*, *aslidan to slide*, *gripan to seize*, *toslipan to dissolve*, *belifan to remain*, *slifan to split*, *spiwan to spit*, *vomit*.

23. *3rd Class*, bears a near resemblance to the preceding; as, *brúcan, pres.* he brycð; *p. ic* breác, we brucon; *pp.* brocen to use, *belúcan to shut up*, *súcan to suck*, *reócan to reek*, *smeócan to smoke*, *gebúgan to bow*, *dreógan to do*, *leógan to lie*, *fleógan, fleon to fly*, *flee*, *teógan, teon to draw*, *wreón to cover*, *geþéon to thrive*, *lútan to bow*, *incline*, *geótan to pour*, *fleótan to float*, *hleótan to obtain*; *sortiri*, *neótan to enjoy*, *þeótan to howl*, *toslúpan to dissolve*, *creópan to creep*, *clúfan to cleave*, *gedúfan to dive*, *scúfan to shove*, *ceówan to chew*, *hreówan to rue*.



# AN ABSTRACT

OF

## PROF. GRIMM'S\* DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

### *Strong Masculine Nouns.*

1. 1st Decl. fisc a fish; 2nd Decl. hirde a shepherd; 3rd Decl. sunu a son; 4th Decl. lēode people.

1st. fisc	pl. fisc-as	2nd. hird-e	pl. hird-as
fisc-es	fisc-a	hird-es	hird-a
fisc-e	fisc-um	hird-e	hird-um
fisc	fisc-as	hird-e	hird-as
3rd. sun-u	sun-a	4th. —	lēod-e
sun-a	sun-a	—	lēod-a
sun-a	sun-um	—	lēod-um
sun-u	sun-a	—	lēod-e.

### *Strong Feminine Nouns.*

2. 1st Decl. gifu a gift; 2nd Decl. æðelo nobility; 4th Decl. dæd a deed.

1st. gif-u	pl. gif-a	2nd. æðel-o	4th. dæd	pl. dæd-a
gif-e	gif-ena	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a
gif-e	gif-um	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-um
gif-e	gif-a	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a.

### *Strong Neuter Nouns.*

3. 1st Decl. word a word, fæt a vat; 2nd Decl. rice a kingdom.

1st. word	pl. word	fæt	pl. fat-u	2nd. ric-e	pl. ric-u
word-es	word-a	fæt-es	fat-a	ric-es	ric-a
word-e	word-um	fæt-e	fat-um	ric-e	ric-um
word	word	fæt	fat-u	ric-e	ric-u.

\* This abstract is taken from the Göttingen edition of 1822, vol. I. p. 638—647: 732—735: 895—910.

*Weak Nouns.*

4. A weak masculine, *hana a cock*; a weak feminine, *tunge a tongue*; a weak neuter, *éare an ear*.

<i>m.</i> han-a	<i>pl.</i> han-an	<i>f.</i> tung-e	<i>pl.</i> tung-an	<i>n.</i> éar-e	<i>pl.</i> éar-an
han-an	han-ena	tung-an	tung-ena	éar-an	éar-ena
han-an	han-um	tung-an	tung-um	éar-an	éar-um
han-an	han-an	tung-an	tung-an	éar-e	éar-an.

*Adjectives.*

5. Declension of strong adjectives.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
<i>s.</i> blind	blind(u)	blind	<i>s.</i> hwæt	hwat-u	hwæt
blind-es	blind-re	blind-es	hwat-es	hwæt-re	hwat-es
blind-um	blind-re	blind-um	hwat-um	hwæt-re	hwat-um
blind-ne	blind-e	blind	hwæt-ne	hwat-e	hwæt
<i>pl.</i> blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	<i>pl.</i> hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u
blind-ra	blind-ra	blind-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra
blind-um	blind-um	blind-um	hwat-um	hwat-um	hwat-um
blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u.

6. Weak adjectives are declined exactly like the weak nouns, see § 4 in this page, and Definite Adjectives in § 23 and 24 of the ESSENTIALS.

7. The pronouns and articles, see ESSENTIALS, § 28—31.

*Verbs.*

8. In strong verbs, there are twelve conjugations; \* viz.

	<i>p.</i>	<i>p. pl.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1. Fēalle <i>cado</i>	fēol	fēollon	fēallen
2. Swāpe <i>verro</i>	swēop	swēopon	swāpen
3. Hlēape <i>sahto</i>	hlēôp	hlēôpon	hleāpen
4. Slæpe <i>dormio</i>	slēp	slēpon	slæpen
5. Blāwe <i>spiro</i>	blēôw	blēôwon	blāwen
6. —	—	—	—
7. Gale <i>cano</i>	gôl	gôlon	galen
8. Dwine <i>tabesco</i>	dwân	dwinon	dwinen
Gripe <i>arripio</i>	grâp	gripon	gripen
9. Crēôpe <i>repo</i>	creáp	crupon	cropen
10. Drēpe <i>ferio</i>	drâp	dræpon	drēpen
11. Cwēle <i>necor</i>	cwâl	cwælon	cwēlen
12. Swēlle <i>tumeo</i>	swēall	swullon	swollen
Binde <i>necto</i>	band	bundon	bunden.

\* In the first edition, Professor Grimm made fourteen conjugations.

## 9. Terminations of strong verbs.

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	-e	-est	-eð	<i>sub.</i>	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-að	-að	-að		-en	-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	—	-e	—		-e	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-on	-on	-on		-en	-en	-en

*imp. s.* — *pl.* -að; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -en.

## 10. Bindan to bind, and gripan to gripe.\*

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-est	bind-eð	<i>grip-e</i>	<i>grip-est</i>	<i>grip-eð</i>
<i>pl.</i>	bind-að	bind-að	bind-að	<i>grip-að</i>	<i>grip-að</i>	<i>grip-að</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	band	bunde	band	<i>grap</i>	<i>gripe</i>	<i>grap</i>
<i>pl.</i>	bund-on	bund-on	bund-on	<i>grip-on</i>	<i>grip-on</i>	<i>grip-on</i>
<i>sub. pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-e	bind-e	<i>grip-e</i>	<i>grip-e</i>	<i>grip-e</i>
<i>pl.</i>	bind-en	bind-en	bind-en	<i>grip-en</i>	<i>grip-en</i>	<i>grip-en</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	bund-e	bund-e	bund-e	<i>grip-e</i>	<i>grip-e</i>	<i>grip-e</i>
	bund-en	bund-en	bund-en	<i>grip-en</i>	<i>grip-en</i>	<i>grip-en</i>

*imp. s.* bind, grip; *pl.* bind-að, grip-að; *inf.* bind-an, grip-an; *past. pres.* bind-ende, grip-ende; *pp.* bunden, gripen.

## Weak Verbs.

## 11. There are two conjugations of weak verbs.

## Terminations of weak verbs.

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	-e	-st	-ð	<i>sub. pres.</i>	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-að	-að	-að		-en	-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	-de	-dest	-de		-de	-de	-de
<i>pl.</i>	-don	-don	-don		-den	-den	-den

*imp. s.* — *pl.* -ð; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -d.

## 12. First conjugation, nerian to keep. 13. Second conjugation, sealfian to anoint.

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-est	ner-eð	<i>sealf-ige</i>	<i>sealf-ast</i>	<i>sealf-að</i>
<i>pl.</i>	ner-jað	ner-jað	ner-jað	<i>sealf-jað</i>	<i>sealf-jað</i>	<i>sealf-jað</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-ède	ner-ëdest	ner-ède	<i>sealf-ode</i>	<i>sealf-odest</i>	<i>sealf-ode</i>
<i>pl.</i>	ner-ëdon	ner-ëdon	ner-ëdon	<i>sealf-edon</i>	<i>sealf-edon</i>	<i>sealf-edon</i>
<i>sub. pres. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-je	ner-je	<i>sealf-ige</i>	<i>sealf-ige</i>	<i>sealf-ige</i>
<i>pl.</i>	ner-jen	ner-jen	ner-jen	<i>sealf-jon</i>	<i>sealf-jon</i>	<i>sealf-jon</i>
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-ède	ner-ède	ner-ède	<i>sealf-ode</i>	<i>sealf-ode</i>	<i>sealf-ode</i>
<i>pl.</i>	ner-ëden	ner-ëden	ner-ëden	<i>sealf-eden</i>	<i>sealf-eden</i>	<i>sealf-eden</i>

*imp. s.* ner-ë; *pl.* ner-jað; *inf.* ner-jan; *imp. s.* sealfa; *pl.* sealf-jað; *inf.* sealf-jan;  
*part. pres.* ner-jende; *pp.* ner-ëd. *part. pres.* sealf-igende; *pp.* gesælf-od.

## The Anomalous Verbs.

14. *Pres. ind. s.* ðom, ðart, is; *pl.* sind, sindon; *sub.* sl, sl, sl, or sig, or sēo; *pl.* sin, sin, sin; *p.* wās, wære, wās; *pl.* wæron; *inf.* wēsan; *imp.* wēs; *pl.* wēsað;

\* These examples are from the first edition, 1819.

*pres. part.* wäsende; *pp.* gewesen.—*Future* or *pres.* bēo or bēom, bist, biš; *pl.* bēoð; *sub.* bēo; *pl.* bēon; *inf.* bēon; *imp.* bēo; *pl.* bēoð.—*Môt*, môt, môt; *pl.* môton; *p.* môste.—*Wât*, wât, wât; *pl.* witon; *p.* wiste.—*Nât nescio*, nât, nât; *pl.* nyton; *p.* nyste.—*Ah possideo*, âge? âh; *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte.—*Deâh prosum*, duge, deâh; *pl.* dugon; *p.* dûhte.—*Mäg*, mēaht, mäg; *pl.* māgon; *p.* mēahte.—*Scēal*, scēalt, scēal; *pl.* sculon; *p.* scēolde.—*Gemon memini*, *Beo.* 90, *pl.* gemunon; *p.* gemunde. *Dēar*, dēarst or durre, dēar; *pl.* durren; *p.* dorste.—*þearf*, þurfe or þearft? þearf; *pl.* þurfon; *p.* þorfte.—*Can*, canst, or const, or cunne, can; *pl.* cunnon; *p.* cuðe.—*An*, unne, an; *pl.* unnon; *p.* uðe.—*Wille*, wilt, wille; *pl.* willað; *p.* wolde.—*Nylle nolo*, nylt, nylle; *pl.* nyllað; *p.* nolde.—*Dô*, dêst, dêð; *pl.* dôð; *p.* dide, didest, dide; *pl.* didon; *inf.* dôn; *pp.* gedôn.—See Dictionary for *gangan ire*, *bûan habitare*, &c.



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Alfo. gl. in Sommer 52-80  
a Alfo. Alfi  
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in Sommer 70's

Brown v.  
R. Brown

London

Andr Kmlr. The Legend of St.  
Andrew edited with an Eng  
translation by J. H. Kemble  
M.S. in the Bodleian South  
script 100A. 1943.

2 Celt. Celtici

43 Chaucer - Chaucer

And. Lynn Andrew and wife  
Jacob Lynn Cassel 1840  
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(v) <sup>Bos.</sup>  
~~the. H. M. S. S. J. A.~~  
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with the version of  
Wycliffe & Tyndale  
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London 1865

*Bl. Fr. Fr's Boethius*  
*Boethius, 1804, p. 180*  
*At. Fr. Fr. Boethius*  
*Notes of Boethius by Fr.*  
*At. Fr. Fr. v. Bl. Fr.*  
p. 263-357

of Capt. M. The manuscript  
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OF THE  
PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

comp. comparative degree.

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*C. m. m.*  
*The Banknote from N.S.*

*Cont. Conybeare* Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, 8vo. London, 1826, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 16.

*conj.* conjunction.

*Corn.* Cornish.

*Cop.* Coptic.

*Cot. Glossarii* Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2. British Museum.

*C. Ps. Cantabrigiense* Psalterium: the Saxon psalms in the Public Library at Cambridge, Wanley's Cat. p. 152.

*C. R. Ben. Cantabrigiensis* Regula Benedicti, Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 6, p. 263.

*D. Vocabularium Dewesianum*, scilicet a Joh. Jocelino digestum, a Sim. D'Ewes autem Barto. descriptum, Bibl. Cott. Tit. A. 15, 16.

*d. or dat.* dative case.

*Dan.* Danish.

*def.* the definite declension.

*Deut.* Deuteronomy, v. *Gen.*

*Dial.* Gregory's Dialogues, translated into A.-S. by King Alfred, v. *Wanl.* p. 71, 92, 99, 130, 212.

*Doug. or Doug. Virg.* The translation of Virgil into Scottish metre, by Gawin Douglas, Bp. of Dunkeld, born 1474, died 1521.

*Dun.* the historian Sim. Dunelmensis, A.D. 1164.

*Dut.* Dutch.

*E. v. Ethel.*

*Elf.* Ælfric, an Abbot, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, died A.D. 1005. The great luminary of his age. He translated the Scriptures into A.-S., also Sermons, Grammar, &c., v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, numbers 1, 4, 8, and 10.

*Elf. Can.* Ælfric's Canons, *Wilk.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*

*Elf. ep.* Ælfric's Epistles, v. *Wilk.* p. 161.

*Elf. gr. or gl. or Elf. gr. Som.* Ælfric's Grammar or Glossary at the end of Somner's Dictionary, *Elf. gr.* 9, 26, is chapter 9, and xxvi. in the body of the page, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 8.

*Elf. T.* Ælfric concerning the Old and New Testament, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 1.

*Els. Elstob* (Miss) Homily of St. Gregory. The portraits of Miss E. and the Pope are beautifully engraved in the initial letters of the Homily,

v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 12.

*Em. I.* The Friesic Emsiger Landregt, or code of the country of Ems, A.D. 1276.

*ep. Epist.* Epistle.

*etc. et cætera.*

*Ethel.* the Latin writer Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis, A.D. 1166.

*Ethelw.* the Latin writer Ethelwerdus, A.D. 977.

*Exod.* Exodus, v. *Gen.*

*f. Feminine*, or, of the feminine gender.

*F. v. Flor.*

*Fin.* Finlandish.

*Fl.* Flemish, or Belgic.

*fl.* fluvius.

*Flor.* Florentius, a Latin Historian, A.D. 1117.

*Fr.* French.

*Franc.* Francic.

*Fr. Jud.* Fragmentum libri Judithæ, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *Jdt.*

*Fra.* Friesic from Hettema, with H. from Halbertsma.

*Frs. c.* Friesic of the cities.

*Frs. h.* Friesic of Hindelopen.

*Frs. l.* Old Friesic laws, by Wierdsma.

*Frs. v.* Friesic of the villages, or Country Friesic.

*g. or gen.* genitive case.

*Gael.* Gaelic, the language of the highlands of Scotland.

*Gen.* Genesis, from Thwaites' Heptateuch, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Thw.*

*Ger.* German.

*Ger. v.* the Latin writer Gerovasius, A.D. 1200.

*Gib.* Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, v. *Chr.*

*gl. or glos.* glossary.

*Gm. I. II. or III.* Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831: references are to vol., page, and line.

*Gm. Myth.* Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm, 8vo. Göttingen, 1835.

*Gm. Recht.* Deutsche Rechtsaltertümer, von Jacob Grimm, Göttingen, 8vo. 1828.

*Gr. Dial. or Greg.* Gregorii Papæ Dialogi, Saxonice rediti a Werfertho episcopo Wigorniensis. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: 1, Coll. C. C. Cant. S. 10: Cott. Otho, C. 1, fol. 136, v. Wanley, p. 70, 92, 114, 153, 168, 217, &c.

*v. Dial.*

*Greg. v. Gr. Dial.*

*Grk.* Greek.

*Gr. Proæm.* Gregorii Papæ Proæmium, Preface to Gregory's Pastoral Care in A.-S. v. Wanley, p. 153.

*Guth.* Guthlaci monachi vita et miracula. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. D. 21.

*H.* Halbertsma, a writer on the Friesic language.

*Hag.* the Latin writer Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes, A.D. 1180.

*Heb.* Hebrew.

*Hem. or Heming.* Heming's Chartulary; Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearn, 8vo. Oxon. 1723, tom. ii.

*Herb.* Herbarium, scilicet L. Apuleii Madaurensis, Saxonice redditum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: Jun. 58: Bibl. Cott. Vitellius, C. 3, fol. 19. In *Wan.* p. 73—75; 176—180, are the A.-S. names of plants, and A.-S. extracts, v. *L. M.*

*Het.* Hettema's Friesic Dictionary, with explanations in Dutch, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.

*Hexæm. Heptæmeron:* i. e. Homilia Saxonica de Dei opere sex diebus exacto, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 23: Wanley, p. 36; Wanley, p. 40, item 47: C. C. C. Cant. S. 6, p. 16: S. 17, p. 1: Cott. Otho, D. 10, fol. 8.

*Hic. or Hick.* Hickes' Thesaurus, London, 3 vols. fol. 1705, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.

*Hind.* Hindoo, Hindostanne.

*H. Mt. Mk. &c.* Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. exemplar Hattonianum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 65: Wanley, p. 76.

*Hom.* homily.

*Hom. Greg.* the Homily of St. Gregory, v. *Els.*

*Hovd.* the Latin writer Hovdenus, A.D. 1204.

*Hun.* Hungarian.

*Hun.* the Latin writer, Henr. Huntingdoniensis, A.D. 1148.

*Hymn.* Hymnarium, Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6.

*ib.* ibidem, the same.

*Icl. or Icel.* Icelandic.

*id.* idem, the same.

*i. e.* id est, that is.

*imp.* imperative.

*impr.* impersonal.

*ind.* indicative mood.

*indecl.* indeclinable.



CCIVd

Ex. Exodur  
Exodgrein  
Exon. Codex  
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Exon. Lyr. Lyrin  
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v. Lyr.  
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From French  
From Jaka The Queen  
of the West  
Japica 1650  
v. O. Frs.

Den Lyr. Andreas  
und Eleon  
Elfe v. Jacob Lyrin  
Elfo. Cassel 1810  
t. v. Lyr. Lyrin

Hein Lyr. Hugo  
Grammatik der  
altgermanischen  
Sprachstämme.  
Goth. O. H. v. O. Lyr.  
O. Frs. O. H. v. v.  
Lyr. Lyr. v.  
Lyr. Lyr. v.

Gr. Grammar u. Hein Lyr.

Goth. Gothic often  
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Goeth. Gothic  
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west of the Black  
Sea

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Lyr. Lyr. v.  
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Edited by H. Maule  
Edited by the Rev J.  
Sherrin for the York  
Society 8vo 1854; 2  
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Waring Esq. in 186  
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Angelsachsenische Reise, Göttingen  
8vo. 1858

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g Kimble Kemble - v  
Andr. Kimble: Mr. Kimble  
Kimbledar. Eng. Hand The  
Scenes in England,  
History of the English  
Commonwealth  
with the Norman Conquest  
by Ju. Mitchell Kemble Esq. &  
2 vols 8vo Longman Es.  
London 1849.

w Sayre = Sayamors y Lat. Latin  
Book by Mad den  
Copy Wible

For Met. 2  
Esq.  
d At Dutch Middle Dutch v  
Met. The Middle Dutch v  
Met. The Middle Dutch v  
Met. The Middle Dutch v  
w Eng. Middle High  
German  
Middle or High Middle  
German, The  
High or Low German  
of the Low or North  
part of Germany



**Mone.** B. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830; the A.-S. Gloss. (in p. 329), on Aldhelm's Latin treatise *De laude virginitatis*, taken from the Burgundian Library at Brussels, No. 471.

**Mone C.** — the Gloss. (in p. 442) from the Brussels MS. No. 539.

**Mons. or Mons. Glos.** Monsee Glossary, so called from a Codex of the Convent Monsee, published under the title *Glossæ Monseenses*, by B. Pez, in *Thes. Anecdotorum*, nov. I. col. 319—414.

**M. Ps.** Mareschalli Psalterium; i.e. Versio Psalmorum in Bibl. Tho. Comit. Arundelæ, nec non Comit. Mareschalli Angliæ, quam Regiæ Societati dedit Hen. Dux. Norf. Ao. 1679.

**M.S.** Manuscript.

**M.SS.** Manuscripts.

**M.S. C.** Manuscriptus codex Cantabrigiensis.

**M.S. T.** Manuscriptus codex in bibliotheca Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ.

**Mt.** Matthew, v. *Jn.*

**n.** neut. neuter, or of the neuter gender.

**N. Neeli** (Laur.) Vocabularium; in Bibl. Bodl.

**Nat. S. Greg.** a Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, v. *Ele.*

**Nath.** Nathanis Judæi legatio fabulosa ad Tib. Cæsarem; in Bibl. Publ. Cantabr. unde descriptus Junius id quod extat apographum in Bodl. Jun. 74. Art. 2.

**Nic. or Nicod.** Nicodemi pseudo-evangelium, at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, v. *Thw.*

**nn.** a noun.

**nom.** the nominative case.

**Norse.** Norse, or Old Danish, spoken throughout Scandinavia, the nearest approach to which is the Icelandic.

**Norw.** Norwegian.

**Not.** Notker's translation of the Psalms into Alemannic or High - German, about A. D. 1020.

**Num. or Numb.** Numbers, v. *Gen.*

**Ol. Ger.** Old High-German.

**Oros.** Orosius, by Barrington, Saxon and English, 8vo. London, 1773, v. *Bar.*

**Ot. Ott. or Otff.** Otfrid's poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic or High-German, published by Graff, 4to. Königsberg, 1831.

**p. or P.** with figures following denotes page.

**p. or per.** perfect tense.

**par.** paragraph.

**part.** participle.

**Past. Gregorii P.** Liber de cura Pastoralis, Saxonice redditus ab Ælfrido Rege. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 88, Jun. 53, 2: Bibl. Publ. Cant. C. C. C. Cant: S. 1, Coll. Trin. Cant: Cott: Otho, B. 2, v. *Dial.* and *Gr. Dial.*

**Pecc. Med.** Peccatorum Medicina; in Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 93, unde suum desumpsit Junius, in Bodl. Jun. 59.

**Pers.** Persian.

**pl. plu.** plural.

**Plat. Plat.** Dutch, or Low - German spoken in the flat or north part of Germany.

**pœn. pen. or pñ.** pœnitentia, pœnitens in the Laws, v. *L. Can. Edg. pen.*

**Port.** Portuguese.

**pp.** perfect participle.

**pr. or pref.** preface.

**prep.** preposition.

**pres.** present tense.

**Pri.** Price's edition of War-ton's History of English Poetry, 4 vols. 8vo. 1824.

**pron.** pronoun.

**Procem. R. Conc.** Procemium Regularis Concordiæ Anglicæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque. Edidit in notis suis ad Eadmeri historiam Novorum, p. 143, Cl. Joh. Seldenus, e Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 1.

**Prov. Glossæ** in Proverbia Salomonis; in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, Art. 2, desumptæ vero a Junio e Cott. Vesp. D. 6.

**Ps.** Psalms, by Spelman, 4to. London, 1640, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 5. The division of the Vulgate is

used, which varies a little from the English division

of the Psalms and verses.

**P.S.** Paraphrasis Saxonica, Cædmon's Paraphrase of Genesis, v. *Cd.*

**Ps. Th.** Psalms, by Thorpe, 8vo. Oxford, 1835.

**q. quere,** doubt.

**q.d.** quasi dicat.

**q. v. or q. v.** Quod vide,

whence

**R. Reubenii Glossarium;** i.e. Ælfrici Glossarii exemplar inter membranas Cl. Pet. Paul. Reubenii repertum, et a Francisco Junio integre descriptum, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, 1.

**Rab. Rhabanus Maurus,** who wrote in Alemannic or High German, about A. D. 850.

**Rawl.** Rawlinson, v. *Bt. R.*

**R. Ben.** Regulæ Benedictinæ exemplar aliud.

**R. Conc.** Regularis Concordia Angliæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque, Bibl. Bodl. Tib. A. 3: Claud, D. 3.

**resp.** responsum, answer.

**Ric.** Ricardus, Prior Hagustald, who wrote in Latin, about A. D. 1184.

**R. Mt. Mk. &c.** Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. exemplar Rushworthianum, in Bibl. Bodl. v. autem Wanl. Cat. p. 82. Written about the 10th century, v. *pref.* § 21, p. x xiii.

**R. T. or R. Th. or Th. R.** Mr. Thorpe's Translation of Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.

**Rubr.** Rubric.

**Rus.** Russian.

**Rusl.**

**R. or sing.** singular. *Sal. Salic laws,* the laws of the Franks, published by Charlemagne, A. D. 798, v. Schilter's *Thes.* vol. ii. p. 49.

**Sans.** Sanscrit, the ancient Hindoo language, v. *pref.* p. ix. § 20.

**sc.** scilicet, namely.

**S. C. de Mont. Wall.** Senatus Consultum de Monticulis Walliæ, v. *W. p.* 125, v. *L. Wal.*

**Schw.** Schwabenspiegel.

**Scint.** Scintillarius, sive Liber Scintillarum; i.e. Sententiarum ex S. Scriptura et Patrum libris a Beda Venerabili collectarum. Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. Excerptis autem quædam ex his Cl. Junius, quæ extant in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 40.

**Scot.** Scottish.

**Ser. or Serm.** Ælfric's Sermone on Creation, v. Elements of A.-S. Grammar, p. 272, note (\*).

**Shaks.** Shakespeare.

**Slav.** Slavonic.

**Sol. vel Solil.** Soliloquia Augustini selecta et Saxonice reddita ab Ælfrido Rege.

*Saxo. Saterlandic?  
a Frisian Dialect  
of*

*Send?*

*Art Bos*

*Now  
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1. 1. 1. 1.*

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*Handwritten notes in left margin:*

*(v)*

*v*

*Handwritten notes in left margin:*



R. Brown. Peter  
Longstaff Ch  
by Heam. v  
Roll of Glass

1 Piers. Piers blouma

~~K. P. Langt. v. R. B. Burr.~~  
~~Langt. v. Burr.~~  
~~Chas. L. Burr.~~

in Prof. Hofen

3 <sup>Almon</sup> <sup>Par</sup> <sup>James</sup>  
 3 <sup>Russ</sup> <sup>Bartholomew</sup> <sup>Stephen</sup>  
 3 <sup>John</sup> <sup>Rich</sup> <sup>Thos.</sup> <sup>Ar.</sup>  
 fol. 1705 & 1706 136  
 Kemble. ~~Archa.~~  
~~Archa.~~ <sup>Archa.</sup>  
 The xxviii. 1840 p. 344?  
 3 <sup>Salom.</sup> <sup>Kembl.</sup> <sup>The</sup> <sup>p.</sup>

† 25 Short Sanskrit

7. ~~Book~~ Book <sup>values by Spelman v. depe</sup>  
v. Ref.  
h XIX note, number 5.

~~ms~~ 1/2 Spl. Copy 46 1640  
W 1/2. Th. Sibiri  
Palmarum porrio  
ambigua latina;  
cum paraphrase  
Anglo-Saxonica. edidit.  
P. Bechmann Thorspe J. & S. - 8. p. 10  
Oxonii 1835  
† V. Mr. Old Norse, old Danish  
or Icelandic?

v Shks = Shakespeare  
 7<sup>th</sup> Nov. Old Slavonic  
 7<sup>th</sup> Sm. v. Bk.

1. *Opus. Opusculum*  
 2. *Opus. Opusculum* by Barrowall with Eng. Trans 8vo. 1859 - 1 copy  
 3. *Opus. Opusculum* by Thos. 12mo 18- - 1 copy  
 4. *Opus. Opusculum* but a nightingale

Prova  
rim. 14  
de City

Bar



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- Bibl. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1, unde descripsit Junius quod in Bodl. Jun. 70.
- Som.* Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.
- Somn.* Somniorum diversitas, Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 36 and 40, unde descripsit Junius quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 43, Art. 1, 2, 3, and 44, Art. 12.
- Sp.* Spanish.
- Spn.* Spencer, the poet.
- Sppl.* ~~or Supl.~~ Supplement.
- Stub.* the Latin writer Stubbes, A. D. 1860
- sub.* subjunctive mood.
- sup.* superlative degree.
- Supl.* The Supplement.
- Swd.* ~~or Swed.~~ Swedish.
- Symb.* *Athanas.* Athanasian Creed.
- Syr.* Syriac.
- Th. R.* Thorpe's translation of Rask's A.-S. Grammar, 8vo. 1830.
- Th. An.* Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, 8vo. London, 1834.
- Th. Apol.* Apollonius, of Tyre, by B. Thorpe, 12mo. London, 1834.
- Tart.* Tartaric.
- Tat.* Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels in Low-German, C about A. D. 890.
- Thork.* Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.
- Thorn,* a Latin writer, about A. D. 1390.
- Thw.* Thwaites, editor of the *Heptateuch*, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10: 21, 3.
- T. Ps.* Psalterii exemplar in Bibl. Coll. S. Trin. Cant.
- T. T.* Taylor's edition of Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1829.
- Turner.* Hist. of A.-S.; the references are to the 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1823.
- v. vide, see.
- v. a. verb.
- v. a. or act. verb active.
- v. irr. verb irregular.
- v. l. vide locum.
- v. n. verb neuter.
- V. Ps.* or *Vps.* Vossianum Psalterium. Exemplar scil. quod ab Is. Vossio accepit Fr. Junius. Extat autem in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 27.
- W.* or *Wilk.* Wilkins' A.-S. laws, v. *L.*
- W. v. Wand.*
- Wac.* or *Wach.* Wachter's *Glossarium Germanicum*, Lips. fol. 1737.
- W. B.* or *Wh.* or *Whel.* Whelock's *Bede*, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.
- Wan.* or *Wanl.* Cat. Wanley's Catalogue of A.-S. M.SS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickes's *Thesaurus*, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Wel.* Welsh.
- West.* the Latin writer Mattheus Westmonasteriensis, A. D. 1877.
- Wil.* Willeram's paraphrase of the Canticle in Francic, about A. D. 1070.
- Weston.* B. D. F. R. S. (Stephen). A specimen of the Conformity of the European languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental languages, especially the Persian, London, 8vo. 1802, price 7s.

In the English and Latin Indexes the references are to the numbers and letters at the head of the page: as, *Mulberries* 47a, is found under number 47a, at the head of the page in the Dictionary, and the first column after a in the margin.

### General Remarks upon the Gender and Declension of Anglo-Saxon Nouns.

EVERY noun, which has the *nom. s.* in -a is *m.* and makes the *g. s.* in -an. All *m.* nouns ending in a consonant, or -e, make the *g. s.* in -es: those nouns which terminate in -dóm, -els, -end, -ere, -ing, -erd, -ord, -scipe; -feld a field, plain; -ford a ford; -hám a home; -hlæw rising ground; -stede a place; -tun an inclosure, a town, &c.; likewise all nouns, making the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -as, are all *m.* and, therefore, make the *g. s.* in -es.

All *f.* nouns, which have the *nom. s.* in -e, make the *g. s.* in -an. Every *f.* noun, ending in a consonant, such as words in -ceaster a city; -dun a hill; -scir, -scyr, a shire; -stow a place, &c. has the *g. s.* in -e: indeed, every noun having the *g. s.* in -e is *f.*

All nouns, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, are *n.*, and, like all *n.* nouns, ending in a consonant, make the *g. s.* in -es.

### Observations upon inflections, useful for finding words in the Dictionary.

In nouns, when *a* comes before a single consonant, or *st. sc* followed by *a, e, o, or u*, and, in adjectives, when *a* comes before a single consonant followed by *a, e, o, or u*, the *nom. s.* is found by rejecting all the letters after the second consonant, or *st. sc.* and by changing *a* into *æ*: as in the nouns *fatum with vats, stafas letters, gastas guests*, by casting away *um, as, as*, and changing *a* into *æ*, we have *fæt a vat, stæf a letter; gæst a guest*, and in the adjectives, *lates, latena of late, latum to late, se smala the small, smalost smallest, se smalesta the smallest*, by taking away *es, ena, um, a, ost, esta*, and changing *a* into *æ*, we have *læt late, and smæl small*.

### Synopsis of the terminations of verbs.

Simple verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* of two or more syllables.

Complex verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* a monosyllable.

		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>
		1.*	2.*	3.*
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-e	-ige	-ed
	<i>thou,</i>	-st <sup>a</sup>	-ast	-st, -est <sup>d</sup>
	<i>he,</i>	-ð <sup>b</sup>	-að	—, -ð, -eð
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-að, -e.
		perfect.		perfect.
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-de <sup>c</sup>	-ode	— <sup>e</sup>
	<i>thou,</i>	-dest	-odest	-e <sup>e</sup>
	<i>he,</i>	-de	-ode	— <sup>e</sup>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-don	-odon, -edon	-on
		SUBJUNCTIVE, <i>indf.</i>		SUBJUNCTIVE, <i>indf.</i>
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-e	-ige	-e
<i>pl.</i>	<i>if we, ye, they,</i>	-on, -an	-ion, -ian	-on, en
		perfect.		perfect.
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-de	-ode	-e <sup>e</sup>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>if we, ye, they,</i>	-don, -den	-odon, -eden	-on, en
		IMPERATIVE, &c.		IMPERATIVE, &c.
<i>s.</i>	—	—	-a	—
<i>pl.</i>	—	-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-e, -að
<i>inf. to,</i>	—	-enne	-igenne	-anne
<i>part. -ing,</i>	—	-ende	-igende	-ende
<i>pp.</i>	—	-ed	-od	-en.

1.\* By substituting the *inf.* -an, for -e, -st, -de, &c., and prefixing the radical part of the verb, as *bærn-e, bærn-st, bærn-de*, we have the *inf. bærn-an to burn*. <sup>a</sup> -tst is changed into -tan, as *he gret he greets*, becomes *gretan to greet*: -ð, after a vowel, is -ðan, as *he cyð he tells, cyðan to tell*. <sup>c</sup> -hte is the *inf.* -htan, or -ccan, as *p. he plihthe he plighted, inf. plihtan; he rehte he cared for, inf. reccan*. In the *p.* and *pp.* -eal-, before -de, or -d, is the *inf.* -ellan; as *tealde, geteald told, inf. tellan to tell*: -eah- before -te, -t is *inf.* -eccan, as *peahte thatched, inf. pecan to thatch*.

2.\* By substituting -ian for -ige, -ast, -ode, &c. as *luf-ige, luf-ode*, we have *luf-ian to love*.

3.\* By substituting -an for -e, -st, -est, &c., and changing the vowels of the first syllable as in the following directions, the *inf.* is found. <sup>d</sup> In the 1st and 2nd persons *indf.* *a, e* are generally from *a* of the *inf.* as *þu bæcst thou bakest, he bæcð he bakes, inf. bacan to bake*: *þu stenst thou standest, he stent he stands, inf. standan to stand*: *y* is from *e, o, or u*, as *þu ystst thou eatest, he yt he eats, inf. etan to eat*:—*þu cystst thou choosest, he cyst he chooses, inf. ceosan to choose*:—*he sycð he sucks, inf. sūcan to suck*. <sup>e</sup> The 1st and 3rd persons end in the last consonant of the verb, and change the preceding vowel: thus, *o* and sometimes *eo* in the *p.* are from the *inf. a*; but *eo* in the *p.* is generally from *ea*; as *p. he stōd he stood, from inf. standan to stand*; *p. he blew he blew, inf. blawan to blow*; *he beot he beat, inf. beatan to beat*. The *p. ea, a*, and the *pp. o* before *ll, lf, lg, ll, rp, rf, rg*, &c. are from the *inf. e, eo, or u*; as, *p. he mealt he melted, pp. molten melted, from inf. meltan to melt*; *he sterf he died, pp. storfen died, inf. steorfan to die*; *p. cleáf clove, pp. clofen cloven, inf. clūfan to cleave*. The *a* of the *p.* and *u* or *i* of the *pp.* are from *i* of the *inf.* *p. he sang he sang; pp. sungen sung; inf. singan to sing*:—*he bat he bit, pp. biten bitten, inf. bitan to bite*.



First steps to A. S.  
or

First steps to Anglo-Sax  
showing the <sup>composition</sup> descriptive  
power of some Eng  
words

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First steps to A. S.  
or

The use of a slight  
knowledge of A. S. in  
ascertaining the <sup>composition</sup>  
power & radical  
mean<sup>g</sup>. of many  
Eng. words

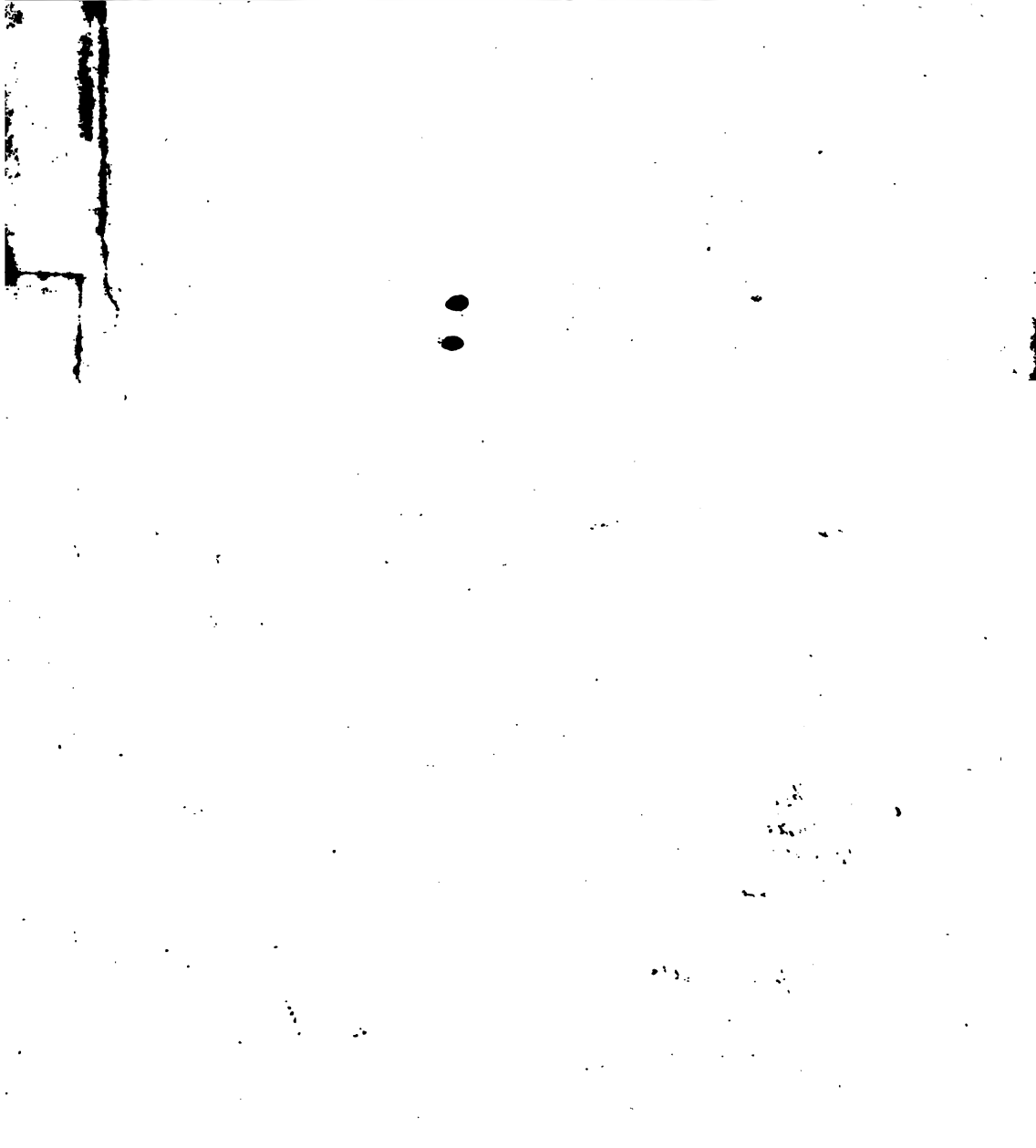
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First steps to A. S.  
or

The composition power  
radical mean<sup>g</sup>. of man  
Eng. words by ascend  
to their parental form  
in the A. S.







Words for Gíothan - explaining eastern  
to - Marcos

Ea-land an island

Engle the Angles

Wor a fine

Glymman

Eþl, es; m. mearl

wild-deor a wild

hor a moon

Eþel an estate

ham a dwelling

þor a home

Meopandun the pþan

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2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. words by Thorpe & Admon - Index  
 3<sup>rd</sup> - Do - Analyse & Apollonius O Prince's Walton  
 4<sup>th</sup> - Do - Remotes Beaucliff. Index O { P. 2<sup>nd</sup> of Feb. 1800  
 5<sup>th</sup> - Do - printed as usual all the contributions and  
 See Archæologia for illustrations of his part in one place  
 the pamphlet which he put in one place  
 graph with A DICTIONARY of the English Language  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. - a

# A DICTIONARY

The sp. he with e, he spoke <sup>inserted</sup> between two consonants  
 such as aploppaim with rembler letter p 39-63  
 night & day. <sup>original</sup> Boys of determiner  
 words inserted in the spl. are marked in the follo  
 in <sup>margin</sup> addition. connected are marked with red  
 ink. that words, not seems absolutely nec  
 for the present spl. but w. m<sup>t</sup>. be added at any  
 future time, are <sup>1g</sup> deashed by <sup>1h</sup> On <sup>AB</sup> BB July 15<sup>th</sup> 1837

and O interchange, particularly before *n*, in a short syllable, as *mon*, *man* *a man*; *long*, *lang long*; *sond*, *sand sand*; *an*, *on on*; etc.

<sup>c</sup>A, prefixed, does not always appear to alter the signification; in this case, it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon; thus, *arisan* to rise; *aberan* to bear; *abrecan* to break; *abiton* to bite. The prefixed *a*, however, generally adds some little force, or intensity, to the original signification of the word to which it is joined.

<sup>d</sup> A, be, for, ge, and to, are often indifferently and interchangeably prefixed to verbs, especially to perfect tenses and to perfect participles, as well as to verbal nouns. If a word, therefore, cannot be found under a, it may be sought for

A, added to words, denotes a person, an agent, or actor, and occasionally it denotes inanimate things; as cum come thou, cuma a person who comes, or a guest; swic deceive thou, se swica the traitor; worht wrought, wyrhta a workman, a wright; foregeng foregoing, foregenga a foregoer; bead or gebed a supplication, a praying, beada a person who supplicates or prays; bytl a beetle or hammer, bytla a hammerer, a builder; craft art, cræfta an artist, artificer; geman to assemble, gemana an assembly, a congregation; gewuna a custom, habit. A 2

A', aa; *adv.* [*Frs.* æ: *Moes.* aiw: *Grk.* αἰ. The original significance seems to be a *flowing*, referring to time, which every moment flows on, to water, etc. v. ea a river] *Always*, ever, for ever; hence the Old English *AE*, ever; *semper*:—*Ac a sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgian but ever must the contrary moderate*, Bt. 21. *Aa* oð weorulde ende *always*, until the end of the world, Bd. 4, 19. ¶ *A world forever*, Ex. 21, 6. *A forð ever forth*, from thence, Bt. R. p. 168.

Aac an oak, v. ac.  
 And a heap, v. ad.  
 Aar honour, v. ar.  
 Aar morning, v. ar.  
 Ab-beam, v. ob.  
 Abacen baked, v. bacan.  
 Abad expected, v. abidan.  
 Abæd, abædon asked, v. abiddan.  
 Abelîge may be angry, v. belgan.

abbatis dignitas:— Guðfrið

*Salpiglossis* sp. fire steel  
the most common R. 63. Where there is  
*ignitarum* low v. atgewore  
only a few seen  
to rather a com. spec.





First <sup>1/2</sup> sheet <sup>proof</sup> ~~printed~~ July 17. 1832

2nd July 30 "

See p 505 dated Oct. 2. 1834 see page 19

Abredwian? To send  
abroad, to banish; caula  
fellows Book 5235

Q 1x Col 222 (O) 3 (8a1)

Tip 290.4

Abeced abec. Sarius  
Wm. p 28 Lye

Abedan exipere Ben.

13 Abelgan <sup>v. 4\*</sup> to anger

Abegau to bow depart  
incline Ben  
v. 4 Lye

Abrosden <sup>plucked;</sup>  
vulsum  
Ben

Abrygan <sup>penance</sup> Ben

Abryhan extormi  
nar Ben  
Abrygan p of baggar  
Abryde an abber  
It an v abbodice

Abrygan to exasperate  
brooks; exacerbo. Ben  
2nd Th p 28, 4

Abrygan to exasperate  
brooks; exacerbo. Ben

Abreda <sup>stupid</sup>  
stupid <sup>stupid</sup>  
Ben.

Abrygan to exasperate  
brooks; exacerbo. Ben

Abrygan to exasperate  
brooks; exacerbo. Ben

Abrygan to exasperate  
brooks; exacerbo. Ben

Abrygan to exasperate  
brooks; exacerbo. Ben



H

to offend avar. or vex; offenders,  
 & abelgion, ~~to trouble~~ vexant ben v  
~~the~~ ~~ben~~ & abelgion abelgion  
 2 — 2

O 1x for id y 2 2  
 88, 3

O to be a v. duthman  
 th. e. p. l.

X  
 O [Derivator]

X. Ac, aac, e. f  
 an oak to Elf. Tom p. 42

Acleac  
 X. ~~to leave~~ quernum R 45  
~~the~~ ~~the~~

X. denian, to rake  
 Ben, a cnised  
 percutus Lf

O Acold

2 — 2

X  
 X Acemannes, burf, g  
 burge; d. byrig byrig, byrig, being also  
 Acemannes, ceaster, e. f. etc.  
 g. ceaster, f. the Bath O tr/

X — X

O 5

O 3 Acian to ask Ben  
 v acian

to v. Acian to ask v.  
 to be transferred  
 v des 107 Dorece

*28 byrgan to taste the v. abysgean*

1u

ACE

1z

ACS

2b

ACW

*ace*  
*Ma*  
*formae*  
*oc.*  
*16.*  
Abylgð *offends*, v. belgan.  
Abyrgean, abyrgiean *To taste*;  
gustare, v. bryan.

Abysean, abysgan abysgean;  
sub. hi abisegien, on; p. gode;  
pp. god; v. a. [a, bysgian *to*  
*busy*] *To occupy, preoccupy,*  
*prepossess; occupare*:—Deah  
unpeawas oft abisegien þat  
mod though imperfections oft  
prepossess the mind, *Bt. 35, 1.*

Abysgung, e; f. Necessary busi-  
ness, employment; occupatio:—  
*Past. 18, 1, Som.*

Ac; conj. [æc or eac. imp. of eac-  
ean to eke, add.] But, whether;  
sed:—Ne com ic nā to wur-  
pan, ac gefyllan, *Mt. 5, 17,*  
*Som.*

A c, ac; Plat. eke f: Dut. eik f:  
Frs. eek, iek: Swed. ek: Ger.  
eiche.] An oak; quercus:—  
*Elf. gr. 8.*

Acægan to name, v. cegan.

Acænned brought forth, v. a-  
cennan.

Acænnednys, acænnys nativity,  
v. acennednes.

Acærran to avert; acærred aver-  
ted, v. cerran.

Acalian to cool, v. acolian.

AcAN, we acað; pp. acen; v. n.  
[Plat. aeken] *To ache, pain;*  
*dolere*:—Acað mine eagas  
my eyes ache, I am dark, *Elf.*  
*gr. 36, Mann.*

Acas, acase an ax, v. æx.

Acæarn, accorn an acorn, v.  
æceren.

Accutan to prove, v. cunnian.

Accyn [ac oak, cyn kind] *A spe-*  
*cies of oak, ilex, Mann.*

Acdrenc, acdrinc oak-drink, a  
kind of drink made of acorns,  
*Som.*

Ace ake, pain, v. æce.

Acealdian to cool, v. acolian.

Aceapian to buy; aceaped bought,  
v. ceapian.

Acearf cut off, f. ceorfan.

Acelan to cool; aceled cooled, v.  
acolian.

*22* Acemannes-beri, ceastre, [æce  
ake, mannes man's, ceaster  
or burh a city] *Bath, Somers-*  
*shire*:—Æt Acemannes-beri,  
þat is at Bapine at Akemans-  
bery, that is, at Bath, *Chr. 973,*  
*Ing. p. 158, note, l. 10, v. Bað.*

Acen oaken, v. æcen.

Acen pained, v. acan.

Acennan, þu acents, he acenð;  
p. acende; pp. accenned; v. a.  
*To bring forth, produce, beget;*  
*parere*:—*Bt. 31, 1: Gen. 3,*  
*16: Mt. 2, 1, v. cennan.*

Acennedlic; adj. Native; nati-  
vus:—*Cot. 138, Som.*

Acennednes, acennes, acennys,  
acænnednys, acænnys, se; f.  
*Nativity, birth, generation; or-*  
*tus*:—*Manega on hys acen-*

nednesse gefagniað, *Lk. 1,*  
*14: Ps. 106, 37.*

Aceocan; pp. aceocod to suffocate,  
choke, *Som.*

Aceocung, e; f. *A consideration;*  
*ruminatio, R. 99, v. ceosung.*

Aceorfan to cut off, v. ceorfan.

Acer, acera a field, v. æcer.

Acerran to return, v. cerran.

Acerrednes an aversion, v. acyr-  
rednes.

Achian to ask, v. acsian.

Aciende Troubling, shivering,  
rough; horrors:—*Hymn, Lye.*

Acian to call:—*Bd. 2, 12, v.*  
*cygan.*

Acl; adj. Clear, sonorous; clarus:  
—*Acum stefnum with clear*  
*voices, Cd. 171, Mann.*

Aclænsian to cleanse, purify, v.  
clænsian.

Aclea [ac an oak, lea, or lega a  
lay, meadow] *The name of a*  
*place, as Oakley*:—*Sinoð was*  
*gegaderod æt Aclea a synod*  
*was assembled at Acley or Oak-*  
*ley, Chr. 789.*

Aclopiian to call, to call out, v.  
clypian.

Acmistel mistletoe of the oak:—  
*L. M. 1, 36.*

Acnised, expelled, driven out,  
chased away, v. cnysan.

Acofran to recover; convales-  
cere:—*Observ. Lun. 2, Lye.*

Acol, acul; adj. *Acold, chilled*  
*with fear, terrified; perterritus,*  
*Mann. Cd. 92, l. 117, 18*

Acolian, æcelan, acelan; p. de;  
pp. ed, od. *To become cold, to*  
*wax or grow cold; frigescere*:  
—*Mt. 24, 12.*

Acolmod of a fearful mind, timid.

Acordan; p. we acordedan. *To*  
*accord, agree, reconcile; re-*  
*conciliare*:—*Chr. 1119.*

Acoren chosen, v. coren.

Acorenlic; adj. Likely to be cho-  
sen; eligibilis:—*Past. 52, 8.*

Acorfen carved, v. ceorfan.

Acostnod tried, v. costian.

Acraeftan *To devise, plan, contrive*  
*as a craftsman; excogitare*:  
—*Ors. 2, 5.*

Acreeowed q. acreoped crept over:  
—*Ex. 16, 20, v. creopan.*

Acrummen crammed, v. cram-  
mian.

Acrumman, acrymman; pp. men.  
*To crum, crumble; friare, Som.*

Acs an ax, v. æx.

Acsan-mynster, Axanminster  
Amminster in Devonshire:—*Chr.*  
*755.*

Acse, v. axe ashes, v. æx an ax,  
v. also æsc, an ash-tree.

Acsian, acsigan, ahsian, ascian,  
axian, axigean; p. de, ede,  
ode; pp. od. [Plat. æsken:  
Dut. eischen] *To ask, inquire,*  
*explore; rogare*:—*Mot ic ac-*  
*sian, Bd. 4, 3. Hu mæg tenig*

man acsigan, *Bt. 35, 1. Ne*  
*nan ne dorste axigean, Mt.*  
*22, 46.*

Acsung, ascung, e; f. *An asking,*  
*a question, an inquiry, inquisi-*  
*tion, interrogation, that which is*  
*enquired about, information; in-*  
*terrogatio*:—*Uneape ic mæg*  
*forstandan pine acsunga I can*  
*scarcely understand thy ques-*  
*tions, Bt. 5, 3. Mid acsunga*  
*by enquiries, Id. 35, 1.*

Acucian to revive, v. cucian.

Acul cold, v. acol.

Acuman; pp. acumen. *To come to,*  
*to pursue, bear, suffer, perform,*  
*to overcome; attingere, ferre*:  
—*Gen. 36, 7.*

Acumba, acumbe, æcumba,  
æcumbe *Oakum, the coarse part*  
*of flax, hard, a kind of marley,*  
*or chalky clay, shales or par-*  
*ings; stupa*:—*R. 64, Som.*

Acumendlic; adj. Tolerable, bear-  
able; tolerabilis:—*Acumend-*  
*licre byð, Mt. 10, 15.*

Acumendlicnes, se; f. *The possi-*  
*bility to bring any thing to*  
*pass; possibilitas, Som.*

Acunnian to prove, v. cunnian.

Acuron chose, v. ceosan.

Acwæden said, v. cwæpan.

Acwælan died, v. cwælan.

Acwæpan to say, acwæð said, v.  
cwæpan.

Acwalde killed, v. cwellan.

Acwan, acwanc quenched, v. ac-  
wengan.

Acweald, acwealde killed, v.  
cwellan.

Acwelan, acwelan, cwelan, he  
acwilað, hi acwelað; p. acwæl;  
pp. acwolen; v. n. *To die, perish;*  
*mori*:—*Pa fixas acwelað, Ez.*  
*7, 18.*

Acwellan to kill, v. cwellan.

Acwellednes, se; f. *A quelling,*  
*killing, slaying; occisio, Som.*

Acwencan, acwencan, cwencan;  
p. acwanc; pp. acwenced, ac-  
wencet, acwent, acwan, acwi-  
nen. *To quench, extinguish,*  
*to put out; extinguere*:—*Ure*  
*leohtfatu synt acwencete, Mt.*  
*25, 8. Fyr ne byð acwenced,*  
*Mk. 9, 44. Þæt fyr acwan*  
*wæs the fire was put out, Bd.*  
*2, 7.*

Acwern, wern [ac an oak, wern]  
*The name of an animal, a*  
*squirrel, etc.; scirra*:—*Elf. gl.*  
*Som.*

Acwerran, acworren drunk, *Ps.*  
*77, 71.*

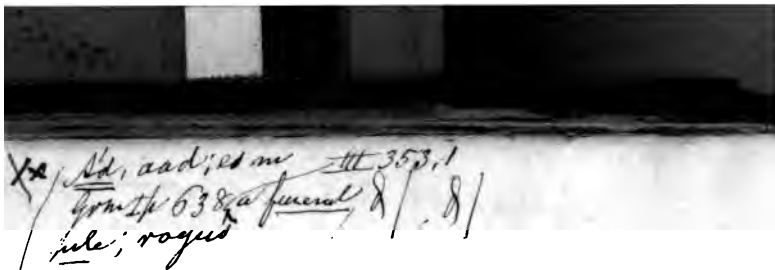
Acweþan to answer, v. cwæþan.

Acwician acwucian, gecwican;  
pp. acwicod, gecwicod. *To*  
*quicken, revive, to come to life, to*  
*create; reviviscere*:—*Bd. 5,*  
*6, 12, Lye.*

Acwillan to kill, v. cwellan.

Acwincen quenched, v. acwencan.





2f

ADL

2g

ADR

2i

Æ

Acwoellan to kill, v. cwellan.

Acwollen dead, v. acwelan.

Acworren drunk, v. acwerran.

Acwuian to quicken, v. acwician.

Acwylan to die, v. acwelan.

Acxan ashes, v. axc.

Acyd said, confirmed, v. acypan.

Acyr a field, v. acer.

Acyrran; p. acyrde; pp. acyrred, acyrd to avert, v. cyrran.

Acyrtrednes, acyrtrednes, se; f.

A turning, aversion, a turning

from, apostasy, backsliding,

revolving; aversio, Som.

Aad, aad, m.; [Al. od sub-

stance, goods, Icel. aud; Heb.

אדא, ode, an assembly.] A

heap, a pile; congeries:—Bd.

3, 16.

Aadled divided, v. daelan.

Adastrigan To discourage, dis-

may, to frighten away; deter-

rere: Hence DASTARD, a

coward, Som.

Adeadan, deadian; p. ode; pp.

od, gedead. To fail, decay or

die, to mortify, to lay waste, to

destroy; fatiscere:—Heb. 35,

Som.

Adeaf deaf, v. deaf.

Adeafian; p. ede. To become or

was deaf; surdescere, Som.

Adeafung earena a deafening of

the ears, a deafening, Lye.

Adel a disease, v. adl.

Adelfan to dig, v. delfan.

Adelht; adj. Dirty, filthy; coe-

nosus:—Cot. 48.

Adeleat, aduleat, A sewer, gut-

ter, sink; cloaca, Som.

Adelyng a prince, v. æbeling.

Ademan To judge, doom, deem,

try; examinare:—Bd. 4, 23.

Adeorian; p. ade; pp. ad. To

obscure, dim, darken, hide;

obscurare, Som.

Adesa, adese An addice or adz,

a cooper's instrument; ascia:—

Bd. 4, 3.

Adiht made, composed, v. diht-

an.

Adilegian, adilgean, adylegian;

p. ode; pp. adilegod, adilgod,

adylegod; v. a. To abolish, to

blot out, to destroy, to do away;

delere:—His sawul bið adile-

legod, Gen. 17, 14: Ex. 32,

32, v. dilgian.

Adimman; p. de; pp. od, ad.

To dim, darken, obscure, to

make dull; obscurare:—Peah

heora mod sie adimmad though

their mind be obscured, Bt.

24, 4.

ADL, e; pl. a, u; f. [Heb. אדל,

hādāl, to fail] A disease, grief,

pain, a languishing sickness,

consumption; morbus:—Hu

manega adla how many dis-

eases, Bt. 31, 1: Bd. 3, 12.

¶ Seo mycle adl the leprosy.

Laman legeres adl the palsy,

v. leger.

Adl, adlic, adligt; adj. Sick, ill,

diseased, corrupted, putrid;

morbidus: Hence ADDLE egg:

—Bd. 3, 2, Mann.

Adlian To ail, to be sick, to lan-

guish; segrotare:—Elf. gr.

26.

Adlic, adligt sick, v. adl.

Adol a disease, v. adl.

Adolfen, dug, v. delfan.

Adon; p. we adydon; imp. ado;

v. a. [a from don to do] To take

away, remove, banish; tollere:

—Ado þas wylne, Gen. 21,

10: Bt. 16, 1.

Adredan to dread, v. ondredan.

Adræfan to drive away, v. adri-

fan.

Adrænt sunk, v. adrencan.

Adreag, adreah bore, v. adreo-

gan.

Adred feared, v. ondredan.

Adrefed driven, v. adrifan.

Adreih dries, v. adrifan.

Adrempt the herb feverfew or

mugwort, Som.

Adrencan; p. adrænt, adrencite;

pp. adrenced, adroncen, ad-

runcen, adronct; v. a. To plunge

under, to immerge, drown;

immergere:—Wolde hine ad-

rencan on þære ea would

drown him in the river, Bt. 16,

2.

Adreogan, gedreogan, adreo-

han, adriogan, adriohan; p.

adreag, adreah, we adrugon;

pp. adrogen; v. a. To bear,

suffer, lead, endure; pati:—

Hi adreogan magan they may

bear, Bt. 40, 3. Ic ne mæg

adreohan pine seofunga I

cannot tolerate thy lamenta-

tions, Bt. 11, 1. ¶ Adreogan

lif to lead a life, to live, v.

dreogan. (A 22) R. 304, 50

Adreogendlic; adj. Bearable,

endurable; tolerabilis, Lye.

Adrifan, ædrifan, adræfan; p.

adraf, adrof, adræfde, we

adrifon; pp. adræfed, adrifed,

adrefed, adrifen. —1. To drive

away, to expel, repel; expel-

lere. —2. To drive, impel;

agere:—1. He adræfed wæs,

Gen. 3, 24. —2. Ða Walas

adrifon sumre ea ford ealne

mid scearpum pilum greatum

innan þam wætere the Welsh

drove all the ford of a certain

river with great sharp piles

within the water, Chr. Introd.

¶ Adrifene fatu graven or em-

bossed vessels, R. 67, v. drifan.

Adrifan, -ygan, -igean, -yggean,

-iggan, -ugian, -uwian; p. ic

adrigde, -ugode, þu adrigdest,

we adrugodon, -uwodon; pp.

adruged, -uwod, -uwud. To

dry, dry up, rub dry, to wither;

siccare:—Ps. 73, 16: Gen. 8,

11, 13, v. drigan.

Adriogan, adriohan to bear, v.

adreogan.

Adrogen done, v. adreogan.

Adronc, adroncen, adronct

drowned, v. adrencan.

Adrugian to dry, v. adrifan.

Adruncon drowned, v. adren-

can.

Adruwian; p. adruwedon to dry

up, v. adrifan.

Adrygan, -yggean to dry, v. adri-

gan.

Adrysian to extinguish, v. drys-

nian.

Adulseað a sewer, sink, v. adel-

seað.

Adumbian; p. ede; pp. ed; v. n.

To hold one's peace, to keep

silence, to become mute or

dumb; obmutescere:—Adum-

ba and ga of pisum men, Mk.

1, 25.

Adun, adune, ofdune adv. [a,

dun a hill] Down, ADOWN,

downward; deorsum:—Adun

of þam wealle down from the

wall, Bd. 1, 12. Ða dura

bræcon adune broke the doors

down, Chr. 1083. Adune a-

setton (they) put down, de-

posed, Bd. 4, 6. He adune

astah, Ps. 71, 6.

Adunweard; adv. Downward; To go

deorsum:—Chr. 1083.

Adwæscan, dwæscan; p. -cede;

pp. -ced adwæst; v. a. To

quench, to put out, to staunch,

appease; extinguere:—Smeo-

cende flex he ne adwæstceð,

Mt. 12, 20: Bd. 2, 7. (2) Adwæst

Adwelian To seduce, to lead into

error; seducere:—Elf. ex.

29, Lye.

Adwian to put out, v. dwian.

Adydan, adyddan; p. yde; pp.

yd; v. a. [dydan to die] To put

to death, to destroy, kill, mor-

tify; perdere:—Wolde hig

adyddan would destroy them,

Elf. T. p. 22, 19: Gen. 9, 11.

Adylegian, adylgian to destroy

v. adilegian.

Æ, prefixed to words, like a,

often denotes, a negative,

deteriorating or opposite sig-

nification, as from, away, out,

without, etc.; thus æhiwness

paleness, æ without, hiwness

hus; æmen depopulated, æ

without, men men; æmod mad,

æ without, mod mind; æscær

unshorn, æ not, scær cut;

ætynan to open, æ not, tynan

to shut; æwena doubtful, æ

from, wena hope. Sometimes

æ prefixed to words does not

appear to alter the significa-

tion, as æbere, abare, or bare

bare, naked; æbilgð, abyglð,

belgð is angry; æblece or



○ 1 x Pu scealt ad ge  
 = garwan bat-fyr, &  
 blotan sylf. then shall  
 a pile be made, a bale fire  
 & sacrifice thyself Cd. 138  
 Ap 173, 3: 175, 25:  
 176, 20: 177, 14.  
 Oe 87

X Adrincau  
 we advance  
 a draug, to an  
 to quenched  
 Adrincau, &  
 For haral sic  
 1 Morðides

○ 2

X 2 Adrincau quenched  
 Cd. 146 & 152, 18  
 & of Adrincau & 87  
 Ml.  
 4 Adremin

○ 5 parthenium

X — 1

X Adestrigan de  
 tari C. Ml. 26, 7  
 Ben, Lys.

○ — 5 x 6  
 220 Th. & 283, 17

○ — ○

X 10 Ad-fyr a pile  
 fire, fire of the funeral  
 pile - Ad-fyr on  
 bran a pile fire  
 kindled Cd. 162 Th  
 7 203, 4

X 20 Adilgian to abolish. dl. adilgean

72 \* Aidel, a' dl, e, f  
 a disease Lyr II, 100, 6

~~X~~ <sup>in forma</sup>  
~~X~~ ~~ma~~ ~~ch~~ ~~ing~~ ~~of~~  
~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~field~~ ~~by~~  
Tedum intertrigo Dom

~~X~~ Adwines-chf. es.  
n Edwinescliff, Ed  
Winstow Tolls,

~~X~~

Om

Uth

$\Phi$  <sup>3</sup> ch. 761 by  
 $\Phi$  <sup>2</sup> afen-gramy evening  
ray, Dec 12  
4, 143

$\Phi$  <sup>1</sup>

~~X~~ Acin Tructum, sub.  
sid. forke hakes. Dom

Lye Topic  
~~X~~ Ac-crafted; m Lye  
on fr. alleg. substitute

Adde, adre, inif  
unvolary, drain,  
wistet cruce knett.  
134, 8 Th 407, 26; stone  
A. 196: Dec 12 adre

~~X~~ Abilignis, seif Anger  
Th. Apol

Cd 173 Th 217, 7

~~X~~ Adier, co ff. sarsia  
Ch 19 Th 17, 53, 9  
Corstigo pharisees  
C. Mt 12, 24

also adre, an of  
see opposite

~~X~~ Abreda a kind  
of mast or clay;  
naphtha Ck 738  
de Lye, 'Tom

~~X~~ Q afen-lecht, es, in  
evening light Dec 11 821

~~X~~ afen-rast, e  
evening rest Dec  
11 2504

Nphalreda  
He sende gramman  
abylygnise (abylygide)  
midit itam indiflectionis  
1477.54. On abylyg.  
myse 1494, 8

~~X~~ Adre hadly  
Cd 140, Th 117, 5, 32  
adde a vein n. Hl  
adde

$\Phi$  <sup>6</sup> afen-sprae, of  
an even g-speak Dec  
11 1511

~~X~~ 6

blæce pale; ealdorman, ealdorman, aldorman an alderman. Like a, ge, etc., æ is sometimes prefixed to perfect tenses and perfect participles without any perceptible alteration in the sense, æceled, acoled, coled cooled.

Æ; f. indecl. [*Al. Franc. e, ee, ehe a law, from a, e, æt always, flowing on for a long time, till it has become a custom, a law*] A law, right, testament; lex:—God him sette æ þat ys open lagu God set them law, that is plain direction, *Elf. T. p. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes God's law, Ps. 18, 8: Mt. 26, 28. Wircæð his bebodu and his æ, Deut. 11, 1. ¶ Cristes æ the Gospel. Butan æ or utlaga an outlaw, Elf. gr. 47. Seo æftere æ Deuteronomy, Bd. 1, 27.*

Æ, æa water, v. ea.

Æaht property, v. æht.

Æall all, v. eal.

Æala alas! v. eala.

Æaldian to grow old, v. ealdian.

Æaldermen, ealdormen noblemen, v. ealdorman.

Æargian; p. hi æargadon they were slothful, v. eargian.

Æbbad ebbed, v. ebban.

Æbbing an ebbing. ¶ Sæ æbbung a boy; sinus:—*R. 67.*

Æbec law books, books of the law.

Æbed, æbod an affair of law, business.

Æber; adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious; manifestus:—*Se æbera þeof, L. Edg. 7.*

Æbesne pasturage, v. æfesne.

Æbilgað, æbiliað vax, v. belgan.

Æblec; adj. Pale, wan, whitish, bleak; pallidus, Som.

Æblecing, æblecnys paleness, v. blacung.

Æbod a business, v. æbed.

Æbrec [ea water, bræc] A cattarrh, rheum; rheuma, Som.

Æbs a fir tree, *Elf. gr. 5.*

Æbyld An injury; injuria:—*L. Cnut. pol. 37.*

Æbylgan to be angry, v. æbelgan.

Æbylgð, æbylhð, æbilgð, æbylignis, se; f. [bylgð, v. belgan] An offence, a fault, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation; offensa:—*Ors. 4, 1.*

Æc also, v. eac.

Æ'e an oak, v. ac.

Æcan to eke, v. ecan.

Æcced acid, v. eced.

Æccer a field, v. æcer.

Æce eternal, v. ece.

Æce, ece, ace; m. [*Plat. aak a disease in the finger; Ger. ach; Grk. αχος; Heb. אכ*

ah, a place for fire, heat] An AKE, pain; dolor:—*Eal þat sar and se æce onwæg alæded was all the sore and ake were (led) taken away, Bd. 5, 3, 4.*

Æced vinegar, v. eced: Æced-fæt a vessel for vinegar, v. eced-fæt.

Æceled cooled, v. acolian.

Æcemba oakum, v. acumba.

Æcen, acen; adj. Oaken, made of oak; quernus:—*Cot. 165.*

Æcer, æcyr, es; pl. æceras, æcras; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. akker m.: Moes. akrs; Heb. אכר, a farmer*] A field, land, any thing sown, sown corn, corn, an ACRE; ager, seges:—*Forþam is se æcer gebaten Acheldemah, Mt. 27, 8.*

Æcer-ceorl, æcer-mon a fieldman, a farmer, ploughman, clown.

Æceoren, æcern, æcurn [ac an oak, corn corn] The corn or fruit of an oak, an ACORN, a nut; glans:—*Gen. 43, 11.*

Æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak; ilex:—*Elf. gr.: Som. p. 13, 48.*

Æchir an ear of corn, v. ear.

Æciorfan to cut to pieces, v. ceorfan.

Æcirnu nuts, v. æceren.

Æcne; adj. Fruitful; fecundus, Som. *Æacnidd*

Æcurn with fields, v. æcer.

Æ-cræftig law-crafty, one skilful in law, a lawyer, pharisee.

Æese an ax, v. æx.

Æcumbe oakum, v. acumba.

Æcyr a field, v. æcer.

Æcyrf that which is cut off, a fragment, piece, v. cyrf, ceorfan.

Æddra, ædde, ædon, ædga [æ water, dri dry, or drain]—1.

A passage for liquid, a drain, hence an artery, a vein, pore,

kidney, a fissure or rent; vena.

2. A vessel, nerve, sinew; nervus:—1. Eddran kidneys, *Ps. 7, 10.* 2. *Ors. 3, 9.*

Æder-seax, æder-seax a vein knife, a lancet.

Ædfæst [ead substance, fæst fast, fixed] Goods, property; bona:—*Ædfæst tæht to healdenne property taken to hold, a pledge, Elf. gl.: Som. p. 58.*

Ædlean a reward, v. edlean.

Ædræ, ædre a drain for liquid, v. ædra.

Ædre; adv. Directly, quickly, forthwith, by and by; confestim:—*Menol. 259.*

Æder-seax a lancet, v. æder-seax.

Ædre wegga a drain way, a vein, an artery.

Ædrifan to expel, v. adrifan.

Ædwist substance, v. edwist.

Ædwit a reproach, v. edwit.

Ædwitan to reproach; ædwitod derided, v. edwitan.

Æene once, v. æne.

Æfæst eny, v. æfista.

Æfdæl a descent, v. ofdæl.

Æfelle, afelle (æ, fell a skin)

Barked, peeled, skinned; de-corticatum:—*R. 115.*

Æfen even, v. efen.

ÆFEN [æfnung ælyn, efen, [*Plat. avend; m.: Dut. avond; Ger. abend*]] The EVEN, evening, eventide; vesper, vespera:—

On æfen, on æfnunge or to æfen at even, in the evening, *Ps. 29, 6. Heo com þa on æfnunge eft to Noe. Gen. 8,*

11. ¶ Æfen-dream an evening song.—Æfen-gebed a prayer or evening duty, *R. 34.*—Æfen-gereord an evening meal, a supper, *Bd. 3, 7, v. æfenmete.*

—Æfen-gereordian (gereordian to feed) to sup, or take supper.—Æfen-gloma, glomung, glomung the evening twilight, *Bd. 1, 1.*

Æfen-gyfl a supper, *Past. 1, 2, v. æfenmete.*

Æfen-hlytta A fellow, consort, companion or mate; consors, Som.

Æfen hrepsung [æfen, hrepsung evening] The evening, even, Som.

Æfenlæcan to match, v. efenlæcan.

Æfenlæcend an imitator, v. efenlæcend.

Æfenlæcc it draweth nigh the evening; advesperascit:—*Lk. 24, 29.*

Æfenleoð an evening song, *Cd. 151, v. æfendream.*

Æfenlic; adj. Vespertine, of the evening; vespertinus:—*Ps. 140, 2.*

Æfen-mete evening meat, supper:—*Cot. 42.*

Æfenn the evening, v. æfen.

Æfen-rima twilight; crepusculum, *Lyc.*

Æfen-sang an evening song, *Cd. 112.*

Æfen-scimā evening splendour, *Cd. 112.*

Æfen-steorra, an; m. The twilight star, evening star, morning star; hesperus:—*Se steorra þe we hatað æfen-steorra the star which we call evening star, Bt. 39, 13. Se morgen-steorra, we hatað opre naman, æfen-steorra, Bt. 4, v. æfentungel.*

Æfen-penung an even repast, a supper.

Æfen-þeowdóm an evening duty, attendance:—*R. 34.*

Æfen-tið, æfen-tima, The

Æddre, ædre, ædre suddenly, forthwith; subito Th. *Ædre*

*eventida, evening; hora vespertina:—Da æfentima was, Mk. 11, 11. Seo æfen-tid̃ þæs dages the eventide of the day, Dial. 1, 10.*

*Æfen-tungel the evening star, Som.*

*Æfer, æfre; adv. Always, EVER; semper:—Æfer ge fliton ongen God, Deut. 31, 27.*

*Æfesne, æbesne Pasturage, the hire of pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns; pasnagium:—Gif mon nime æfesne on swinum if [a man] any one take pasturage on swine, L. Ia. 49.*

*Æfest, æfst, æfestig, æwfest [æ law, fæst fast, fixed]—1. Fixed in the law, religious, devout; religious—2. Fastened by the law, married; matrimonio conjunctus—3. Fixed in mind, zealous, envious, spiteful, malicious; invidus:—1. Wæs he æfest and arfæst was he devout and good, Bd. 3, 14.—2. L. Cnut. pol. 47, v. æwfestman—3. Bd. 5, 22.*

*Æfestian to envy Cot. 119. Æfestig a contender, v. æfista, æfest.*

*Æfestig religious, v. æfest.*

*Æfestlice; adv. Religiously; religious:—Bd. 5, 13: Chr. 656.*

*Æfestnes, æfestnes, se; f.—1. Religion, devotion; religio—2. Envy, spite, emulation; invidia:—1. He was mycelre æfestnesse wer he was a man of much religion, Bd. 4, 31.—2. Som.*

*Æffrica, African, Africa Africa, an African; Africa, Afer, Africanus.—Æffrica cynnes, Africa-cynnes of African race; genere Afer, Bd. 1, 5.*

*Æigraef, æigraefa A tax-gatherer, a collector; exactor, Som.*

*Æista, æsest, æsest, æst, æsest, æsting Envy, zeal, spite, a striver, an opposer, a rival, invidia, æmulator:—Past. 13, 2, v. æsestnes.*

*Æfnan to perform, v. efnan.*

*Æfne behold, v. efne.*

*Æfnian To grow towards evening, Dial. 1, 10, v. æfen-læc̃.*

*Æfre ever, v. æfer.*

*Æfst envy, v. æfista.*

*Æfstian to hasten, v. efstan.*

*Æfstig a contender, v. æfista.*

*Æf-sworc Fruit; fructus:—Cot. 92, Lye.*

*Æft, eft, æfter, æftan; adv. AFTER, again, behind, afterwards; postea:—Moyses cwæð æft to Israel, Deut. 28, 15. Cwæð heo eft æft she again, Bd. 4, 8. Swilce ær nas ne æfter ne*

*cymð, Ex. 11, 6. He cymð him sylf æfter, Gen. 32, 19. Earn æftan hwit an eagle white behind, Chr. 938. ¶ Ær opðe eft ere or aft, before or after, Athan.*

*Æftan; prep. After, behind; post:—Lup. 8, v. bæftan.*

*Æftbeteht reassigned, v. eftbeteht.*

*Æftemest-myst last, v. æfter, adj.*

*ÆFTER, efter; prep. dat. [Frs. Dan. Swed. efter: Al. after: Moes. afar: Norse aptir] AFTER, for, on account of, according to, through, over; post:—Se þe æfter me towerd ys, Mt. 3, 11. Ne swincð he nauht æfter þam he labours not for this, Bt. 33, 2. Æfter Moyses æ, Lk. 2, 22. Æfter burgum through the city, Bt. R. p. 155:—¶ Æfter rihte justly. Æfter þam þe, Mk. 14, 28, Æfter þon þe, Bd. 3, 20, after that, after, afterwards.*

*Æfter after, v. æft. Æfter, comp. re, ra; sup. mest. myst; adj. AFTER, next, second, new, last; posterus, novus:—Se æftera dæl þæs heafdes the after, or hinder part of the head, v. æfteward. Æftera dæg the next day, Lk. 13, 33. Deos boc ys æftemyst this book is the last, Elf. T. p. 31, 23. Æftera Geola January, v. geol. Æftera Lipa July, v. lipa. Æfterboren; part. Born after the father's death; posthumus:—Elf. gr. 47, Som.*

*Æfterweþan To speak after, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure; revocare:—Bd. 5, 2.*

*Æftereala after-ale, small beer, or ale, Elf. gl. p. 62.*

*Æfter-fæce; adv. [æfter after, and the dat. of fæc a space] Afterward, after that; postmodum, Som.*

*Æfterfolger; es; m. A follower, a successor:—Oss. 3, 2.*

*Æfterfolgende following after.*

*Æfter-fyljan, filian; To follow or come after, to succeed; subsequi:—Þæs æfter-filiendan tacnes, Ex. 4, 8.*

*Æfterfylgig; f. A following after, a sequence; sectatio, v. æfterfylignes.*

*Æfterfyligenda m. One who follows, or succeeds, a follower; successor, Bd. 2, 20, v. æfter-fyljan.*

*Æfterfylignes; se; f. A following after, a succession, succeeding; successio, Som.*

*Æftergan [gan to go] To follow after; subsequi:—Past. 15, 2.*

*Æftergencnys, se; f. [gengnys a going] Extremity; extremitas:—R. Ben. Interl. 7, Lye.*

*Æftergenga [genga goer; from geng or gang a walk] One who goes, or follows after, a follower; successor:—Du me ne derige, ne minum æftergengum, Gen. 21, 23.*

*Æfter-gengle [q æftergenga] Successors, they who succeed, posterity, offspring; posteri, Som.*

*Æftergengnys, se; f. Posterity, succession; posteritas, Som.*

*Æfterhæpe, -hæpa [æfter after, hætu heat] Afterheat; insequens calor:—Oss. 3, 3.*

*Æfterhyrigean To follow another's example, to imitate, resemble; imitari:—Bd. 3, 18.*

*Æfterleán An after-loan, a reward, a recompence; præmium:—Cd. 4.*

*Æftermost aftermost, v. æfter, adj.*

*Æfterra second, v. æfter, adj.*

*Æfterran accenes regeneration, Som, v. acennednes.*

*Æfterran sipe secondly, v. sipe.*

*Æfterrap, es; m. An after-rope, a crupper; postilena:—Elf. gl. p. 59, Som.*

*Æfterridan To ride after; equo insequi:—Jos. 2, 7.*

*Æfter-rihte according to right, justly, Som, v. rihte.*

*Æfter-ryne An encountering, a meeting, running against one; occursus:—Ps. 18, 7, Som.*

*Æftersang The after-song; posterior cantus:—Elf. ep. 1, 31, Mann.*

*Æftersingend an after-singer, v. singan.*

*Æfterspræc after-speech, v. spræc.*

*Æfter-spræcan To seek after, sue for, to require; petere:—Cd. 162.*

*Æfterspyrian, -spyrgean to enquire after, v. spirian.*

*Æfterwardnes, se; f. Posterity; posteritas:—Cot. 149, Som.*

*Æfter-wearð Being away, absent, Bd. 3, 15, Som, v. æfweard.*

*Æfter yldo an after age, v. yld.*

*Æfteward; adj. After, back, late, latter, full; posterior:—Æfteward lencen full spring, R. 95. Æfteward heafod the back of the head, R. 69.*

*Æftewearde; adv. Afterward, after, behind; post, pone:—Du gesihst me æftewearde, Ex. 33, 23: ¶ On æfteward on after, behind, Deut. 28, 13.*

*Æfpanc, es; m. Offence, displeasure, zeal; offensa:—Ps. 118, 139: æfpanca; Fr. Jud. 12.*

*Æftmest last, v. æfter adj.*

*Æftra dæl the last part.*

*after-fylgian*  
*See Bd. 5, 23*



X

Φ<sub>2</sub> j

2

Φ<sub>1</sub>

Φ<sub>1</sub>

Φ<sub>2</sub> habu, e. j

○ 9 ————— 9 per 155  
 v. imp. d. after b. unq.  
 through cities; abroad. of 2 After lic after  
 Cd 169 th p 210, 4 11.5. 7 secant; secantides  
 p 19.5 Cot 191 d. e

○ 2 secantides after an  
 secantides capitul secanti  
 secundi psalmi capit  
 tituli  
 de 12 th. 2.

2. Φ

\* After-singende  
 an after singer; see  
 for 2 33 d. e

Φ<sub>4</sub> After Cd 166,  
 th p 207, 27

Φ<sub>3</sub> After cala sapia [calu, e. j; alius; n]  
 211 Elz 21. 22

Φ<sub>4</sub> - folgere. 2. m

Φ<sub>5</sub>

X

○ 9 After  
 13. 2 d. e Φ<sub>6</sub>

\* After word after  
 then 33, 2 v. after  
 v. after word after  
 6 af. punge, an n  
 Envy; Davidia de  
 weariness, dis  
 like, des quib; he  
 seen, after an  
 Res 11 999 v. de  
 re p. n. e. m



0  
2/

1) ag-lac 2. p  
~~ag-lac~~ . es: m Mideng  
trouble: miseried  
p 230. Agos in lac  
s. ag-lac  
(agleca)

0, [an-ih-muk]  
a-hiernes deficientie  
coloris Marum leup.

(2) ag, c: f  
in ihlan v  
if as 480  
ag. weard, c: f  
(in Be. gl. in  
werian) for  
a lag upad  
or kufer  
ag. weard, c: f  
in Be. gl. in  
werian) for  
ag. plotan, sailor, nauts  
Cod. vers Bas H apx 480

\* Ag-lac an; m Swetht  
miserant; miser  
Cd 216 th p 274, 28 : 214.  
th p 269, 14 : Bas q in lac  
Ag-lac burh, Egell  
burh, q - berig; de  
- byrig Ag-lac burh, Buchs

\* Ag-gewitere, es: m  
glaw writer  
\* Ag-gemang, gemenced  
ag ocastrum, ogastrum  
Col 145: 168 lye

0 Cutwulf genam Ag-lac  
burh Cuthulf trith  
Ag-lac burh Chr 571 In  
p 26, 14 - Betwela  
Burnewuda & Ag-lac  
byrig Betwela Burnham  
wood & Ag-lac burh 921  
In p 125, 10

\* Ag-lac geweald,  
Ag-lac geweald ps,  
pesty power, property  
possessions Cd 21,  
th 263, 5: 139, th p  
235, 15

2) either th th  
\* line any th th  
v arig

Ag-lac geweald  
\* Ag-lac pyol, es: m Ag-lac  
an egg hole, a  
window th th th  
v Ag-lac pyol

Æfweard, æfward *adj.* *Absent, distant; absens:—Bd. 3, 15, v. æfterweard, Lye.*

Æfweardnes, *se; f.* *Absence, removal, posterity; absentia:—For þinne æfweardnesse because of thy absence, Bt. 10.*

Æfwyrdla, æwyrdla, awyrdla, *an.* *Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it; detrimentum:—L. In. 40, 42.*

Æfyn the evening, *v. æfen.*

Æfyrmpa [æ, fyrmpa washing] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things, or things of no value; ablutiones, quiescentia:—Elf. gr. 13.*

Æo, *es plu.* ægru, ægeru; *n.* [Plat. Dut. ei *n.*: Ger. ey *n.*: Dan. eg, æg] *An egg; ovum:—Gif he bit æg, Lk. 11, 12.*

¶ *Ægru lecgan to lay eggs, Som. 121. Æges hwite white of an egg.*

Æg or ge [æg is contracted from ælc all, as Hiccses says, or it may be from a, aa, æ ever, always strongly enunciated] *The Swed. prefix e, the Dan. i, to some pronouns and adverbs, which signify the same as the A. S. æg, or ge; that is, ever, always; as, æghwa every one; quisque: æghwær every where; ubique: æghwilec every one; quisque.*

Ægan to own, *v. agan.*

Æge fear, *v. ege.*

Æge An island; *insula:—Epeling æge the island of nobles; Sim. Dunelm an. 888. Lye, v. ealand.*

Ægelesford Ailsford, *v. Æglesford.*

Ægewriter, *es; m.* [æ law, gewriter a writer] *A writer or composer of laws; legum conditor:—Prov. 8.*

Ægeru eggs, *v. æg.*

Ægh an eye, *v. eage.*

Æghwa neut. æghwæt or æghwæs; *pron.* [æg or ælc all hwa who] *Whoever, whosoever, every one; quicunque:—God æghwæs wealt God governs every thing, Bt. 35, 4.*

Æghwær, æghwar, ahwær; *adv.* *Every where; ubique:—Hi þa farende æghwar bodedon, Mk. 16, 20.*

Æghwæt whatever; *quodcunque, v. æghwa.*

Æghwæper; *pron.* *Both, each, both one and the other; uterque. ¶ Æghwæper ge—ge both—and; et—et, Bd. 3, 13, v. ægper.*

Æghwanon, hwanon, hwonene, hwanun, hwanum; *adv.* *Every where, every way, on all sides; undique:—Hi æghwanon to hym comon, Mk. 1, 45. Ægh-*

wanone, *Elf. gr. 45. Æghwanan, Bd. 4, 19.*

Æghwar, æghwer every where, *v. æghwær.*

Æghwider, -hwyder; *adv.* *On every side, every way; quocquersum:—Bd. 2, 16.*

Æghwilec, æghwylc, ahwylc *adj.* *Every, all, all manner of, whosoever, whatsoever, every one; unusquisque, omnis:—Æghwylc dæg every day, Mt. 6, 34. Æghwilec wisan all manner of ways. Æghwilec þinga of all manners, or fashions, Som.*

Æghwonene on all sides, *v. æghwanon.*

Æghwyder every way, *v. æghwider.*

Ægift A legal gift, restitution; *legalis dos, restitutio:—Cart. Eadgif R.*

Ægyptisc Egyptian, *v. Egiptisc*

Æglæc miserable, *v. agleæc.*

Ægleaw, ægleawa, ægleawman, [æ law, gleaw skilful] *One skilful in the law, a lawyer, counsellor; legis peritus:—Pa andswarude hym sum ægleaw, Lk. 11, 45.*

Æglesburh, Ægelesbyrig, Ægelesburh, Æglesbyrig. *AYLESBURY, in Buckinghamshire:—Chr. 571, Ing. p. 26, 13. Manning says, "Potius Ellesborough prope Wendover."*

Æglesford, Ægelesford, AYLESFORD on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent:—Chr. 455.

Æglesprep AYLESTHORPE, a village near Aylesford, Kent:—Chr. 455, p. 15, note h.

Ægleswurð The village of Eylesworth, Northamptonshire:—Chr. 963.

Æglim, [æg an egg, lime lime, glew] *EGG-LIME, the sticky part, or white of an egg; ovi viscum, glarea:—R. 81.*

Ægn own, *v. agen.*

Ægnes ponces of his own accord, *v. agen.*

Ægnian to own, *v. agnian*

Ægru eggs, *v. æg.*

Ægsa fear, *v. egsa.*

Ægper; *pron.* *Either, each, both, uterque:—Ægper byð ge heal-den, Mt. 9, 17. ¶ Heora ægper either, or both of them, each, Gen. 21, 31. On ægper hand, on ægper healfe on either hand or half, on both sides, Ors. 1, 11, 14. On ægpre healfe weard towards both sides, Elf. gr. Ægper ge—ge, both—and; as well—as; so—as. Ægper ge heonan ge þanan both here and there, on this side and that, v. æghwæper.*

Ægweard a warden, keeper, guard, *Beo.*

Ægyld, agilde; *adv.* [æ without,

gild payment] *Without amends; sine compensatione:—Licge he ægyld he shall lie, or remain without amends, L. Edw. Guth. 6, W. p. 52, 33, note n.: L. Cnut. 2, 45.*

Ægylt, *es; m.* [æ a law, gylt gilt, fault] *A breach or violation of the law, a trespass, a fault; delictum:—Ps. 24, 7.*

Ægypte Egypt, *v. Egiptie.*

Æhher an ear of corn, *v. ear.*

Æhiwnes, *se; f.* *Paleness, gloom;*

þallor, deficientia coloris:—

Æhiwnes þæs lichoman pale-ness of the body, *Herb. 160, 4, v. ablæcnis.*

Æhlyp, æt-hlyp, *es; m.* [æ law, hleap or hlyp a leap] *A transgression, breach of the law; legis transgressio:—To wite forþon æhlype to wit for the transgression, L. Athel. 1, 6, W. p. 57, 40.*

Æhse an ax, *v. æx.*

Æht, eht, eaht, *e; f.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. echt: Frs. aet, eat: Franc. eht, æht or aht owned, v. agan to own] *Property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estimation; substantia, opes:—He hæfde mycele æhta, Mk. 10, 22. Esau nam ealle his æhta, and eall þat he æhte Esau took all his goods, and all that he had, or possessed, Gen. 36, 6.*

Æhta eahta; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Franc. acht: Moss. ahtau] *EIGHT: octo:—Æhta siðe eight times. Æhte siðe twenty eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty, Chr. 1071.*

Æhte had, *p. of agan.*

Æhteland, *es; n.* [æht property] *Landed property; terra possessionis:—Bd. 4, 26, v. land.*

Æhteman, nes plu. men; *m.* *A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, drudge; colonus:—Laboratores sind yrðlingas and æhte men labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen, Elf. T. p. 40, 20.*

Æhtere; *m.* *An estimator, a valuer; estimator, Lye.*

Æhteswan [swan a swain] *A preserver of property, a cowherd, a swineherd; fundi bulculus, villicus, Mann.*

Æhtige the rich, *Cot. 211.*

Æhtung; *f.* *Estimation, valuing; aestimatio:—R. 114.*

Æhwyrfan to turn from, avert;

avertere:—Ps. 53, 5.

Æker a field, *v. æcer.*

Æl all, *v. eall.*

Æl oil, *v. ele.*

Æl, *es; m.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. al] *mf: Frs. iel: Al,*

al, ahl] *An* EEL; anguilla:—  
Hwilec fixas gefehest þu?  
ælas and hacodas *What fishes*  
*catchest thou? Eels and had-*  
*docks:—Cot. M.S. Tib. A. III.*  
*p. 19: Bd. 4, 13. Smæl æl*  
*a small eel, Cot. 161.*

ÆL, eal, al, awul, aweal [Plat.  
aal: Dut. else, els: Ger. ahl:  
Al. ahl, al: Norse. alur] *An*  
AWL, a fork, a flesh-hook;  
subula:—Pirlige his eare mid  
ale, Lev. 25, 10.

Ælædend, es; m. [lædend part.  
from læden to lead] *A law-*  
*giver; legislator:—Ps. 9, 21.*

Ælan; p. de; pp. ed. To oil, kin-  
dle, light, to set on fire, to bake;  
accendere, coquere:—Ne hi  
ne slæð hyra leohtfæt, Mt. 5,  
15. Uton ælan us hig on  
fyre, Gen. 11, 3, v. onælan.

Ælareow, es; m. [æ law, lareow  
a master] *A master of the law,*  
*one learned in the law, a law-*  
*yer, a pharisee; legis doctor:—*  
*Mt. 22, 35.*

Ælarwas pharisees or ælareowas.  
Ælbeorht; adj. All bright, all  
shining; fulgentissimus:—  
Cd. 190.

ÆLC; adj. [Plat. Dut. elk:]  
Each, every, every-one, all;  
unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc  
god tryw byrð gode wæstmas,  
Mt. 7, 17. ¶ On ælcere tide  
at all times, Lk. 21, 36. Elces  
cynnes of each sort or all sorts.  
Ælce healf, or ælce wise in  
all ways.

Ælceald all cold, most cold.

Ælcera of each, v. ælc.

Ælcian to delay, v. elcian.

Ælcor, ælcra; adv. Elsewhere,  
besides, otherwise; aliter:—  
Elf. gr. 38: Bd. 2, 13.

Ælkræftig; adj. All-skilful, in-  
genious, all-virtuous, perfect;  
omnis habens virtutes:—Bt.  
R. p. 174.

Ælcumende; part. Doubtful; du-  
bitans, Som.

Æld fire, v. æled.

Æld, ældo, ældu old, v. eald.

Ældian to put off, to delay, v.  
yldan.

Ælding delay, v. ylding.

Ældomen pharisees, v. aldu.

Ældro parents, v. ealdor.

Ælecing An allurement, a blan-  
dishment; blandimentum:—  
C. R. Ben. 2, Lye.

Æled [Dan. ild, Swed. eld:  
Norse. elldr] Fire; ignis. ¶  
Æled weccan to excite, or  
light a fire, Cd. 140, v. fyr.

Ælednys, se; f. A burning; in-  
cendium, Lye.

Æleng; adj. Long, protracted,  
lasting, troublesome; longus,  
molestus:—To æleng too  
long, Bt. 39, 4.

Æleputa, an, [Plat. aalput, or  
putte: Dut. aalput, aelputi:  
æl an eel, pytt a pit] *An* EEL-  
ROUT. Hwilec fixas gefehest  
þu? Mynas and æleputan  
*What fishes catchest thou?*  
*Minnous and eelpouts, Cot.*  
*M.S. Tib. A. III. p. 19, v.*  
*myne.*

Ælete, æleten, alæten; part.  
[from alætan to let go] One  
let go, divorced; repudiata  
uxor:—L. Cnut. ecl. 7.

Ælf an elf, fairy, v. elf.

Ælfcyn, es. A kind of elves, or  
fairies; ephialtum genus, Som.  
Ælfe the night mare, v. ælfi-  
denne.

Ælfere [Swed. elf a river, erian  
to dig] A ditch; fossa:—Cd.  
146, Lye.

Ælfremd, ælfremed; adj.  
Strange, foreign; alienus:—  
Bearn ælfremde, Ps. 17, 47.

Ælfremda, ælfremeda, an; m.  
[æl, eall all, fremd estranged]  
A stranger, foreigner; alieni-  
gena:—Des ælfremeda, Lk.  
17, 18.

Ælfsidenne, ælfe the night  
mare; incubus:—Herb. 3, 6.

Ælfsogopa [sogepa juice] Fairy  
influence, inspiration of the  
Muses; castalidum impetus:  
—L. M. 3, 62.

Ælgrén; adj. Full green, entirely  
green; perviridis:—Cd. 10.

Ælgylde; part. Gilded, golden,  
gilded over; deauratus:—  
Som. v. gildan.

Ælic; adj. Belonging to law,  
lawful; legalis:—Bd. 1, 27.

¶ Tyn ælican word the ten  
commandments, Som.

Ælincge, a conflagration, or  
burning; conflagratio, Som.

Ælinge Weariness; tædium:—  
Bt. pref. Cot.

Ælmihtig Almighty, v. ælmiht

Ælreord barbarous, v. ælreord.

Ælpeodignes a wandering, v.  
ælpeodignes.

Ællyfta the eleventh, v. endlesta.

Ælmas, ælmæsa, an; ælmæsse,  
ælmysse, ælmesse, ælma [Plat.  
allmisse f: Frs. ealmis: Dut.  
aelmoesse, aalmoes f: Ger.  
almoes: æl, eall all, mese,  
myse a table; all that was  
given from the table.] ALMS,  
almagiving; eleemosyna, a-  
gape:—Soðlice þonne þu  
pine ælmeßan do, Mt. 6, 4.

¶ Ælmeßan ðælan or syllan  
to give, or distribute alms.

Ælmes lac the gift of alms.  
Ælmes bæð an alms' bath, a  
bath free of cost. Ælmes ðæd  
ALMS' DEED. Ælmes feoh  
alms' money. Ælmes gedal,  
or sylene alms' dole, the deal-  
ing, doling, or giving of alms.

Ælmes georn an alms' giver,  
Elf. T. p. 21, 24.

Ælmeæt almost, v. ealmæst.

Ælmiht Ælmihti, Ælmihtig,

Ælmihtig The Almighty; Om-

nipotens:—Bd. 3, 15.

Ælnet an eel net.

Ælpi; adj. Each, single; uni-

cus:—Chr. 1085, v. ænlipig.

Ælr, æltre, an elder tree, v. alr.

Ælreord, ælreordig, eallreord,

elreord, elreordig adj. Barba-

rous, of a strange country or

speech; barbarus:—Bd. 1, 13,

Som.

Ælswalda the universal ruler,

Ben. v. ælswalda.

Ælswa also, v. eallswa.

Ælsyme always, v. simile.

Æltæw, comp. re, ra; adj. Good,

excellent, entire, sound, health-

ful, perfect, honest; bonus,

sanus:—Næfð no æltæwne

ende has no good end, Bt. 5,

2. Ful æltæwne geboren born

quite [full] sound or healthy,

Bt. 38, 5.

Æltwestan Nobles; primates:

—Oss. 4, 4.

Æltæwlice; adv. Well, soundly,

piously, perfectly; bené, Som.

Æltæwre better, v. æltæw.

Ælpeod a stranger, v. ælpeodig.

Ælpeodelice, ælpeodiglice; adv.

From a strange country, abroad,

out of a man's native soil, from

far; peregrine:—Elf. gr. 38.

The following phrases have

the same signification as these

adverbs:—On ælpeodignesse,

Gen. 12, 10. On ælpeode,

Bt. 27, 3.

Ælpeodige, ælpeodige, ælpeod; f.

A stranger, foreigner, pilgrim,

proselete; advena:—Bið þam

ælpeodegan is to the foreigners,

Bt. 27, 3.

Ælpeodig, ælpeodig, ælpeodin,

ælpeodisc; adj. Strange, foreign;

exterus:—On ælpeodig folc

to a foreign people, Bt. 27, 3.

¶ Ælpeodigra manna gist-

hus foreign men's guest house,

an inn, R. 109.

Ælpeodiglice from abroad, v.

ælpeodelice.

Ælpeodignes, ælpeodignis, se; f.

A going abroad, peregrination,

pilgrimage; peregrinatio:—

Mt. 25, 14. On ælpeodig-

nesse from abroad, v. ælpeo-

delice.

Ælpeodig foreign, v. ælpeodig.

Ælwalda, ealwalda, [eall all,

wald power, rule] Universal

ruler, or governor; imperium

in omnia tenens:—Se ealwal-

da the Almighty, the Omnipot-

ent, Cd. 14.

Ælwiht every creature.

Æmelle; adj. Unsavoury, without

taste; insipidus:—Cot. 116.



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(app)

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Æmelnys, æmylnys, se; f. Loath-someness, weariness, disdain, falsehood, unfaithfulness, false dealing, treason; fastidium, Som.

Æmen; adj. [æ without, man] Unmanned, depopulated, desolate; hominibus nudus:—Ors. 2, 4.

Æmet, æmette An EMMET, an ant; formica:—Elf. gl. 14.

Æmet-hwile[æmtaleisure, spare-time, hwil while, time] Leisure, spare-time, respite; otium:—Elf. gr. 8.

Æmethyll An EMMET HILL, an ant-hill; formicetum:—Past. 28, 1.

Æmetta rest, v. æmta.

Æmettig idle, v. æmti.

Æmnitta a balance; statera, Som.

Æmod; adj. [æ without, mod mind] Out of mind, mad, dismayed, discouraged; amens:—Ors. 3, 4.

Æmta, emta, æmetta, an Quiet, leisure, rest; quies:—Ic ne æmtan nabbe I have no leisure, Bt. 39, 4. Be his æmettan by his leisure, Bt. pref.

Æmetge free, v. æmti.

Æmetge is at leisure, v. æmtian. Æmtian, æmtigean To be at leisure, to be vacant; otiosum esse:—Ps. 45, 10.

Æmti, æmtig, æmetg, emtig, æmetig, emetig, æmettig; adj. Vacant, EMPTY, free, idle; vacuus:—Seo corpe was æmtig, Gen. 1, 2. Hig synd emtig they are idle, Ex. 5, 8.

Æmetge wifemen unmarried women, Past. 21, 8.

Æmtigean to be at leisure, v. æmtian.

Æmuða [æ without, muða a mouth]; cæcum intestinum:—R. 75.

Æmyce, æmyrce; adj. Excellent, singular; egregius:—Cot. 74.

Æmylnys, se; f. Weariness; tædium:—Pref. R. Conc.

Æmyrian ashes; cineres, Ben.

Æmytta an emmet, v. æmet.

Æn one, v. an.

Ænd an end, v. end.

Ænde and, v. and.

Ændemes, ændemest likewise, v. endemes.

Ændian [Plat. endigen: Dut. einden or eindigen] To END; finire:—Solit. 12.

Ændlefece eleven, v. endlufon.

Ændlyfta eleventh, v. endlefta.

Æne, æene; adv. Once; semel:—Nu ic æne begann, Gen. 18, 31.

Æneg, ænegu any, v. ænig.

Ænette solitude; solitudo:—Dial. 2, 3.

Ænfit an anvil, v. anfit.

Ænforleten; part. Clothed; amictus:—Ps. 103, 2.

Æng any, v. ænig.

Ænga a narrowness, v. enga.

Ængel an angel, v. engel.

Ængelic angelic, v. engelisc.

Ænglisc English, v. englisc.

Ænig, æneg, ani; adj. [Dut. eenig: Frs. ienich] ANY, any one; ullus:—Dæt ænig man ænig fiet þurh þat templ bære, Mk. 11, 16.

Ænige, ænigge one-eyed, v. aneage.

Æniht any, v. ænig.

Æninga entirely, v. aninga.

Ænlep each, v. ænlepip.

Ænlepnes, anlepnes, se; f. Solitude, privacy; solitudo:—Bd. 2, 12.

Ænlic, anlic; adj. [an one, lic like] ONLY, solitary, singular, incomparable, excellent, golden, precious, beautiful, elegant; unicus, excellens:—He is min anlica sunu, Lk. 9, 38. He hæfde an swiþe ænlic wif he had a very excellent wife, Bt. 35, 6. Ænlices hiwes of an excellent shape, Elf. T. p. 33, 16.

Ænlice, anlice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. ONLY, singularly, elegantly; eleganter:—Ors. 2, 4.

Ænlepip, ænlepip, anlepip, ænlepip, anlepip, anlypi; adj. Each, every, singular, solitary, private; singuli, solus:—Be ænlepipugum mannun, Jos. 7, 14.

Ænlypie each, v. ænlepip. Ænne one, ac; an.

Ænno; adj. [æ without, no use] Useless, of no use, unprofitable; inutilis, Lye.

Æode afterwards happened, v. gan.

Æpel-sceal an apple-shale, or film about the kernels or pips.

Æpel-tre, apple-treow, apulder, an apple-tree, v. æp-treow.

Æpel-treowu pomegranates; granata:—Cot. 99, Lye.

Æppl, apl, æppel, e; pl. a [Plat. Dut. appel m: Frs. apel: Ger. apfel m: Dan. æble n: Swed. äppel n.] 1. An APPLE, fruit; malum.—2. The apple, or pupil of the eye; pupilla:—1. Cd. 43. Æppla apples. Liþe æppla ripe apples, or fruit.—2. Swa swa man deð þone æpl on his eagan, Bt. 39, 10.

Æppelbar; adj. Apple bearing, fruit bearing; pomifer:—Æppelbære treow, Gen. 1, 11.

Æppel-cyrnla, appel-cyrnlu A pomegranate; malogranatum:—Cot. 128, v. æpel-treowu.

Æppel-hus an apple-house, a place for fruit.

Æppel-leaf an apple-leaf, v. ap-pelleaf.

Æppel-screada, or corn-æsceda apple-parings, the chaff, or refuse of corn.

Æppel-treow, an apple-tree, v. æpl.

Æppel-tun, apple-tun, apulder-tun an apple-garden, orchard.

Æppel-win apple-wine, cider, Som.

Æppuldre, æpuldre an apple-tree, v. æpl.

Æppuldre-tun an orchard, for æppeltun.

Ærs, æspe [Dut. espe f: Ger. aspe f: Dan. espetræe: Swed. asp f.] An asp-tree, a species of poplar, a fir-tree; populus tremula:—Elf. gl. 17.

Æpsenys, se; f. Disgrace, dishonour, shame; dedecus:—Scint. 56, Som.

Ær brass, v. ar.

Æra, æroþ; sup. ærost, ærst; adv. [Plat. Dut. eer: Frs. eren: Ger. che, eher: Al. er: Icel. ár: Moes. air early in the morning, before day, diluculum, as the Heb. אור, and the Grk. ἡρ the morning, the time BEFORE day; and then it might denote what was antecedent, or before any other time, or before any thing] ERE, before, sooner, earlier, first, heretofore, formerly, already, some time ago, lately, just now, till, until; prius, dudum:—Gangær, Mt. 5, 24. He was ær þonne ic, Jn. 1, 15, 30. Æron morgen, Ex. 12, 22. Ic æron nyste I before knew not, Nic. 12. p. 6. 21.

Ærost first, Gen. 19, 33. Dæt is ærost that is first, in the first place, Cod. Ex. 10. ¶ Ær þe, ærþam þe before that, Bt. 41, 3. Noht micle ær not much before, Bd. 4, 23. Hwene ær scarcely before, just before, Bt. 23. Swyke ær very early, very soon, Mk. 16, 2.

Æra; prep. ERE before; ante, pra:—Ær þan ðode, Mt. 24, 38. Ær þe before thee, Bt. 41, 3.

Æra, (se æra; def.) ære, ærre, ærer, æror, ærur; sup. ærest; adj. [Plat. Dut. eer, eerst] Former, early, superior, ancient; prior:—He was gyrtan dæg and þis æran dæg, Gen. 31, 5. Forlyst he his ærran god he loses his former good, Bt. 35, 6. Wurpe ærest stan, Jn. 8, 7. ¶ Ære-ærestan, ærest þinga or ærest sona at first, first of all. To þam ær dæge, or mid ær dæge at the early day, first dawn, Cd. 153. On æran, on æron, or on ær dagum formerly, Ors. 1, 12.

Æren micel very much, Bec. 1, 32.



Æra-geblond, ær-geblond, ear-geblond the sea, the ocean, the briny deep; mare:—Chr. 938: Bt. R. p. 158.

Ær-boren first-born, Cd. 47.

Ærcebisceop, ærcebisceop an archbishop.—Ærcebisceophad the dignity of an archbishop, v. arcebisceop, etc.

Ærceciacn an archdeacon, v. arceciacn.

Ær-dæd, *f.* Former conduct, offence, demerit, vice; antea-ctus:—Wyt witodlice bi uncer ær-dædum onfōð, Lk. 23, 41.

Ær-dæg, ær-dæg a former day, v. æra.

Ærdian to inhabit, v. eardian.

Ærdung, ærdung-stow a tabernacle, v. eardung.

Ærfnan to bear, v. ærfnan.

ÆREN, æryn; *adj.* Made of brass, brazen; æreus:—Wirc ane ærenan mæddran, Num. 21, 8. Ærenbyt [byt a butt, vessel] Brass pan, or vessel; lenticula:—R. 26, Ben.

Ærend, ærynd [Dan. ærende *f.* Sued. ærende *n.* Icel. e-rende: Norse, eirendi] AN ER-RAND, a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care; nuntium:—He sent on his ærenda he sends on his errands, Bt. 39, 13. Hig lægdon ærende they imposed an errand, Chr. 1065.

Ærendæg [contracted for on ær-ran dæg on a former day] The day before, yesterday; pridie:—R. 96, v. dæg.

Ærend-boc a letter, v. ærend-gewrit.

Ærend-gast a spiritual messenger, an angel, Cd. 104, 138, 23.

Æren-geat [æren brazen, geat gate] Arpa, R. 17, Lye.

Ærend-gewrit, ærendwrit, ærendboc, a message, or report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary; epistola:—Durh his ærend gewritu by his letters, Bd. pref. S. p. 472, 22.

Ærendian *p. de; pp. od; v. a.* To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings, or a message, to intercede, to plead the cause; annuntiare:—Bd. 2, 12, 90.

Ærend-raca, ærend-wraca, ærendwreca; *m.* A messenger, ambassador, an apostle; nuntius:—Se ærendraca nys max-ra, Jn. 13, 16. Ærendracan apostles, R. 68. ¶ Ærendracan unnyttes a tale-bearer. Gesibbe ærendracan messengers of peace.

Ærendran messengers.

Ærend-secga an errand-deliverer, a messenger.

Ærendsecgian to deliver a message.

Ærendung; *f.* A command; mandatum:—C. R. Ben. 38.

Ærendwaca a messenger, v. ærendraca.

Ærendwrit a letter, v. ærend-gewrit.

Ærer former, v. æra.

Ærest first, v. æra.

Ærest the resurrection, v. æryst.

Ærfe-land, heritable land, v. yrfeland.

Ærfeften; *adj.* Full of words; linguosus:—Ps. 139, 12.

Ærfeftnys piety, v. arfeftnys.

Ær-geblond the sea, v. ærage-blond.

Ær-gedon; *adj.* Done before; antea-ctus:—Bd. 1, 6, 12. v. ær-dæd.

Ær-genemned before-named.

Ærgōd very or exceeding good.

Ær-gystrandæg ere yesterday, before yesterday.

Æriesned scattered; distulit:—Ps. 77, 25.

Æriht [æ law, riht right] Right, justice, lawful; jus, legum jus:—Cot. 113.

Æring; *f.* The dawning, day-break, C. R. Mk. 1, 35.

Æris a bulrush, v. rics.

Ærist a resurrection, v. æryst.

Ær-leoht, ær-tid early light, day-break.

Ærlest iniquity, v. arleasnes.

Ærice early in the morning, arlice.

Ærm poor, v. earm.

Ær-mæl before dinner, v. mæl.

Ærmergen, ærnemorgen, ærmorgen, armorgen, ærnemorgen; *m.* The morning, the early part of the morning, the early dawn, day-break; diluculum:—Se ærnemorgen þat ys betwux þam dagræde and þære sunnan upgange the morning, that is, betwixt the dawn and the sun's rising, Æqu. vern. 5.

¶ On ærnemegen in the morning, Mt. 20, 1.

Ærn, *f. n.* [Frs. earne: Dan. arne *m.* Icel. ar, arn *m.*] A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage; locus, domus:—Berēð into his ærne beareth into his house, L. In. 57. Heal ærna mæst, Beo. 1, 50.

Ærn, -ern [from ærn a place] is used as a termination to some words, and denotes a place.

Nouns ending in -ærn, or -ern are neuter; thus, Domern a judgment-place, a judgment-hall, a court of justice. Hedderm a hiding place, a storehouse, a cellar. It denotes towards a place; as, -ern in English; thus, Sudern southern; aus-

tralis: Northern northern; septentrionalis: Western western; occidental, etc.

Ærn brazen, v. æren.

Ærnamest most honourable, v. æra superior.

Ærnan; *v. a.* To let run, v. yrnán.

Ærddeddon; *p.* of ærendian to go on an errand.

Ærnergen the morning, v. ærmergen.

Ærne-weg, es; *m.* A course, way, broad road, or great street; platea:—Æt sumes ærne-weges ende at the end of some course, Bt. 37, 2.

Ærnian to earn, v. earnian.

Ærning, e; *f.* A running, a course; cursus:—Ða þe hiora ærninge trewað those who are confident in their course, Bt. 37, 2.

Ærnung, e; *f.* AN EARNING, stipend, hire, wages; merces, Som.

Æron before, v. ær; *adv.*

Ær-onfangian To take up before, to anticipate; antecapere, Som.

Æror before, v. æra.

Ærost first, v. ær.

Ærra the former, v. æra.

Ærra geola December, v. geol.

Ærra lipa June, v. lipa ærra.

Ærs [Plat. Dan. ars: Frs. ears] The buttocks, the hind part; anus, podex:—R. 46.

Ærschen a quail, v. erschen.

Ærst first, for ærost, v. ær.

Ær-tid early time, v. ær-leoht.

Ær-towearð; *adv.* Before, a little before; paulo antea, Som.

Ærwe before, v. æra.

Ærwe an arrow, v. arewa.

Ærwyrd honourable, v. arwurð.

Æryn brazen, v. æren.

Ærynd an errand, v. ærend.

Æryndwrit a letter, v. ærend-gewrit.

Æryr former, v. ærf.

Æryst, ærist, ærest, arist; *m.* The rising, resurrection; resurrection:—Ðe god farað on lifes æryste, Jn. 5, 29.

ÆS Dut. aas *n.* Ger. az *f.* Frs. A. as, az] Meat, food; esca-

—Scint. 28, Som.

Æsc, es, *m.* [Frs. esk: Plat. Dut. Ger. esche *f.* Dan. ask, esk, esktræ: Icel. aas: Al. asche, esche: "Ind. askr baculus de fraxino," Wach.] 1. An ash tree, a shield or lance, a small ship, a vessel to sail or row in, (so named from the wood of which it was made); fraxinus. 2. A man, (because the Norreni, or Cimbri, supposed that the first man was made of Ash, as the first woman was of Elm, v. Mall. North. Antiq. by Percy, vol. 2. p. 28—30); vir, homo. 3. The chief of men, a leader, (hence

09

X Arbenurpa, an m  
an heir, <sup>h. gu</sup> yofenuma

X Ar-fader, es; an  
father, <sup>father</sup> Besk 526

[Pa 4]

X

Arfast piat, religion than  
v efest

X Ar-dag early day  
early morn Besk 252

Arfe, erfe, es; n  
succession; <sup>pharadi</sup> ~~heradi~~

Ar-gecid shed  
with brass Besk 558

Arrend, e; f  
Arrende, es; n an  
errand, message

Arrean to plough  
The an  
Verian

Ar-gestreou bra  
treasure, wealth  
treasure Cd 988  
129 220 1000  
Besk 3511 in 57  
Ar-gestreou  
Besk 1165 in 57

Ar-gestum beum  
with bronze Trum 15  
Cd. 156 Th 191, 18: 200,  
Thp 248, 28

Ar-gestum  
ancientor <sup>hugger</sup> ~~hugger~~ Besk 3356  
Ar-gestum  
The day before; paid  
Som.

Ar-ga madlage  
Cd 212 Th 264, 32

Ar-morien, es; n  
early morn, dawn  
The an

Ar-pam ereth  
antiquam v

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Ar-pam piosop  
on piosop before this  
head four antequae son  
Th an

X

Ar-ra, es; n the office

Ar-pon before  
(antea)

Ar-wela; an m  
old wealth Besk  
5491

Ar-wela; an m  
old wealth Besk

Ar-ga madlage  
Cd 32 Th 41, 31

Ar-es; n  
antiquam v  
Older asz, as, as  
swed as m

Arrendra, an; m  
A messenger; Cd  
111 Th 147, 15 m  
Arrend. Rec. an enrog  
a message Belwen  
Cd 30 Th 1, 2, 12

Dead carcass, co  
non; cadaver  
Th. An

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X Altfing. stoc  
Tarnstock chog  
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if spear or lance bearer  
hastifor Grim II 448,9

2. Aswaidite jurist =  
periti Binn

~~Esce~~ Esce, an; f.  
ashes; cinis - Ig - aH  
esceam ps. Ps 101, 7

See margin

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Hotel Bu H 3828 up

At. fealk approv.  
Beck 1930 ~~reap~~  
at. felham

X<sup>th</sup> - here, es: m  
a naval band Th. Am

C. P. 12 Asc. ref. shear-faced to Abx. an. m. in water  
Th. As. 2 in an. eta

✓ disc-sheds, es m  
a battle place @  
Cool Ex 83b

2. What cat. for  
cat. pl. find of

At. filhan to at.  
fuchshalle to at  
prouh see adjoining  
Dec 12 1980

✱ Also wigwag <sup>an m</sup> fighting <sup>stan</sup> with a lance  
 from iron; fugil  
 Dec ~~188~~ 1888 ft 1879

& Asmaelo morbus  
 quidam oculos  
 asmaelum & ut ut  
 callum cagna ~~more~~  
 warce Ill 3, 20 Loux

X Admogu the skin  
or slough, of senectus:  
D Admogu  
a snakes slough  
Lye.



the proper name Æsc, the name of Hengist's son, Chr. 455, 457.; dux.—1. Ongen þa æscas against the vessels, Chr. 897. 2. Mann. 3, v. æsc-tir.

Æsca, æsce Search, inquisition, examination, enquiry, trial of, or asking after any matter, or thing; disquisitio:—R. Ben. pref. Som.

Æscer; adj. Without shearing, untrimmed, uncut, without tonsure; incultus:—L. Can. Edg.

Æscapo; ~~maet~~ Spared, borrowed, or separated from other affairs; subsecivus:—Cot. 155.

Æsc-berend, es; m. [æsc a shield, or spear, berend a bearing] A lance-bearer, shield-bearer, soldier; hastifer:—Cd. 94.

Æsceda A farrago, mixture, perfume; migma:—R. 59, Lye.

Æsceman, æscman A pirate; pirata:—Cot. 155.

Æscen [Plat. aesch, aesk f. Ger. asch m: Dan. aesk c.] A vessel made of wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail, etc.; lagena:—Æscen þe is oðre namon hrygilebuc gecleopad an ascen, its other name is called Rigelbuc, q. back-bucket, Hemings, p. 393.

Æscen, æscenne; adj. Ashen, ash, made of ash; fraxineus, Som.

Æscedun, assandun [æsc ash, dun a down, or hill] Ash-down, Aston in Berkshire, ASHDON in Bucks, etc., Chr. Ing. p. 38, 47, 100, 180.

Æscholt, an haft, or handle of ash, Beo. 5, 22: Thor. p. 27.

Æscian to ask; v. aesian.

Æscman a pirate, v. æsceman.

Æscplega [plega play] the sport or play of lances, or spears, war; bellum:—Fr. Jdth. p. 24, 31.

Æscrof [æsc a man, rof roof, high] An eminent man, a nobleman; homo clarus:—Fr. Jdth. p. 26, 20. Æscpræc; m. (præc strength) strength of spear, power, a battle. ~~1190, 1191~~

Æscprote, asceprotu an herb, the big-fennel, or fennel-giant Herb. 4, 1, Som.

Æsc-tir, æsc-tyr spear-glory, Cd. 95. ~~1191, 1192~~

Æscwig [wig warlike] Ageneral, q. hero, a proper name:—Chr. 992: Gib. p. 127, 3:—Æscwin [win a friend] a man's friend, a proper name:—Chr. 495: Gib. p. 16, 11.

Æsellend a law-giver, v. æsellend.

Æsne, æsne-mon a man, v. esne.

Æsp the asp-tree, v. æsp.

Æspen; adj. ASPEN, belonging to the asp-tree; populeus, Som.

Æspring; ~~X~~ [æ water, spring] A water-spring, a fountain; fons.

Æst estimation, v. est.

Æstel, es; m. [stel a column, division] An index, or table of contents ranged in columns, a label, guide, a stile, or division in wainscotting, a handle; index:—Elf. gr. 8, Som.

Æswapa, aswapa sweepings, dust; pergamentum, Som.

Æswic, æswicung [æ law, swic an offence] An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit; scandalum:—Ps. 48, 13.

Æswica, æswicend, es; An offender of the law, a deceiver, q. hypocrite, apostate; legis violator, Som.

Æswician, æswican to depart from the law, to dissemble, v. swican.

Æswicung an offence, v. æswic.

Æswind idle, v. aswind.

Æswutol A lawyer; legisperitus, Som.

Æsyllend, es; m. [æ law, syl-lende giving] A lawgiver; legislator:—Ps. 83, 7.

Æt; prep. dat. [Moes. at: Heb. ~~at~~ at, denoting nearness, approach, v. ~~at~~ at to come to].

1. At, to, next, with, against, in; apud. 2. Of, from, because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in and about Nottingham, "Take this at me," i.e. from me; a, ab, de:—1. Sittende æt toll-sceamule, Mt. 9, 9.

Ge ne comun æt me, Mt. 25, 43. Æt feawum wordum in few words, briefly, Bd. 3, 17.

2. Animað þat pund æt hym, Mt. 25, 28. Leorniað æt me, learn by coming near me, learn at, of, or from me, Mt. 11, 29.

Æt his sylfes mupe at, or from his own mouth, Bd. 3, 27.

¶ Æt handa at hand, Bd. 2, 9.

Æt, es; m. Meat food; cibus:—R. Ben. 43, 49. ~~1192, 1193~~

Æt ate, devoured, v. etan.

Ætarn ran, v. yrnan.

Ætther shewed, v. ættheran.

Ætþeon to be at, to be present.

Ætþeran; p. ætþær [æt out, be-  
ran to bear] To BEAR OUT, to shew; præferre:—Cd. 202.

Ætþerstan; p. ætþærst, hi ætþerstan; pp. ætþorsten To break out, or loose, to escape, to get away; erumpere:—Pa fif cýningas ætþurston, Jos. 10, 16. Þat he þanon ætþerste, L. Cnut. 2.

Ætþredan, he ætþryt; p. ætþræde, we ætþrudon; pp. ætþrodon, ætþreden; v. a. To take away, withdraw, set at liberty,

to enlarge, release, rescue; tollere, eripere:—Se deofol ætþryt þat word, Lk. 8, 12.

Ætþredendlic gebigednys the ablative case:—Elf. gr. 7.

Ætþrodon, ætþrudon taken away, v. ætþredan.

Ætþyrstan to break out, v. ætþerstan.

Ætclifian to cleave to, adhere.

Ætðon To take away, to take; eripere:—L. Can. Edg. W. p. 83, 17.

Æte food, v. æt.

Ætearnnis an argument.

Æt-ecan [æt at, eacan to eke] To add, to increase; adjicere:—Bd. 3, 27, Lye.

Æt-eom, þu æt-eart, he æt-ys; v. n. [æt at, eom I am] To be present; adesse:—Þat rip æt ys, Mk. 4, 29.

Æteorian to be wanting, v. æteorian.

Æteowednis a revelation.

Æteowian, ic æteowige; imp. æteow, ædeau; p. æteowde, atiwede; pp. æteowd To shew, appear, tell, declare; ostendere:—Pa æteowde se coccel hine, Mt. 13, 26.

Æteowigendlice; adv. Evidently, demonstratively; demonstrative, Lye.

Æteren, ætern poisonous, v. æt-trene.

Æternes, se; f. Venomousness, full of poison; venenositas, Som.

Ætewung, e; f. A shewing, manifesting, epiphany; manifestatio:—Elf. gl. p. 55.

Ætferoð An approach, entrance, return; aditus, Beo.

Ætþæstan to dash against, v. ætþræppan.

Ætfeotian to fight for, or at.

Ætfeolan; p. ætfeallh, ætfealh, ætfealh, ætfeolh; pp. ætfeallan [æt, feallan to fall] To stay, fall, lean, or insist upon, to stick to, to trust in, labour in, to happen; insistere:—Me soðlice ætfeolan Gode gôd is, Ps. 72, 27. Ætfeolan wæccum and gebedum to continue in watchings and prayers, Bd. 4, 25.

Ætferian to carry out, to take away.

Ætfeolan to persist, v. ætfeolan.

Ætfeugan, ætfeon; p. ætfeah, we ætfeugon; pp. ætfeogen [æt, feogan to flee] To flee away, to escape by flight, to eschew; aufugere:—Ætfeon ne mihte, Jos. 10, 35.

Ætflowan To flow to, or together, to increase; affluere:—Gyl welan ætflowan, Ps. 61, 10.

Ætfo, ætfo [æt from, fon to take] To take away, to seize, claim;







X ~~Atfor~~ <sup>iceaujan</sup> to provide th. au  
 X ~~Atfor~~ before v  
 atforan

Opelunga-ig, ycf. 9

○ 3 at the same  
 time th. au.

X Opelunga-dene, f.  
 (the dotted valley) Alton  
 4 ants to Opelunga-dene to Alton Chr 100.  
 2 Opelunga ord.  
 men's origin Ctl 64  
 th f 77, 20  
 Aug 173, 30

X At. gifan to restore  
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X At. tele, alie ale  
 boiled to the third  
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 Som. Ben vale

X At. spray <sup>spraying</sup>  
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 At. springan, v springa

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 At. tele of see top of K 7  
 X Opelung-ig. wylt  
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 sanans et carbon  
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 C 33 & 38 Som.  
 Ben. 1.2

~~At. tele~~ <sup>at. tele</sup>  
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 Th 77, 24

X At. dundnes nobilitas  
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Φ Awinbe - mo'd  
a disgraced mind  
Cd 42th, 55, 18

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\*Food Nicks, Thes. 1135, 14  
Cd. 60 Th 73, 21

Φ 1 es; m  
elroyas Sup 16, 14

Φ Atwitan to twist  
reproach Th. An

Φ 4 Avelm, es; m  
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Φ Ax, ean, e, f

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Axi, eode  
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12136, 3

\*Aw, e f. ~~tan~~ wife

~~unpublished work~~

8/ viper: anguis, vipera:—1. ~~Æwene~~ or attor nædrena, Ps. 139, 3. 2. Cyn æterna seed of vipers, Cot. Mt. 3. 7. Cynn aterne is found in Rush Codex, Lk. 3, 7, v. attr poison, nædra a serpent.

Ættrian; pp. ættrod, geættrod To poison, envenom; venenare:—Pref. R. Conc.

Ætul-man a glutton, v. ætol.

Æt-unlage; adv. Unjustly, wrongfully, wickedly; injuste, Som.

Ætwasend, ætwesend, ætweosend [æt at, wesende being; p. of wasan to be] At hand, approaching, hard by; imminens:—Cot. 107, Som.

Ætwenan, ædwænan [æt from, wenan to wean] To deliver from, to wean, to pluck out, to deprive of, to diminish, lessen, abate; segregare:—L. Cnut. in Epil.

Ætwesan [æt at, wasan to be] To be present; adesse:—Bd. 4, 5.

Ætwindan; p. ætward; pp. æt-wundæn. To wind off, escape, flee away; aufugere:—Job. Thw. p. 165.

Ætwist substance, v. edwist.

Ætwtan to reproach, v. edwtan.

Ætwunden fled, v. ætwindan.

Ætycean; p. ætecte, ætycte; v [æt, ycan, ecan to eke] To add to, to augment, increase; adjicere:—Bd. 4, 30.

Ætycenys, ætycnys, se; f. An increase, an addition; augmentum:—Bd. 1, 27.

Ætynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [æ not, tynan to shut] To open; aperire:—Dura heofonas he ætynde, Ps. 77, 27.

Æt-ys is present, adest; v. æt-eom.

Ætywan, ætywian to shew, v. ywan.

Ætywednes, ætywnys, se; f. A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration; ostensio:—Oð þone dæg hys ætywednessum, Lk. 1, 80.

Even evening, v. æfen.

Ævesa fruit; fructus, Mann.

Ævestlice, ævostlice religiously, v. æfestlice.

Æufest religious, v. æfest.

Æure always, v. æfer.

ÆW, æwe [æ law], 1. Law, what is established by law, hence wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow; matrimonium. 2. A female bound by the law of marriage, a wife, spouse; conjux:—1. Æwe brycð breaketh the marriage vow; adulteriam committit, L. Edg. 17: W. p. 90, 44. 2. Se þe hæfð æwe he who has a wife, Id. 19.

Æw; adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage,

married, german; legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his æwum wife with his lawful wife, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 44, 21. Mid his dohtor æwum borenre with his daughter-in-law; cum filia sua germana, Id. l. 23. Æwe gebroðru brothers german; germani fratres, Bd. 1, 27. Æwen-broðor brother-in-law, Cot. 97.

Æwbrecca, æwbrica [æw marriage, brecca a breaker] A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer, adulteress; adulter:—Se þe his æwe forlet and nymð oper wif he bið æwbrica he who his wife leaves, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer, L. Edg. 18, W. p. 91, 3.

Æwbrece, æwbryce [æw marriage, bryce a breaking] Adultery, fornication; adulterium:—Wið æghwylcne æwbryce from all adultery, L. Cnut. 24.

Æwd, an; æwdman A juror, one who serves on a jury, a jurymen; fidejussor:—Hæbbe him in aþe operne æwdan godne let him have on oath another good juror, L. With. W. p. 12, 21. Mid godum æwdum by good jurors, L. Hloth. 2.

Æwe law, v. æw.

Æwel, æwell, æwylm, eawylm [æ or ea water, wælm boiling] A boiling up of water, a spring, fountain, head of a river; fons:—Swa sum mical æwel and diop as some great and deep fountain, Bt. 34, 1. De mæg geseon þone hlutran æwell, Id. 35, 6.

Æwenbroðor a brother german, v. æw; adj.

Æwende, membrum virile, Som.

Æwen; adj. [æ without, wen hope] Doubtful, uncertain; dubius:—And eow bið eowre lif æwene, Deut. 28, 66.

Æwerd; adj. [æ law, werd from, werdian to corrupt] Perverse, froward, averse; perversus, Som.

Æwfest religious, v. æfest.

Æwfest-man A man restricted by law, a husband; maritus:—Yfel æwbryce þat æwfest man wið æmtige ænige forlice, malum adulterium [est] quod uxoratus homo cum vacua ulla coeat, L. pol. Cnut. 47, v. æfest.

Æwfesten [æ, æw law, fæsten a fast] A fixed fast, a fast-day before Christmas-day; jejunium recurrens in adventu.

Æwfestnys religion, piety, v. æfestnes.

Æwfull religious, v. æfest.

Æwintre one winter, or year, v. anwintre.

Æwisc, æwist A dishonour, disgrace; dedecus:—Cwæð þat him to micel æwiste wære þat etc. Ors. 4, 6.

Æwisc; adj. Ashamed, disgraced, debased; dedecoratus:—Chr. 938.

Æwiscberend; adj. Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent; impudicus, Som.

Æwiscnys, ewiscnes, se; f. A disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence; dedecus:—Ps. 34, 30. ¶ On æwiscnesse openly, as not being ashamed to be seen; in propatulo, Cot. 110/202.

Æwist a disgrace, v. æwisc.

Æwlic lawful, v. ælic.

Æwritere, es; m. A writer, composer or framer of laws; legum conditor:—Prou. 8, Lye.

Æwul A twig-basket for catching fish; nassa:—Elf. gl. 77, Lye.

Æwum-borenre to one lawfully born, v. æw; adj.

Æwung, on æwunge openly, abroad, in the sight of all; in propatulo, Som.

Æwylm a fountain, v. æwel.

Æwyrdla, æwyrdlea damage, v. æfwyrdla.

Æwyrp [æw from, wyrp cast, from wyrpan to weorpan to cast] A castaway, an object, one lost; abjectus:—R. Ben. 7.

Æx, eax, acas; f. [Plat. Ger. act f: Dut. aks f: Otf. akus: Dan. ôxe: Swed. Icel. yxa: Lat. ascia: Grk. αἰξίον]

Any thing that is brought to a sharp edge, an axe, a hatchet, knife; securis:—Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra trywa wurtrum asett, Mt. 3, 10. Seo eax ys the ax is L. In. 43.

Æx an axis, v. ead.

Æxe ashes, v. axe.

Æxodon asked, v. æcsian.

Æf of, v. of.

Æfæd; part. [feded fed, from fedan to feed] Fed, nourished, brought up, educated; nutritus:—Bd. 1, 27.

Æfægd, æfæged, adorned, v. æfægerod.

Æfægniend rejoicing, as fægninged; part. of fægnian.

Æfægod, æfægd, æfæged; part. Coloured, adorned, embroidered; depictus, ornatus:—Bd. 1, 25.

Æfelan, gefelæn To overthrow, overturn; evertere:—Ps. 105, 25.

Æfellan To cast out, to oppose, offend; ejicere:—R. Mt. 18, 6, Lye.

Æferan, fieran; p. æferde, we æferdon; pp. æfered, afered,

æferyd To frighten, to make afraid, to astonish, terrify; terrere:—Gen. 42, 35.

Aferð he goes, or shall go out, v. afaran.

Afæstan to fast, v. fæstan.

Afæstla; interjec. [Dut. vastelyk: Ger. festiglich: Dan. visselig: a intensive, fæst fast, la O!] O certainly! O assuredly; O certè:—Afæstla, and hi la hi, and wella wel, and þyllice oðre syndon Englisc interjectiones O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections, *Elf. gr. interj.*, Som. p. 49, 28.

Afæstnian, gefæstnian, FÆSTNIAN; p. de; pp. od. [Plat. vesten: Dut. vestigen: Ger. festigen, festen: Dan. fæste] To fix, fasten, or make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe; fige re:—*Þat we hi þonne moton afæstnian on þe that we may fix them [our eyes] on thee, Bt. 33, 4. Afæstnod ic eom, Ps. 68, 2. Mid gewritum gefæstnod confirmed by writings, Ora. 5, 13.*

Afandelic probable, v. afandigendlic.

Afandian, afandigean; p. -dode; pp. -dod, -dud, -dad, gefandod; v. a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience; probare:—*Þu afandodeast heorte mine, Ps. 16, 4. La liceteras, cunne ge afandigean heofones ansyne and eorðan, humeta na afandig ge þas tide? Lk. 12, 56.*

*Þu hit hæfst afandad be þe se selfum, Bt. 31, 1.*

Afandigendlic, afandelic, afandodlic; adj. What may be tried, proved, probable; probabills:—*Scint. de prædest.*

Afangung a trying, v. fandung.

Afangen taken, received, v. fon. Afaran, afearran, fearran, he færð; p. afor; pp. afaren; v. n. To depart, to go out off or from a place; exire:—*Ps. 51, 5.*

Afaran children, v. eafora.

Afædal a descent, v. ofædal.

Afeallan to fall down, v. feallan.

Afearran to depart, v. afaran.

Afecan To receive; accipere:—*He afeað ma, Ps. 48, 16.*

Afed, afeded fed; part. of afedan.

Afedan to feed, v. fedan.

Afehð receives, v. fon.

Afelle barked, peeled, v. æfelle.

Afene, Afon, an; AVON, the name of a river in Somersetshire:—*East oð Afene muðan east at the Avon's mouth, Chr. 918.* Also of other rivers in differ-

ent parts of England]. Into Afenan muðan into Avon's mouth, Chr. 1067.

Afehtan; p. we afhton. [a intensive, fehtan to fight] To win by assault, or force, to vanquish or conquer by fighting; expugnare:—*Bd. 5, 23.*

Afeoll fell; p. of afeallan, v. feallan.

Afeormian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [a intensive, feormian to cleanse] To cleanse, to clean thoroughly, to purge, to wash away; emundare:—*Mid besum afeormod, Lk. 11, 25. He afeormað his þyrscel-flore, Mt. 3, 12.*

Afeormung A cleansing, purging; purgatio, *Scint. 2.*

Afeorrian to remove, Bt. 32, 2, v. afyrran.

Afeorsian to depart, v. afyrsian.

Afera a child, v. eafora.

Afered frightened, v. afearan.

Aferran to remove, v. afyrran.

Aferscean [a, fersc fresh] To freshen, to become fresh; saluuginem deponere:—*Þær afersceað there fresheneth, Bt. 34, 6.*

Afersian to take away, v. afyrsian.

Afesian to shear, v. efesian.

Afestnian to fix, v. afæstnian.

Afetian; indef. ic afetige To beat with the feet, to praise; plaudere:—*Elf. gr. 31.*

Affrican, es; m. An African; Africanus:—*Regulus feaht wið Affricanas Regulus fought against Africans, Bt. 16, 2, Affrica.*

Afgod [Plat. Dut. afgod m.: Ger. abgott m.: Dan. afgud m.] An idol, an image; idolum, Som.

Afgodnes, se; f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images; idololatria, Som.

Afindan to find, v. findan.

Afirran to depart, v. afyrran.

Afirsian to take away, v. afyrsian.

Afleotan To float off, to scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming; despumare, Som.

Afleow overflowed; p. of afloowan.

Afligan; p. de; pp. ed, afligen; v. a. [a, flion to flee] To drive away, put to flight; fugare:—*Afliged beon to be driven away, R. Ben. cap. 48. Afliged mon an apostate, Prov. 6.*

Afligengce A putting to flight, a driving away; fugatio, Som.

Afliung A fleeing; rejectio:—*Metes afluung a rejecting of meat; atrophia:—R. 10.*

Aflogen driven away, v. afligan.

Aflowan; p. afleow To flow from,

to flow over; effluere:—*Atna fyr afleow up Etna threw up fire, Ora. 5, 4.*

Aflyg Flight; fuga, Som.

Aflyman, geflyman, gefleman; p. de; pp. ed, d; v. a. To drive away, to disperse, eject, banish, scatter; fugare:—*Þu me aflymst, Gen. 4, 14. Banished, a banished man; fugatus, exul:—Sy he aflymed let him be banished; sit exul, L. Alf. 1, W. p. 34, 48.*

Afoed brought up together, v. fedan.

Afole The soul, mind; anima, mens:—*Eallum his afole with all his soul, L. Const. W. p. 147, 6, v. sawl.*

Afon the river Avon, v. Afene.

Afon to receive, v. fon.

Afongen delivered, cast into prison; pp. of afon, v. fon.

Afor departed; p. of afaran.

Afor, afre; adj. Bitter, sour, sharp, hateful; amarus, odiosus:—*Fr. Jdth. 12, Lye.*

Afora a child, v. eafora.

Aforfeorsod; pp. Lengthened out, prolonged; prolongatus, Ps. 119, 5, Lye.

Aforhtian; p. aforhtode, afyrt; pp. aforhtod, afyrted, afyrt. [a intensive, forhtian to fear] To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed; expavescere:—*Þa aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse, Gen. 27, 33.*

Aforð; adv. [a always, forð forth] Always, continually, daily, still; indies:—*Cot. 115.*

Aforud higher, v. yfer.

Afre bitter, v. afor.

Afreirian to comfort, v. freirian.

African to liberate, free, v. freon.

Africa Africa, an African. v. Affrica.

Africanisc, Afrisc; adj. Belonging to Africa, African; Africanus:—*Africanisca æpple a pomegranate; malum punicum, Som.*

Afrisc African, v. Africanisc.

Afroefred comforted, v. freirian.

After after, v. æfter.

After-fylgean to follow after, to prosecute.

Afterfylgend, es; A follower of another, a successor; successor, Som.

Aftergenga a follower, v. ætergenga.

Afterra geola January, v. æfterra geola.

Aful A fault; culpa, Lye.

Afulað, afuloð putrified, v. afylan.

Afulan to putrify, v. afylan.

Afunden found, v. findan.

Afundennis, se; f. An experi-



Halfeng received  
h. of afor

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Ø 2 sons Ed 208  
th. 258, 7

Ø 1 pat afor aforde receiv  
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Ø 2 Africa cyn race, an African; the  
zafirran afide Africanus Som  
to banish, ex Afrigen fraxum Cote  
Ed. 219 th. 282  
9: 214, th. 269,  
3

Ø 4 afected brought  
forth, nourished

cd 79 th. 99.5:  
82 th. 102, 29

Ø 2 to Be Afene Chr 652 Ø 1 Afene mutan to avoni  
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ment, an invention, a discovery; experimentum:—R. Ben. interl. 59.

Afundian to find, v. findan.

Afylan, afulan; p. ede; pp. ed, ad, od. To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt, putrify, disgrace, condemn; inquinare:—L. Cnut. 43, W. p. 141, 18.

Afylan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, fyllan to fill] To fill up, or full, replenish, satisfy; repleire:—Afyllað þa corþan, Gen. 9, 1. He ne mæg þa gitsunga afyllan he cannot satisfy the desires, Bt. 16, 3.

Afyllan; indef. he afyllð, afylð; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feol, fell; p. of feallan to fall] To fell, to strike, or beat down, to overturn, subvert, condemn, destroy; prosternere:—Drihten afylð þine fynd, Deut. 28, 7. To corðan afyllað þe, Lk. 19, 44. Hu man mæg afyllan how one may overturn, L. Cnut. 11.

Afyran; p. de; pp. ed, yd; v. a. [a, fyran castrare] To take away, castrate; castrare:—Twegen afyrde men, Gen. 40, 1. Afyrd olfend a dromedary, a kind of swift camel; dromeda, v. afyrran.

Afyrlt, afyrhted affrighted, v. aforhtian.

Afyhto fear, v. fyrhto.

Afyrida, afyryda, afyrd, an; m. An eunuch, a castrated animal, a servant, a courtier; eunuchus, servus:—Se afyrida the servant, courtier [eunuch], Gen. 39, 1. Sealdon Josep þam afyrydan, Gen. 37, 36.

Afyrran, afeorran, afirran; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feor, fyrr far] To remove to a distance, to take away, to take away time, to tarry, delay; amovere, elongare:—Næddran hi afyrrað, Mk. 16, 18.

Beoð afyrrede are taken away, Ps. 57, 8. Afirreð takes away, 75, 12. Magon beon afeorred may be taken away, Bt. 32, 2.

Mæg bion afyrred, Rowl. p. 71, note c. Ðu afeorrodyst [afirdest] fram me freond, Ps. 87, 19. Deað hit afirreð death shall take it away, Bt. 8. ¶ Aferede awæg carried away, Cot. 14.

Afyrslan, afeorsian; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, fyrsian to remove] To remove farthest away, to depart, drive away, dispel; pellere, propellere:—He feorsode fram us unrhtwisnysses ure, Ps. 102, 12. Afeorslað, Ps. 72, 25. Afyrseð, Ps. 75, 12. Deoða afyrseð, L. ecl. Cnut. 4, v. afyrran, fyrsian.

Afyryd an eunuch, v. afyrida.

Ag Wickedness; nequitia, Ps. 72, 8.

Agæf returned; p. of agefan, from agyfan.

Agælan to hinder, P. 88, 34, v. gælan.

Agæled, agæled astonished, v. gælan.

Agælend enchanting, v. galan.

Agan gone, past, v. gan.

Agæð happens, v. agan.

Agalod loosed, dissolved, Som.

AGAN, ægan; indef. ic age, þu age, he ah, we agan, agon, agun; p. he aht, ahte, æhte, we ahton; pp. agen; v. a. [Plat. egen: Frs. eigenje: Dut. eigenen: Al. eigan: Dan. eje: Icel. Norse, eiga].—1. To own, possess, have, obtain; possidere.—2. To make another to own, or possess: Hence to give, deliver, restore; dare in possessionem, reddere:—

1. Ðat ic ece lif age, Mk. 10, 17. Ðe micel agan willað who desire [will] to possess much, Bt. 14, 2.—2. On hand agan to deliver in hand, Ors. 3, 11. ¶ Agan ut to have, or find it out. Lett agan ut hu fela permit to find out how many, Chr. 1085.

Agan gone, past, v. gan.

Agan began; p. of aginnan.

Agan own; proprius, v. agen.

Agangan; p. ic, he aeode; pp. agangen, agongen. To go from, to go, or pass by, or over; prætterire:—Cd. 224.

Ageaf gave up; p. of agyfan.

Aggald rewarded; p. of agyldan.

Agean again, v. ongean.

Agean-feran to go again, to return

Agean-hwyrfan to turn again, to return.

Ageara, agearwa prepared, v. gearw.

Agearwian to prepare, v. gearwian.

Ageat understood; p. of agytan.

Ageat poured out, v. ageotan.

Agefan to give back, v. agyfan.

Agelde may pay, v. agyldan.

Agelwed astonished, v. gælan.

Agen, ægan; adj. [Plat. Dan. egen: Dut. Ger. eigen; pp. of agan to possess] OWN, proper, peculiar; proprius:—Secð hys agen wuldor, Jn. 7, 18. Ic sylle min agan lif, Jn. 10, 15.

Agenes pangs of his own accord, freely. Agen broþer own brother, Bd. 3, 22.

Agen; prep. ac. [a, gan to go] Against; contra:—Se þe nis agen eow, Mk. 9, 40.

Agen again; iterum, v. ongean.

Agen gone, past, v. gan.

Agen-arn met; p. from agen-yrnan.

Agen-bewendan; p. de. To turn again, return.

Agen-cuman; p. -com; pp. -cumen to come again.

Agen-cyrran to turn again, to return; agen again, cyrran to turn.

Agend, agendfrea; m. An owner, a possessor, a lord of a thing; proprietarius, L. In. 53.

Agendlice; adv. Properly, as his own; proprie, Bd. 1, 1.

Agene-cyre, -cyrran own turn, one's own choice, will, or pleasure.

Agen-frige a possessor, v. agend.

Agen-gecyrran to turn again, recur.

Agen-gehwyrfan to change again, to return.

Agenlice; adv. Powerfully; potenter, Som.

Agen-nama an own name, a proper name.

Agennys, se; f. An owning, a possession, property; possessio, Lye.

Agensendan to send again, to send back.

Agenslaga a self-slayer, self-murderer.

Agenspræc; f. [agen own, spræc speech] One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language; idioma, Lye.

Agenstandan To STAND AGAINST to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder; obsistere:—Lk. 11, 53.

Agenung, agnung, ahnung, e; f. An OWNING, a possessing, possession, claiming as one's own, power, or dominion over any thing; possessio, dominium:—L. Ethelb. 10.

Agen-yrnan; p. arn; v. a. [agan against, yrnan to run] To run against, to meet with, to meet; occurrere:—Hym agenarn an man, Mk. 5, 2. Inc agenyrrnð sum man, Mk. 14, 13.

Ageofan to give, v. agyfan.

Ageolwian [a, geolewe yellow] To make yellow, or red, to make to glitter as gold; flavescere, Som.

Ageomrod lamented, v. geomearian.

Ageotan, agitan; p. ageat, agute, aguette, þu agute, we aguton; pp. ageoted, ageted, ageoten, ageaten, agiten, agoten; v. a. [a from, geotan to pour] To pour out, to strew, spread, spill, draw out, disperse; effundere:—Hi aguton blod, Ps. 78, 3.

Ageot cocor, Ps. 34, 3.

Aghwar every where, v. aghwær.

Agien own, v. agen.

Agieta, agita A shedder, a pourer out, a spendthrift; effusor:—Past. 20.

Agifan to restore, agifen restor-  
ed, v. agyfan.

\* Agift; m. A giving back, restor-  
ation; restitution.

Agild without amends, v. agylde.

Agildan to repay, v. agyldan.

Agiltan to offend, v. agyltan.

Agiltat thou repayest, v. agyldan.

Agimmed, agymmed; part. Gem-  
med, set with gems; gem-  
matus:—Agimmed and gem-  
med bend a gemmed and  
worked crown, a diadem. A-  
gimmed gerdel, or gyrdel, or  
angseta, or hringc a gemmed  
girdle or ring, R. 64, v. ah-  
tæned.

Aginnan, he agynð; p. agan; v. a.  
To begin, to set upon, under-  
take, take in hand; incipere:  
And agynð beatan hys efen-  
peowas, Mt. 24, 49.

Agita a spendthrift, v. agieta.

Agitan to pour out, v. ageotan.

Agiten dispersed, v. ageotan.

Agiten known, v. agytan.

Agilac [Plat. lak a fault] Misery,  
grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow,  
torment; miseria:—Cd. 184,  
Som. 14, 230, 25

Agilad failed; p. from eglan.

Agilæc, æglæc; def. se aglæca;  
adj. Miserable, tormented, wick-  
ed, mischievous; miser, cruci-  
atus:—Wið þam aglæcan  
among the wicked, Beo. 6,  
Thork. p. 34, 21.

Agn own, v. agen.

Agnegan to possess, v. agnian.

\* Agnette Usury; usura:—C. Lk.  
19, 23.

Agnian, geagnian; p. hi ahno-  
don; part. agnigende, ahni-  
ende; v. a. To own, to possess,  
to appropriate to himself; pos-  
sidere:—Hu miht þu þonne  
þe agnian heora god how canst  
thou, then, appropriate to thyself  
their good? Bt. 14, 1. Hi  
ahnodon eorðan, Ps. 43, 4.

Agniend, ahniend An owner, a  
possessor; possessor:—Gen.  
14, 22.

Agniendlic, geagnigendlic; adj.  
Possessive, pertaining to posses-  
sion, or owning; possessivus, Som.

Agnu own, v. agen. Bt. 33, 4

Agnung an owning, v. agenung.

Agnys Sorrow, affliction; ærum-  
na, Ben.

Agolden repaid, v. agyldan.

Agon, agun they own, v. agan.

Agongen passed, v. agangan.

Agoten, agotten poured out, v.  
ageotan.

Agotenes, agotennys, se; f. An  
effusion, a pouring, or shedding  
forth, out or abroad; effusio:  
—Agotennys teara a shedding  
of tears, Med. pec. 16.

Agræfen, agraf, agrafen engrav-  
ed, carved, v. grafan.

Agrafenlice; [agrafen carved,  
lice body] That which is carv-  
ed, a carved image; sculptile:  
—Hi gebædon þat agrafen-  
lice, Ps. 105, 19.

Agrisan To dread, to fear greatly;  
horre:—For helle agrise  
shall have dread of hell, L. eccl.  
Cnut. 25.

Agrisenlic horrible, v. grislic.

Agrof engraved, v. grafan.

Agrowan [a, growan to grow] To  
grow under, to cover; succres-  
cere:—Seo eprðe stod mid  
holtum agrowen the earth was  
[stood] covered [overgrown]  
with groves [holts], Hexaem. 6,  
v. growan.

Agryndan, gryndan; p. [Plat.  
Ger. grunden: Dut. gronden:  
a, grund the ground] To ground,  
to descend to the earth; ad  
solum descendere:—Menol.  
212: Hiccs's Thes. vol. 1; p.  
205.

Agu A pie, a magpie; pica, Ben.  
Aguette, agute poured out, v.  
ageotan.

Agyfan, agifan; p. ageaf, agæf;  
pp. agyfen, agifen; v. a. To  
restore, give back, give up,  
return, repay; reddere:—A-  
gyf þat þu me scealt, Mt. 18,  
28. Ða het Pilatus agyfan,  
Mt. 27, 58. He ageaf hys  
gast, Jn. 19, 30, v. gifan.

\* Agyldan, agildan, ageldan; p.  
ageald, we aguldon; pp. agol-  
den; v. a. To pay, fulfil, repay,  
restore, reward, offer sacrifice;  
solvere:—Mt. 5, 33, v. gildan.

Agyltan, agiltan; p. te; pp. t;  
v. [a, gyltan to make guilty] To  
fail in duty, to commit, to become  
guilty, to offend, to sin against;  
delinquere:—Ðæt he agylte  
on him sylfum, Ps. 35, 1. Agyl-  
tan wið to offend, or sin against.  
Twegen men agylton wið  
heora hlaford, Gen. 40, 1.  
Ic agilte wið eow, Ex. 10, 16.

Agymmed set with gems, v. a-  
gimmed.

Agynð beginneth, v. aginnan.

Agytan; p. ageat; pp. agyten,  
agiten; v. a. [a from, gytan to  
get] To discover, know, under-  
stand; consider; deprehende-  
re. Gif æni man agiten wurðe  
if any man should be known, L.  
North. pres. 48. Gecyðnyssa  
þine ic ageat, Ps. 118, 95.

\* AH; adv. Whether, but; nun-  
quid, sed:—Ps. 7, 12. Ah ne  
whether or not; nonne, C. Mk.  
6, 3. Ah nuu now.

A'h has, owns; habet, v. agan.  
Ahabban, ahæbban; v. [habban  
to have] To abstain, restrain;  
abstinere:—Bd. 3, 22: 5, 6,  
v. habban.

Ahældon; declined; p. of ahildan.

Ahafen lifted up, puffed up, v.  
ahæbban.

Ahafennes, ahafennys, se; f. An  
elevation, a lifting up, a lofti-  
ness, pride, arrogance; eleva-  
tio:—Ahafennys banda min-  
ra, Ps. 140, 2: 92, 6.

Ahangen, ahangan hung; pp. of  
ahon, v. hon.

\* Aheardian; p. ahyrde, ahyrte;  
pp. aheardod, ahyrd; v. a.  
[Plat. Dut. verharden: Ger.  
verharten: Dan. forhearte:  
a intensive, heardian to hard-  
en]. 1. To harden, make hard;  
durare. 2. To endure, conti-  
nue, secure: perdurare:—  
1. Ic ahyrde Pharaones heor-  
tan, Ex. 4, 21. 2. Aheardað  
his gebod secweth his power,  
R. Ben. 6, 8.

Ahearding A hardening; indu-  
ratio, Som.

Aheawian; p. aheow; pp. ahea-  
wen. [a from, heawan to hew]  
To hew, or cut out, to carve,  
make even, smooth; reseca-  
re:—He aheow on stane, Mt.  
27, 60. Of aheawenum bord-  
um of hewed or planed boards,  
Gen. 6, 14. Aheawen treow  
timber, Elf. gl. 17.

Ahebban, þu ahefst, he ahefð;  
imp. ahefe; p. ic ahefde, ahof,  
we ahefdon; pp. ahafen, ahe-  
fen; v. a. To lift up, to raise,  
elevate, exalt; elevare, v. heb-  
ban.

Ahefdes pride, v. ahafennes.  
Ahefegod, ahefgad weighed down,  
v. ahefigan.

Ahefen elevated; pp. of ahebban.

\* Ahefgad, ahefgad, ahefgod;  
part. Weighed down, burdened,  
grieved; gravatus:—Þonne hit  
bið ahefgad when it is weighed  
down, Bt. 24, 4, v. hefigan.

Ahefst, ahefð, v. ahebban to  
raise.

Ahefð shall crucify; suspendet:  
—Deut. 21, 22, v. hon.

Aheld inclined, v. ahildan.

Ahencg hung, v. hon.

Ahened despised, trod upon, v.  
hynan.

Aheng hung; hi ahengon; p. of  
ahon, v. hon.

Aheolorod; part. Weighed, ba-  
lanced; libratus, Som.

Aherian to hire, v. hyrian.

Aherian; v. To benefit, profit;  
prodesse:—Prec. ad calc. 3,  
Cd. L. 5.

Ahicgan, ahycgan to seize, pur-  
sue earnestly; assequi, v. hic-  
gan.

Ahildan, aheldan to incline,  
ahild, ahældon inclined, v. hyl-  
dan.

\* Ahildenlice; adv. Incliningly;  
inclivative, Som.

Ahioloran to balance, v. heoloran.





1  
 ♂ Hygroche ilidit  
 C R Sk 9, 42

♂ 4 of little agrynt  
 ofrom (its) station  
 descending nerve  
 F. 220

♂ Aglad  
 1. Hand used veglan  
 Manu Sup

♀ Agneras, head hyrne  
 agrynt: volvos dicimus  
 angulos oculorum  
 R 70 Lye

the first lifted up Bk 3, 2  
 the first heaves.  
 31. ind of ahebban

♀ Agniden sic de  
 fricabitur. Col 63  
 Lye

♀ Agrynt pours out  
 35. ind of agla  
 law, gaudan

♂ Aheran to hear  
 agdine som. v.  
 hytan

♂ Agol  
 A. gol sang Bk 11 30, 42  
 of agalan. Bpl

♂ 1 ahiegan to search  
 cd 178 Th 224, 3

A. gleahpau <sup>h. hlog</sup> Φ  
 1454  
 2. hlog <sup>h. hlog</sup> Φ  
 1286 v. agl. Φ  
 1454 <sup>h. hlog</sup> Φ  
 1454 <sup>h. hlog</sup> Φ

9. Phrydax to  
hide v hyd ~~in~~  
 Cd. 148 thp 184, 30  
son  
Phrydax hardness  
 Dec R 2312 v ahans

2. African; past referring to own  
Gen 14, 22 v agnific  
2. African, ed: no  
runo Gen 14, 22 v agnific

2. ~~Shower~~ any  
one ~~at~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~new~~ <sup>new</sup>  
v. new fall

X. Ahweorfan fixed  
 & ahweorfan  
<sup>we</sup>  
 & ahweorfan  
 [a, ~~see~~ Ahweorfan & turn]  
 To turn away  
 to bend - ahweorfan Cd 206  
 ahweorfan Cd  
 O Th. p 2, 26

to ~~save~~, save, rescue  
redeem Th-An in ah,  
reddan

Q4

Ahiscean to hiss at, to mock; irridere, *Lye*, v. hiscan.

Ahipan to rob, v. hypian.

Ahipend, *A robber, an extortioner; grassator:—Cot. 95, Som.*

Ahladan [a from, ladan to lade]

To draw out; exhaustire, *Elf. gr.* Ahlænsud; part. Soaked, steeped, watered, made lean; maceratus:—*Scint. 10, Som.*

Ahlas levers, bars; vectes:—*Past. 22, 1, Lye.*

Ahleapan; p. ahleop, hi ahleopon [a from, hleapan to leap] To leap up, out or upon; exilire, insilire:—*Ors. 3, 9.*

Ahlinode loosed, delivered; solvit; p. from, a not, hlænān for lænan to lend.

Ahlocan to pull out, v. alocan.

Ahlóh laughed at, v. hlihan.

Ahlowan [a intensive, hlowan to low] To low, or bellow again; reboare, *Som.*

Ahlytred, ahltutred; part. Purified, scummed, refined, cleansed; purgatus:—Ahlutred win refined wine, *Cot. 68, v. hlyt-trian.*

Ahne whether or not, v. ah.

Ahnescian to mollify, v. anescian.

Ahnipan; p. ahneop; v. a. To pluck, gather; carpere:—Ahneop wæstem gathered the fruit, *Cod. Ex. 45. a, v. hni-pan.*

Ahnodon owned, v. agnian.

Ahniend an owner, v. agniend.

Ahnung an owning, v. agnung.

Ahnyscton they mocked, *Ps. 79, 7, v. ahiscean.*

Aho crucify; suspendo:—*Elf. gr. 26, 119, v. hon.*

Ahof raised; p. of ahebban.

Ahofyn elated; pp. of ahebban.

Ahoh crucify, v. hon.

Aholan; p. ede; pp. od; v. a. [a, holian to hollow] To dig; fodere:—Aholdn hit to pluck out. Ahola hit ut, *Mt. 5, 29.*

Ahold faithful, v. hold.

Aholede [p. of aholan to dig] An engraved, or embossed work; opera lacunata, *Mann.*

Ahon to hang, *Gen. 40, 19, v. hon.*

Ahongen hung, *Fr. Jud. 10; pp. of ahon, v. hon.*

Ahorn [Plat. Dut. Ger. ahorn; m.] A plane tree; acer platanoides, *Ben.*

Ahræddan, ahreddan, ariddan, beræddan; p. de; pp. ahreded, ahred, arydid [a from, hred-dan to rid] To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, draw out, cast out, to rob; liberare, erucere:—*For-hwy pu ariddest, Ps. 42, 2.*

Ahreht erect, upright; pp. of recan.

Ahreofod; adj. Leprous; leprosus, —*Martyr. 21, Sep.*

Ahreosian to rush, v. hreosan.

Ahrepod touched, v. hrepan.

Ahrered reared, or lifted up, v. hreran.

Ahrinað will touch, v. æt-hri-nan.

Ahruron rushed, v. hreosan.

Ahyrdred robbed, v. ahyrd.

Ahrynan To touch; tangere, v. æt-hri-nan.

Ahyrre should rush, v. hreosan.

Ahrysd shaken, disturbed, v. hreosan.

Ahsa ashes, v. axe.

Ahsian to ask, part. ahsiende; p. ahsode, v. acsian.

Aht, uht, auht, wiht, wuht, awiht, awuht; pron. [Plat. icht, ichts, ichtens, echt, iht: *Fra. hwat, wat, watte, hwet, het, hette: Dut. iets: Ger. etwas, v. æht*] AUGHT, any thing, something; aliquid, quidquam:—*Afandian hwæper he aht sy, oððe naht, Mt. 16, 18.*

De ahtes wæron who were of aught, of any account, or value, *Chr. 992. Pat an man, þe himsylf aht wære, mihte faran that a man, who himself was aught, might go, Id. 1087.*

Ahta eight, v. æhta.

Ahte owned; p. of agan.

Ahtihting An intention, a purpose, an aim; intentio, *Som.*

Ahtlice; adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly; viriliter, *Chr. 1071/ Gib. p. 172, 27.*

Ahtswan a cow-herd, v. æhte-swan.

Ahudan [a from, huð prey] To spoil, rob; spoliare, *Mann.*

Ahwænan To oppress, vex, trouble; opprimere, *Som.*

Ahwæned Weaned; ablactatus:—*Herb. 20, 7.*

Ahwænne when, some time, v. hwænne.

Ahwar every where, v. æghwær.

Ahwar-gen every where again, continually.

Ahwar, ahwer, awer; adv. Some where, any where, any wise; alicubi:—*Jos. 1, 18. Ahwar on lande wheresoever, L. Edw. Guth. 11. Habbe ic awer have I in any wise, Bt. 7, 3.*

Ahwerfed turned, v. hweorfed.

Ahwettan to whet, v. hwettan.

Ahwider every where, v. æghwær.

Ahwile; adj. Terrible; terribilis:—*R. 116, Lye.*

Ahwonan, ahwonon; adv. [a from, hwonan whence] From what place, whence, some where, any where; alicubi:—*Bd. 5, 12. ¶ Ahwonan utan from without, outwardly, extrinsically, Bt. 34, 3.*

Ahworfen moved, v. hweorfan.

Ahwylc whatsoever, v. æghwylc.

Ahwylfan, behwylfan [a inten-

sive, hwealfian to cover] To cover over, overwhelm; obruere:—*Ex. 14, 27.*

Ahwyrð turns, v. hweorfan.

Ahyegan to seize, v. ahicgan.

Ahyddon, ahyled hidden, v. hydan.

Ahyldan to incline, v. hyldan.

Ahyldendlice incliningly, v. ahildendlice.

Ahyrd, ahyrde hardened, v. aheardian.

Ahyrdincg a hardening, v. aheard-dung.

Ahyrian, ahryod, v. hyrian to hire.

Ahyrt fried, v. hyrtan.

Ahyrte hardened; p. of aheardian.

Aide aid; adjumentum, *Lye.*

Aidlian, he aydlige; p. ede; pp.

ed, ad [adlian to fail, v. adl a disease, adlegian to abol-

ish] To ail, to be sick, to languish, profane, frustrate, empty, deface, destroy; egrotare, profanare:—*Bd. 5, 3.*

Aieþende demolishing, v. aiþan.

Ain, aina one, v. an.

Aiþan; part. aiþende [a from, upian or utian to put out] To cast out, to put out of doors; eliminare:—*Cot. 71, 76.*

Aisil vinegar, v. eced.

Aizon, aizoon [αἰζων from

αἰς always, ζωῆ life, always alive, or green] The herb ay-green, sengreen, or houseleek; sempervivum, herba:—*Herb. 146, Som.*

Akauertune the courts; atria:—*Ps. 83, 1, v. cafertun.*

Al an eel, v. æl.

Al an awl, v. æl.

Al all, v. eall.

Aladian [a from, ladian to clear]

To excuse, to make excuse for; excusare:—*Hu magon hi hi aladigen how can they excuse themselves, Bt. 41, 3.*

Alægan to lay away, v. alægan.

Alædan; p. de; pp. ed, æd [a from, lædan to lead] To lead,

to lead out, withdraw, take away; educere:—*lc alædde þe of lande, Ps. 80, 9. Alæd,*

alæd or alædd ic eom I am taken away, *Ps. 108, 22.*

Alæned lent, v. lænan.

Alætan, alétan; p. alét, alæt; pp. alætan; v. a. [a from, lætan to let] To let go, to lay

down, cease, leave off, lose; dimittere, deponere:—*lc hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alæ-*

tanne, *Jn. 10, 18. lc þa alætan ne sceal I will not let that go,*

*Solil. 8. Þu hine alæstest thou lettest it go, Bt. 25.*

Alætnes, se; f. A loss, a losing; amissio:—*Somm. 326.*

cd 97 th p 127. 19

Alætlan [lætlan to let] To let, hinder; impede, Som.

Alan; v. To appear; apparere:—C. R. Lk. 11, 44.

Alað ale, v. aloð.

Albe; f. [Lat. alba from, albus white] An ALB, a surplice; alba, vestis sacerdotalis:—Elf. gl. 19.

Ald, alda old, v. eald.

Ald An age, old age; senectus, Mann.

Aldagian; v. To grow, or wax old; Som. v. ealdian.

Aldaht a basket, or mound; alveolus, Som.

\*Aldefeder a grandfather, v. eald-fæder.

Alder, es; m. An author, originator; auctor:—De alderas forlorene wæron the authors were destroyed, Bd. 2, 5, v. ealdor.

Alderdóm authority, v. ealdordom.

Aldhád [eald old, had hood] Old age; senectus, Som.

Aldhelm [eald old, helm an helmet] ALDHHELM, a name of a man; Aldhelmus, vetus galea, Lye.

Aldian to grow old, v. ealdian.

Aldlic old, v. ealdlic.

Aldor life, v. ealdor.

Aldor elder, former, v. eald.

Aldor-apostol the chief of the apostles; apostolorum princeps:—Bd. 3, 17.

Aldor-bana [ald life, bana a killer] A murderer, manslayer, fratricide; homicida:—Cain was so called, Cd. 49.

Aldor-birig [ealdor chief, burg a city] A chief city, metropolis; urbs primaria:—Bd. 1, 26.

Aldor-déma [ealdor chief, dema a judge] A supreme judge, a prince; supremus iudex:—Cd. 57.

Aldordóm a principality, v. ealdordom.

Aldor-duguðe A chief nobility; principalis nobilitas, v. ealdorduguðe.

\*Aldor-frea A chief lord; princeps dominus:—Cd. 174.

Aldor-gedál [ald life, gedál a separation] A divorce, separation from life; vitæ divorcium:—Cd. 52, Lye.

Aldorleas; adj. [ealdor a father, leas less] Fatherless, deprived of parents; orphanus:—C. Jn. 14, 18.

Aldorlege [eald old, orleg fate] Fate, fortune; fatum:—Cd. 179. *h. 224, 20*

Aldorlic principal, v. ealdorlic.

Aldorman a prince, v. ealdorman.

Aldor-nere, ealdor-nere [ealdor life, ner refuge] A life's safety,

a refuge, sanctuary, an asylum; refugium:—Cd. 117.

Aldornes authority, v. ealdordom.

Aldorþægn a principal servant, a minister, v. ealdorþægn.

Aldor-wisa [ealdor chief, wisa a ruler] A chief director, or disposer; principalis director:—Cd. 63.

Aldor, ealdor, ealdor, ealdor [Plat. older: Ger. alter n: Dan.

alder n: Swed. älter n: ældian, or yldan to put off, the

imp. is æld lengthen, and comp. er more] That which is deferred

or lengthened, an age, the term of a man's remaining on

the earth, the life; ævum, vita:—Aldre scyldig the forfeit

of life; vitæ, vel capitis reus, Cd. 196.

Ponne þu of lice aldr asendest when thou sendest

life from the body, Cd. 133.

¶ A to aldre, æfre to aldre or, in aldre for ever, Cd. 227.

Ne on aldre never, Cd. 21.

Aldr a parent, aldor parents, v. ealdor.

Aldu, ældo-men; pl. Pharisees; pharisei:—R. Mk. 2, 24.

Aldur chief, as aldur-sacerdas, the chief priests, v. ealdor.

Ald-wif an old woman, v. ealdwif.

Alaeh, aleag falsified; mentitus, p. of aleogan.

Aleat bent down, flat; pronus:—Num. 22, 31, v. alutan.

Alecgan, imp. alege; p. alede, hi aledon; pp. aled, alegde

alegen; v. a. [a from, lecgan to lay] 1. To place, lay down,

lay along; ponere, deponere. 2. To lay aside, confine, diminish,

take away, put down, depress, confute; imminuere, deprimere:—1. Hig ne mihton

hine alecgan, Lk. 5, 19. 2. Godes lof alecgan to diminish

God's glory, Elf. T. p. 22, 20. Godes monnes lof alegen bið

good men's praise is confined, Bt. 18, 3. ¶ Alecgende part.

or alecendlice word a verb deponent, because it has deposed

or left out some of its inflections. Alede, aledon put down, v. alec-

gan. *Cd. 219. ~~h. 221, 27~~*

Alefan to permit, v. alyfan.

Alefed, alefed permitted, v. alyfan.

Al efne [from al all, efne behold] Behold all! omnis ecce.

Alegd deposed, frightened, v. alecgan.

Alege lay down, v. alecgan.

Alegen confined, v. alecgan.

Aleh placed; posuit:—Beo. 1: Thork. p. 8, 54, v. alecgan.

Alend; q. alenð or alenð lendeth; commodat:—Ps. 36, 22,

v. lenan.

Alenian [a, lænian to be lean] To make lean, to soak; macerare:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 4.

Aleógan; p. aleág, aleáh; pp. alogen. To lie, to tell lies, to

deceive, v. leogan.

Aler the alder; alnus, v. alr.

Alerholt an alder wood; alnetum, v. alr.

Alesan to redeem, v. alysan.

Alesen chosen, v. lesan. *h. 199, 11*

Alesenis redemption, v. alysednes.

Alet fire, combustibles; ignis, pabulum ignis:—Cd. 186, Lye.

Aletan to cease, v. alætlan.

Aletic; adj. Pardonable; remissibilis, Mann.

Alewa, an [Lat. aloë: Heb. *אֲלוֹעַ* ali or *אֲלוֹעַ* alim the aloë trees] The aloë, bitter

spices, in the plural aloes; aloë:—Brohte alewan, Jn. 19, 39.

Alewed; adj. Weak; debilis:—R. Ben. 27.

Alfæt; pl. alfati A pot or kettle to boil in; coculum:—Cot. 210, Som.

Algeats; adv. [eal all, geatas gates, ALL GATES, Chau. and Spenc.] Always, altogether; omnifariam, omnino, Som.

Algeweorc Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel; igniarius:—Cot. 107, 164, v. tyndre. *h. 331*

Alh, ~~alho~~ A temple, church, a hall; templum, basilica:—Cd. 162, v. heal. *h. 102, 22*

Alh-sted, ealh-sted, [heal a hall, sted a place] A palace, a royal residence; palatia:—Cd. 209.

Alibban to live, v. lybban.

Alibbe, alibbend A survivor, one who lives after; superstes, Som.

Aliefan, alifan to permit, p. ed, v. alyfan.

Aliesan to redeem; part. aliesend, v. alysan.

Alifian to live, v. alybban.

Alihtan; v. a. [a intensive, lihtan to light] 1. To enlighten; illuminare. 2. To alight, come down; desilire:—1. Hig alihton þa eorðan, Gen. 1, 15. 2. Elf. gr. 30.

Alinnan; v. To LIN, cease, stop; cessare, Som.

Alis loose, v. alysan.

Alisendnes redemption, v. alysednes.

Alisian to try, v. halsian.

All all, v. eall.

Allic; adj. [eall all, lic like] Universal, general, catholic; universus:—Allic geleafa the catholic, or general belief, Bd. 4, 17.

Allinga, allunga altogether, v. eallunga.

*Oz for aleah p of  
aleogan mentine hert*



X<sup>a</sup>

X<sup>a</sup> lamp happened;  
occurred Beo K 1238  
v shl limp an

Φ 1 an; f som: g

O 2

X Aldor, e; f life id 126  
thp 108, 29 of calfor  
f; e; f. ~~de~~ the ~~de~~

X Aleodiam, p ode

[a, lost a limb] to  
dismember - Cid g. th

11, 18

O 3

X Alf-walda, an,  
m ruler of ~~elfs~~

elves, god; alfor

dominus, Deus Be

thp 2628 Beo g  
in waldan

O

X Aldor. bealo es m  
life hale Beo K 3350  
v balew

g-burge; d- byrig

X Ale with an awl  
v cel

X Aldor. bur h. (caldor  
chief, burh acity) a chief city

X Aldor. dag, died } life for  
fatal core Beo K 1806  
vite Beo 56 K 1429

X 5 x ilh. shede g es in  
[shede a place] a pala

(day of life)  
life

Φ 8

X Aleogan to lay down,  
thp 127 thp 162, 21  
v aleogan

Φ 9

O

Φ

Φ 2 Alefed permitted  
v alefan, alyfan

X A. leh belied k of  
aleogan Beo K 159  
Beo qd in leogan

O

0 so Almightige <sup>for almighty</sup> the  
almighty <sup>the</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>al</sup>  
nicht

( )

\$ 2 Alwalda <sup>any one</sup> <sup>499</sup> <sup>1</sup> Ellway  
ing <sup>1</sup> Th. An. Res <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>  
an 12630 yd in

2. Alms is land  
given or granted in  
frankalmoyne; from  
duo in elemosynam  
datus son.

valdan

 $\phi_3$ 

4

2. Sloten <sup>falling down</sup> ~~falling down~~ nooshak; produced  
some v. alutan

~~slot~~, <sup>calu</sup> g on g religion to pass  
out delivered well  
Sam. Bon

 $\phi_2$ 

(

$\phi$  3 v<sub>r</sub><sup>spl</sup> ombichte

§ 4 a certain me.  
the an.

○ Also as: ident  
value  $\phi$  for  $\phi$  as: m Pg. 17, 2

5 ~~amblypt.~~ ~~slay~~ or ~~slay~~  
5 ~~amblypt.~~ ~~slay~~ or ~~slay~~  
mark. April 11 1867, p 22  
5 ~~amblypt.~~ ~~slay~~

Sep 26. 1832

6v

ALT

6x

AM

6z

AMB

Allwalda the Omnipotent, v. æl-walda.

Almerige [hence the old English almetry, almoſtry, almry, amry, ambry, and the Norman-French ambrey, the Irish amri, the Welsh almeri a cupboard] A cupboard, a chest, an AMBRY; repositorium, scrinium, Som.

Almes alms, v. ælmes.

Alne an ell, v. elne.

Alocan, alucan; p. ede; pp. alocced, alocen; v. a. [a from, loc an enclosure, or læcan to approach] To put out of an enclosure, to expose, cast out, separate, pull out, take away, root up; ejicere, avellere:—He was fram hym alocen, Lk. 22, 41. Aluc þu hine take him away, L. Alf. 13: W. p. 29, 33.

Alogen false, feigned, v. aleogan.

Alor an alder-tree; alnus, v. alr.

Aloten prone, submissive, v. alutan.

ALOD, eale, eala, ealu [Dan. Sued. Icel. öl n: Norse, aul] ALE; cerevisia:—Ale and mead were the favourite drinks of the Anglo-Saxons. They had three sorts of ale. In the Chr. 852, Ing. p. 93, 16, we find, Wulfred scolde gifte twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð Wul-fred should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welsh ale. Hwæt drincst þu! Ealra gifra hæbbe, oððe wæter gif ic ne hæbbe ealu ale if I have [it], or water if I have not ale. M. S. Cott. Tib. A. iii. p. 63, v. brydeala. L. Alf. p. 117.

ALR [Plat. eller f: Dut. els f: Ger. erle f: Dan. alletrae n: Sued. al f. IHRE supposes this word to be derived from the Swedish word al water, because the alnus grows best in wet ground.] An ALDER-tree, a sort of birch in the north of England, called ELLER and AL-LE; alnus, betula alnus. It is quite distinct from ellen the elder-tree; sambucus:—Elf. gl. 17. ¶ Alrholth an alder-holt, or grove.

Alsian to intreat, v. halsian.

Alsaic; conj. for eall swilc all such.

Alswa also, v. eallswa.

Altar [Plat. Dut. altaar m. and n: Ger. altar m: Dan. alter n: Sued. altare m: Lat. altare, from alta high, and ara a place for sacrifice] An altar; altare:—Beforan þam altare, Mt. 5, 24.

Alucan, aluccan to pull out, v. alocan.

Alutan, anlutan; p. aleat; pp. aluten, aloten [a, lutan to bend] To bend, incline, bend, or bow down; procumbere:—Alutende he geseah, Lk. 24, 12. He aleat to eorðan he bowed to the earth, Elf. T. p. 37, 8.

Alwalda, alwaldend, alwealda the Omnipotent, v. ælwalda.

Alwan aloes, v. alewa.

Alwihht every creature, Cd. 10. 12. 14

Alybban, alibban, þu alyfast; p. aleofode, hi alyfden; pp. aleofod; v. [a, lybban to live] To survive, live after, live; vivere:—Heo alyfað, Ex. 21, 22. Ic alybban ne mæg I cannot live, Nicod. 26: Thu. p. 13, 36. Heo wolde alibban, Ors. 3, 6.

Alyfan, hit alyfð; imp. alyfe; p. alyfde, hi alyfdon; pp. alyfed; v. a. To give leave, permit, suffer, v. lyfan. Cd. 14. 47. 100. 12

Alyfedlic; adj. Allowable, quick; expeditus:—Alyfedlice þing an allowable thing, Elf. gr. 9, 25.

Alyfedlice; adv. Lawfully, allow-ably; licite, Lye.

Alyfednes, se; f. Permission, sufferance, leave, grant; permissio, Som.

Alyhtnys, se; f. An enlightening, illumination, a lightness; illumination:—Ps. 89, 8.

Alynian, alynnan To pull down, liberate, deliver, free from; evellere:—Alinian of rode Cristes lichaman to unfasten Christ's body from the cross. De offic diurn, et noct, Lye.

Alysan, lysan; p. alysd; pp. alysed; v. a. [Plat. verlossen: Dut. verlossen: Ger. erlösen: Dan. forløse: Sued. förlossa: a from, lysan to loose] 1. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate; liberare. 2. To pay for losing, to pay, redeem, ransom; redimere:—1. Hwæper Helias wylle hine alysan, Mt. 27, 49. Þat þu beo fram hym alysed, Lk. 12, 58. 2. Ic alysd I paid, Ps. 68, 6. His fæsten alysan, Bd. 5, 4. Broþor ne alyseð, Ps. 48, 7. God alyseð sawle mine of handa helle, Ps. 48, 16.

Alysednys, alysnys, se; f. Redemption, a ransom; redemptio:—Weorð alysednysse sawle his, Ps. 48, 8.

Alysend, alesend A liberator, deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—Ic lufige þe Driht alysend min, Ps. 17, 1, 48.

Alysendlic; adj. Free, loose; solutorius:—Bd. 4, 22.

Alystan to list, to wish, v. lystan. Am am; sum, v. eom.

Amæran ute to exterminate, v. utamæran.

Amæstan, gemæstan; p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. mesten: Ger. mästen: a from, mæst mast, the fruit of trees on which some animals are fattened, as nuts, acorns, berries: Moes. mats: Ger. mast food] To fatten; saginare:—Cod. Ex. p. 111. b. ¶ Amæst, or amæsted beon to be fattened; impinguari. Amæste fuglas, or gemæsted fugelas fattened fowls, fatlings, Cot. 16.

Amætan to find, v. metan.

Amang among, v. gemang.

Amanian; p. ade, ode. 1. To admonish strongly, to fine; admonere. 2. To direct, govern, send; dirigere:—1. Se bisceop amanige, L. Athel. 26. Be gerefan þe mid riht ne amanige concerning a governor who fines not with justice, L. Eduw. 5. 2. And amanige þære scyrbisceop þa bote and shall send the offering to the bishop of the shire, Edg. 3: W. p. 78, 5.

Amansumian; p. de; pp. ed od [a, mænsumian to marry] To disjoin, excommunicate; excommunicare:—Bd. 3, 22. Amansumod, -ed excommunicated, Chr. 675. This word is opposed to mænsumian, or gemænsumian to join, or marry.

Amansumnung, amansumung, amensumung; f. Exclusion, excommunication, a curse; excommunicatio:—Mid þære amansumunge, Jos. 7, 12.

Ambeht, embeht, ymbbeht, ombeht [ymb about, æht property] A joining, collection, an office, a ministry, message, a servant; collatio, officium:—Bt. Rawl. p. 163. Þa Abraham spræc to his ombehtum then Abraham spoke to his servants, Cd. 139.

Amber, omber, es; m. [Plat. ammer m: Dut. emmer m: Ger. eimer m: Sued. ämbar m.] A vessel to carry about liquids, having two ears, a tub; tankard; amphora:—Ors. 1, 1. Ambiht-hus [ambeht an office, hus house] A shop; officina:—R. Concord. 11.

Ambiht-men, embeht-men [Dut. ambachtman m: ambeht office, men men] Persons who go about on being ordered, servants, ministers, pages; servientes, satellites:—Habbað oðre ambihtmen have other servants, L. Lib. eccl. 12.

Ambiht-scealcas, ombihtscealcas [ambeht office, scealc a servant] The same meaning as ambihtmen above, Fr. Jud. 10.

**Ambiht-smið**; *m.* [ambeht, smið a workman] *An overlooker of workmen, an ambassador, L. Ethelb. 7.*

**Ambiht** a message, *v.* ambeht.

**Ambiht-secg** [ambiht a message, secga a sayer] *A messenger, an ambassador; nuntius:—Cd. 27.*

**Ambyrne** wind a prosperous wind, *Ors. 1, 1.*

**Ameallud**; *part.* *Emptiðd*, brought to nought; *exinanitus:—C. M. Ps. 74, 8.*

**Amearcan** to mark, *v.* mearcian. **Amel**, *es*; *m.* *A vessel for holy water; amula, vas lustrale:—Cot. 2.*

**Ameldian** to betray, *ic* ameldige ameldod, *v.* meldian.

**Amerian**, *amyrian*; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed*. To examine, try, prove; *examinare:—Opel dæl sceal beon amered on þam fyre the other part shall be proved in the fire, Bt. 38, 4.* **Amered**, *amyrred* beon to be examined.

**Amerran** to hinder, *v.* amyrrian. **Amersod**; *part.* [*q.* *amansod*, or *amansumod*, *v.* *amansumian* to disjoin] *Excommunicatus; excommunicatus:—Gif hwa amersodne oððe utlahne healde, plihte him sylfum, L. Cnut. 64.*

**Amet**, *amett*; *part.* *Decked, adorned, clothed, furnished; ornatus, Som.*

**Ametan**; *p.* *amæt*; *pp.* *ameten* To measure, *v.* metan.

**Amethwile** [amet, hwile while] *Leisure; otium:—Elf. gr. Lye.* **Amett painted**; *pictum, v.* amet. **Amiddan** To weigh, poise, ponder, esteem; *appendere, Som.*

**Amiddan** in the middle.

**Amolsnian** to putrify, *v.* formolsnian.

**Amorreas**, *Amorreiscas*; *pl.* *The Amorites; Amoritei:—Gen. 15, 16.*

**Ampella**, *ampolla*, *ampulla* *A vial, bottle, flagon; ampulla:—* **Ampellan**, or *elefet an oil-vat; legithum, Cot. 119.* **Ampellan**, or *crogen small vessels, Chis-matories; lenticulæ:—Cot. 124.*

**Ampre**, *ompre* *A crooked swelling vein, an herb, sweet marjoram, feverfew; varix, herba quædam, ut amaracus, origanum majorana, Lin.:—L. M. p. 1. c. 39.*

**Amundbræg** [*a* from, *mund* a mound, *protection, peace, bræga* a breaker] *A peace-breaker, a disturber; pacis violator:—Chr. 1087, v.* **mundbrece.**

**Amundian** to preserve, *v.* mundian.

**Amyrdran**; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed* [*Plat. Dut. vermoorden: Ger. ermor-*

*den: Dan. myrde: Swed. mörda: a, myrðra murder] To murder, kill; trucidare:—Dat man sy amyrdrede that one be murdered, L. Cnut. 53.*

**Amyrian** to examine, *v.* amerian.

**Amyrran**, *amerran*; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed*; *v.a.* 1. To dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil; dissipare, perdere. 2. To hinder, mislead; impedire:—1. Ða he hæfde ealle amyrrrede, *Lk. 15, 14, 30.* Ne amyrd he hys mede, *Mt. 10, 42.* And eorðe was amyrrred, *Ex. 8, 24.* 2. Wela amerð and læt wealth obstructs and hinders, *Bt. 32, 1.*

**AN**, *æn*, *ain*; *gen.* *es*; *def.* *se ana*; *seo*, *þæt æne*; *pron.* [*Plat. Dut. een: Frs. ien: Ger. Al. Franc. ein: Moes. ains, aina, ain: Dan. Swed. en, et: Icel. einn: Norse, einr.* These various forms seem to denote the beginning, the origin. *Wachter* says *an*, as a noun, significat principium, seu nascenti originem:—Hence the *Al. æne a grandfather, a grand-mother*—1. **ONE**; unus.

**Alone**, *only, sole, another; solus*—with these meanings it is used definitely, and generally written *ana m*, and sometimes *aina, anne, anga; f. and n: ane.* *A certain one, some one; quidam, v. sum.* Sometimes, though rarely, *an* may be used as the English article *a, an*. It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article, but more like the *Moes. ain*, or the *Lat. unus*.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed, as *Deodric was Cristen Theodoricus fuit Christianus, Theodoric was a Christian, Bt. 1.*

*Any, every one, all; quisque:—1. An of þam, Mt. 10, 29.* **Ain** was on *Ispania one was in Spain, Ors. 4, 9.* He is an *God, Mk. 12, 29.* 2. **An** *God ys god only God is good, Mt. 19, 17: 8, 8.* *Ge forlæton me anne, and ic ne eom ana, Jn. 16, 32.* **Angum**, *Bt. 29, 1: Card. p. 158, 12.* **Pat** *ge aina gebroðra hæfdon, Gen. 43, 6.* **An** *man hæfde twegen suna, Mt. 21, 28.* *In this sense it is used as sum, as in the parallel passage, Sum man hæfde twegen suna, Lk. 15, 11.* **Cynric** *ofslogon ænne Bryttiscne cyning Cynric slew a British king, Chr. 508.* **Wirc** *þe nu ænne arc, Gen. 6, 14.* **Ane** *lytle hwyle a little while, Bt. 7, 1.* *In this sense it admits*

*of a plural form, as anra gehwa, anra gehwylc every one, or literally every one of all.* **Swelte** *anra gehwlc for his agenum gilte, Deut. 24, 16.* **Anes** *hwæt, Bt. 18, 3,* denotes *any thing, literally any thing of all,* and is used adverbially for *at all, in any degree.* ¶ **One**, *other.* **An** *æfter anum one after another, Jn. 8, 9.* **To anum** *to anum from one to the other, only; duntaxat.* **Pat an**, or *for an, Mk. 5, 36.* **Anne** *finger, and anne one finger, and then another, Ors. 2, 3.* **Ænne** *and ænne one and the other, one after another, Herb. 1, 20.* **Ymb an** *beon to agree; consentire, C. Mt. 18, 19.* **On an**, *in one, continually, Gen. 7, 12.*

**An in**, *v. on.*

**An give**, *v. unnan.*

**an** the termination of most Anglo-Saxon verbs. **Mr. Turner** says, "if we go through the alphabet, we shall find that most of the verbs are composed of a noun, and the syllables *-an, -ian, or -gan.* Of these additional syllables," he adds, "*-gan* is the verb of motion to go, or the verb *agan* to possess, and *-an* seems sometimes to be the abbreviation of *unan*, or, according to *Lye*, *anah* to give, which is probably a double infinitive like *gangan* to go, and that *an* is the original infinitive of the verb to give." Thus *deagan* to tinge appears to be from *deag* a colour, and *an* to give, *dælan* to divide: *dæl-an* to give apart: *cyssan* to kiss: *cos-an* to give a kiss: *blostman* to blossom is *blostman-agan* to have a flower: *byan* to inhabit is *by-agan* to have an habitation:—*Hist. of A. S. vol. ii. p. 424.*

**An** is sometimes used in composition for *and-, or un-, or in-,* as, *anweorc* for *andweorc: anbindan* for *unbindan* to unbind, loosen.

**Ana alone**, *v. an.*

**Anælan**; *pp.* *anæled* [*an, ælan* to light] *To kindle, inflame, light, ANNEAL; accendere, inflammare:—Chr. 694.*

**Anæpelan** [*un not, æpel noble*] *To dishonour, degrade; ignobilem reddere:—And þo-nan wyrð anæpelad oð þat he wyrð unæpele and thence becomes degraded till he is unworthy, Bt. 30, 2.*

**Anan**, or *anum* by this alone, only; *d. of an.*

**Anawyrn** [*ana, wyrn* a worm]



From Ambresburg:  
 D. Ambresburg, 4  
 large; 1. byrig, byrig  
 [illegible] Ambresburg - birth  
 the city of 1. Ambresburg, Wilt. On Aug. 1. byrig  
 chr 934 Jan 170. 3 -  
~~the birth of [illegible]~~  
~~[illegible]~~ on birth  
~~[illegible]~~  
 f Ambresburg a message; officium  
 Cd 25 2h 133, 10 v Ambrecht

~~to~~ to inform, announce  
th. an.

2 Amos the herb  
 amos, William,  
 bullwort, or bishop's  
 weed; ammi-  
 ammonium son

3. 2 more of kind  
affid. air genes,  
Scorvillus Col 160 from dye.

2. Ampulla a bottle  
The. chr v ampella

1 *Anan-beam Arbor*  
*is genus, cujus cor*  
*ked in aqua decorat*  
*in balneo utilis est*  
*adversus scabiem*  
 Lull. 1, 32 For

φ1

~~Abide~~ to abide  
Th. An

~~Abide~~ mod ad

φ4

~~Anora~~ an; m  
An ächonte, hermit  
~~An~~ solitarius:  
Th an

~~An~~ - andwan to  
C. R. Bondge  
know to m - andwan

φx

φ2

φ7

~~An~~ by me scip  
~~An~~ navis  
E. 103 An, lye

φ [8 b]

~~An~~ scalc, es;  
an servant, atten

φ

φ7

dant Th. An v

Andicht - scalc as

φ [old ger ants: ger  
ande: notte anti]

~~An~~ only he  
gallen Th. An.

~~An~~ Anchor, es m An  
Anchor; anchora Beo 14  
603: 3763 Beo gl

~~An~~ Andathan to confess  
Th. An v andathan

~~An~~ Andfenga an; m  
receiver Th. An  
an under taken p  
45.7 receptor

φ5

φ5 Anfongend, es; m  
an under taken  
ps. Th 45.7

φ6 Andget, andget  
and - get, es; m, n  
q

An earth-worm, an intestinal worm; lumbricus:—L. M. p. 1, c. 46.

Anbærnys, onbærning, onbærnes, se; f. Incense, frankincense; thus:—Ps. 140, 2.

Anbelæd introduced, v. inbelædan.

Anbestungnan introduced, Past. 21, 1.

Anbid expectation, v. anbiding.

Anbidan; p. anbad; pp. anbiden To abide, await, v. bidan.

Anbiding, anbidung, anbid An ABIDING, expectation, awaiting, tarrying; expectatio:—Hwylc is abidung man, Ps. 38, 11.

Da wæron ærendracan on an-bide then ambassadors were in waiting, Ors. 3, 9.

Anbidude waited, v. bidan.

Anbigan, anbugan [an, bigan to bow] To bow to, obey, submit; submittere:—Ors. 1, 12, v. bigan.

Anbindan [Dut. onthinden: Ger. entbinden: un un, bindan to bind] To UNBIND, untie; absolvere:—Seo wiðerwearde anhint and gefreoð the adverse unbinds and liberates, Bt. 20.

Anbiscopod; part. Unconfirmed; non confirmatus:—To lange anbiscopod ne wurðe should not be too long [unbishops] unconfirmed, L. Can. Edg. 15.

Anbryrd vexed, grieved, v. onbryrdan.

Anbryrdnes sorrow, v. onbryrdnys.

Anbugan to obey, v. bigan.

Anbryrdnys, se; f. [un un, byrdnys bearableness, v. geanbyrdan, geanbæran] Unbearableness, resistance; resistentia:—L. Edg. p. 81.

Anbyrignes a taste, R. 70, v. byrignes.

ANCENNEDA; adj. Only-begotten; unigenitus:—Jn. 1, 18.

ANCER, ancor, ancor, ancor [Ger. anker m: Swed. ankar: Plat. Dan. Dut. anker.] 1. An anchor; anchora. 2. One held

from the world, an anchorite, a hermit; solitarius:—J. Pfn ancor is git fast thine anchor is yet fast, Bt. 10, On ancre fæst fast at anchor, Beo. 4, 92.

2. Slefeas ancra scrud a hermit's sleeveless vest, Elf. gl. 3, p. 86.

ANCERLIC; adj. Like a hermit, anchoritic; anachoreticus, Som.

ANCER-LIF a hermit's life, a solitary life; vita anachoretica:—Bd. 4, 28.

ANCER-man the ruler, or guider of a ship; prœreta:—Elf. gl. 6.

ANCER-setl, es; n. [ancer, setel a seat] A hermit's cell, a her-

mitage, the dwelling of an anchorite; anachoresis:—R. 104.

Twegen halige menn on ancersettle wuniende, wæron forbærnde, Chr. 1087.

ANCER-streng An/anchor-string, a cable; v. anchorarius funis:—Solil. 4.

ANGEL a hook, v. angel.

ANGMOD; adj. [ange sorrowful, mod mind] Sad, sorrowful; anxious:—R. Ben. 64.

ANCLEOW [Plat. Dut. Ger. enkel m: Swed. enkel n.] The ANGLE; talus:—Elf. gl. 3. Lytel ancleow a little bone, die, R. 75.

ANCOR an anchor. Ancorlic like a hermit, etc., v. ancer, ancerlic, etc.

ANCER, ancra an anchor, v. ancer.

ANCsum, ancsumlic troublesome, v. angsum.

ANCsumnes troublesomeness, v. angsumnes.

ANCummum; adv. [an one, cum-mum the dat. of cum a coming] One by one, singly; singulatum:—C. Jn. 21, 25.

ANCynne sunu an only son.

AND; conj. [Plat. un: Frs. en, in, ende: Dut. en, ende: Ger. und: Otf. unde: Icl. end]

AND; et, atque, ac:—Gesceop God heofenan and eorðan, Gen. 1, 1. Cum and gesceoh, Jn. 1, 46. ¶ And swa feorð and so forth, or and gehu elles and the like; et cætera.

And against, through; contra.

An inseparable preposition denot<sup>g</sup> opposition, like the Icl. and, ond: Moes. and: Norse, and: Ger. und: and the Grk. αὐτ: thus, andwyrd an answer: andsacian to deny.

ANDA, onda, handa, an; m. Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal; rancor, invidia:—Næfst þu nanne andan to nanum

þinge thou hast not any envy to any thing, Bt. 33, 4. Hig hyne for andan sealdon, Mf. 27, 18. On minum handan in my anger, envy, Gen. 4, 23.

Nyste nænne andan know not any hatred, Bt. 35, 6. ¶ For hwilcum liðrum andan for any jealousy, L. Edg. poen. 14.

Andæg fyrst one day first, in a day's time.

Andaga, an; m. A fixed day, a time appointed, a term; dies dictus:—Gesette me anne andagan, Ex. 8, 9.

Andatre A shrub bearing capers; capparis, Som.

Andbidan to expect, v. anbidan.

Andbidung an expectation, v. anbiding.

Andbita the feast of unleavened bread; azyma:—Cot. 17, v. beorma.

Andbyfene A quantity; quantitas, Som.

Andeaw; adj. [un un, beaw custom] Undutiful, disobedient, arrogant, presumptuous, proud; arrogans:—Scint. 46, Som.

Andefer, an. ANDOVER, Hants:—Hi laddon Anlaf to Andeferan, Chr. 994.

Andefn [and, efen even] An equality, a proportion, a measure, an amount; proportio:—Be hire andefne by its proportion, Bt. 32, 2.

Andel-bæfete overhastily.

Andetnys, se; f. A confession, professing, an acknowledgment; confessio:—Andetnys don to make confession. Seo andetnes þe we deð the confession that we make, L. Lib. eccl. 30.

ANdetla an acknowledgment.

ANdetta, an; andetter, es; One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledger; confessor:—Se þæs slæges andetta sy who is an acknowledger of the murder, L. Alf. 26; Bd. 1, 7.

ANdetta, ondettan, v. a. To confess, to acknowledge, to thank; fateri:—Gif he wille and cunne his dæda andettan if he will and can confess his deeds, L. Edg. 2. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode I confess to Almighty God, Id. 5; Wilk. p. 88, 11. Seo andettes þe we Gode anum andettað, deð to gode the confession that we confess to God alone tendeth to good, L. Lib. eccl. 30. Ic andette

þe, Mf. 11, 25.

ANdetter a confessor, v. andetta.

ANdetting a confession, v. andetnys.

ANdfang an undertaker, v. an-feng.

ANdfega made bald, v. andfexe, Som.

ANdfegnessa places for receiving, receptacles; receptacula:—Cot. 190.

ANdfenege accepted, v. anfeng.

ANdfeng an assumption, v. anfeng.

ANdfengend, andfenga an undertaker, v. anfeng.

ANdfexe [and without, feax hair] Baldness; calvities, Som.

ANdfindende; part. Finding, getting; nanciscens:—Cot. 188.

ANdfon, anfon to perceive, follow, receive, v. fon.

ANdeloman, andloman; pl. Implements, tools, utensils; instrumenta:—Cot. 104, v. geloma.

ANDEOT, es; m. 1. The understanding, the intellect; intellectus. 2. Knowledge, cognizance; cognitio. 3. Sense, meaning, one of the senses;

Pa ancoras upph.  
kon Bd 3, 15

know from  
Elf. gl. Som. pp  
Moes. 13

sensus:—1. *pas andgites mæð the measure of the understanding*, *Bt. 41, 4*. 2. *Andget þe syle*, *Ps. 31, 10*, v. *ongitnes*. 3. *Hwilum andgit of andgita sometimes meaning for meaning*, *Bt. pref.* *Pa fif andgita þæs lichoman synd*, *gesiht, hlyst, spræc, stæng*, or *stenc and hrepung the five senses of the body are sight, hearing, speech, smell, and touch*, *L. Modus, confit.*

*Andgitfull, andgitlic; adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing; intelligibilis*:—*Þæt senig mon sie swa andgitfull that a man is so discerning*, *Bt. 39, 9*. *Andgitan to understand*, v. *angytan*.

*Andgitfullce, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Sensibly, wisely, clearly, plainly, distinctly; intelligenter*:—*Swa swa he hit andgitfullceost gereccan mihte as he most clearly might explain it*, *Bt. pref.*

*Andgitleas; adj. Foolish, senseless, doltish; stolidus*:—*Andgitlease man sceal swingan a foolish man shall be beaten*, *L. Edg. poen. 16*.

*Andgitleaste, andgytlest, Foolishness, senselessness; stoliditas, Som.*

*Andgitlice sensible, v. andgitfull. Andgitlice clearly, v. andgitfullce.*

*Andgyt the understanding*, v. *andget*.

*Andgytan to understand*, v. *angytan*.

*Andgytfull intelligible, v. andgitfull*.

*Andgytfullce clearly, v. andgitfullce.*

*Andgytlest, foolishness, v. andgitleaste.*

*Andgyttol, andgytol sensible, v. andgitfull*.

*Andhwæðer [Ger. entweder whether] Notwithstanding, but yet; attamen, Som.*

*Andian, ic andige, he andgað; part. andigende To envy, hate; invidere*:— *Ic andige on þe I envy you*, *Elf. gr. 41*.

*Andig; adj. Envious; invidus*—*Scint. 15*.

*Andigende envying, v. andian.*

*Andlang prep. g. d. ac. [Plat. Dan. Swed. langs, enlang: Dut. onlang: Ger. entlang: and through, lang long] 1. On length, ALONG, by the side of; in longum. 2. Through, during; per*:—1. *Þat wæter wyrð to ea, þonne andlang ea to sæ the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea*, *Bt. 34, 6*. 2. *Andlang þas westenes*, *Jos. 8, 16*. *Onlongue*

*dæg, or andlangne dæg during the day, or through the day*, *Chr. 938: Ing. p. 142, 22*.

*Andleofen, andlyfen. 1. Food, sustenance, nourishment, potage; victus, alimenta. 2. That by which food is procured, money; substance, wages; stipendia*:—1. *He sealde him andlyfene wif horsum*, *Gen. 47, 17*. 2. *Þalle hyre andlyfene*, *Mk. 12, 44*. *On eowrum andlyfenum*, *Lk. 3, 14*.

*Andlicnis likeness, v. anlicnes.*

*Andlomon, andluman, utensile, v. andgeloman.*

*Andmitta [mitta weight] A weight, a standard weight; exagium, v. mitta.*

*Andrædan, andredan; part. andrædende to fear, v. ondrædan.*

*Andræccan To relate, report, bring back; referre*:—*Andræccan spræc*, *Bt. Lye*.

*Andrece; adj. Twisted, squeezed; tortus*:—*Andrede fæt a pressing vat*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 60*.

*Andred, Andredes leag, Andredes wald Andred, Andredes ley, Andred's weald, the name of a large wood in Kent*, *Chr. 893: Id. an. 477: Ing. Id. an. 755*. *Andredes ceaster Andredescester, a city in the same wood, Pevensey, or Pemsey Castle, Sussex, Chr. 490: Ing. p. 17, 18*.

*Andres ea a British island called Andersey Isle, Som.*

*ANDRYSN, ondrys, ondryslic, ondrysenlic; adj. 1. Terrible, fearful, dreadful; terribilis. 2. Causing fear, venerable, respectable; reverendus*:—1. *Ondryslic on to seonne terrible to be seen*, *Bd. 2, 16*. *Ondrysnico gesið a dreadful sight*, *Bd. 5, 19*. 2. *He mæg hine gedon andrysn he may make him respectable*, *Bt. 27, 1*.

*Andrysn, ondrys Terror, force, power; terror*:—*Ondryson halwendes eges by the power of salutary fear*, *Past. 49, 5, v. drysn*.

*Andrysnlice; adv. Fearfully, dreadfully; terribiliter*:—*Past. 15, 2*.

*Andsaca, an. A denier, a forswearer, an opposer, an enemy; negator*:—*Ofer eorðan andsaca ne wæs there was not an opposer on the earth*, *Cd. 208*. *Godes andsaca an opposer, or a forsaker of God*, *Id. 23*. *Godes andsacan, God's enemies*, *Id. 219*.

*Andsacian, andsacigan; v. To deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure; negare*:—*Ne mæg ic ne andsacigan I cannot deny*, *Bt. 10*.

*Andsæc, ansæc [and, sæc a contention] A denying, refusing, an abjuring, a forswearing, resistance; negatio*:—*Be borges andsæc concerning a refusing of a pledge*, *L. In. 41*. *Butan ansæc without resistance*, *Chr. 796: Ing. p. 83, 5*.

*Andsæt; adj. [and against, sæt set, from sætan] Set against, odious, hateful, abominable; exosus, odiosus*:—*Elf. gr. 33*.

*Andspurnan to stumble, v. ætspurnan.*

*Andspurnes an offence, v. ætspyrning.*

*Andstandan [and, standan to stand] To sustain, abide, stand by, bear; sustinere, Som.*

*Andstandond ongean contending against, R. Ben. 1.*

*Andswar, andswaru; f. [and against, swar from swaran to answer, anciently, to speak, or Norse, swar a speech] An answer; responsum*:—*Hi afengon andsware*, *Mt. 2, 12*.

*Andswaru liðe a soft answer, Scint. 77, v. andwyrd.*

*Andswarian, ansvarian, geandswarian, onswarian, ic ansvarige; p. -sworde, swarode; pp. ed; To give an answer, to answer, respond; responde-re*:—*Pa ne myhton hig him andswarian*, *Mt. 22, 46*. *Andswarode ic answered I*, *Bt. 26, 2*.

*Andsyn a face, v. ansyn.*

*Andpracian to tremble, v. andpracian.*

*Andþwære; adj. [and against, þwar quiet] Perverse, froward, athwart, cross; perversus, Som.*

*Andtimber wood, v. antimber.*

*Andustrian; To hate, detest; detestari*:—*R. Mt. 26, 74*.

*Andustrung abomination; abominatio*:—*R. Mt. 24, 15*.

*Andward present, v. andweard.*

*Andwardnys presence, v. andweardnys.*

*Andweald right, power, v. andweald.*

*Andweard, andward, andwerd, andwyrd, anweard; adj. Present; præsens*:—*Oð þisne andweardan dæg*, *Mt. 28, 15*. *On þis andweardan life in this present life*, *Bt. 10*.

*Andweardian To be present, to present, to make ready; præsentrare, Som.*

*Andweardlice; adv. In the presence of; present; præsentialiter*:—*Þe hine andweardlice gesawon who saw him present*, *Bd. 4, 17*.

*Andweardnes, andwardnys, se; f. Presence, presentness; præsencia*:—*Bd. 4, 25*.

*Andwended; part. Changed, exchanged; mutatus, Som.*

<sup>causes</sup>  
 And-sec ~~an-sacc~~ <sup>an-sacc</sup> ~~ciff~~ <sup>on not, venturi</sup>  
~~And-sec~~ <sup>And-sec</sup> ~~monument~~ <sup>monument</sup>  
 And-sec <sup>715, 15</sup>  
 Book 3711  
 [Dacc, ciff, contention; sec, c  
 f. war] <sup>annuity</sup> contention, during  
 resists, denigrating

Φ

And-lyfen, <sup>andlyfen</sup> <sup>Col 43, Th 157, 25</sup>

And-lyfen food and lyfen  
 vickes, alimentum lyfen  
 II 715, 13 Lk 3, 14

1x Andrad constant  
 v anrad

Andgeit-tacen  
 a sensible token  
 Ch 75 Th 93, 3

And-lyfen food Lk  
 12. ~~And-lyfen~~ v and-lyfen  
 keepine

Andswan, ciff  
 Th. yk. Book 91, 14  
 And swan Book 113  
 swerian

Φ

Φ

Φ

Andryssic terrible, <sup>Andryssic</sup> <sup>Andryssic</sup>  
 v. Andryssic  
 Andryssic

Andryssic terrible  
 formidable Th. Th. Lk

Φ

Φ

Φ

Andryssic Andryssic  
 fear

Andwealcen to  
 sell <sup>th. Th.</sup> <sup>v. wealcen</sup>

Φ

And-sacca, an me 0 3[10a]  
 renuntiator, a postate  
 Book 1566: 3363

Φ/

(an. m. and white, n)

(10a)

Andwylt. dl.

(10b)

Andwylt. face, cum  
penance

Andwylt. dl.  
Andwylt. es; n. m.  
an answer

# 715, 19 - l. 6 Andwylt. seegan

Φ 3 if ne  
alone, only n  
in v. and

1 Andwylt. re; n. m.  
re; n. m. seegan

Φ 1 e if [ed an island] oak; diffunder  
Anglesen  
geotan  
Anglesen

4. Angan began  
p. v. originman

2. Anehyoned onehoned  
v. an-hyoned, also spl.  
an-hyoned

25. Ang Angcum  
difficult, n. m. n. m.  
sow, n. m. Angcum

7. Angest poured out  
fate Beo K 2583 p  
of angestan v.  
f. geotan

2. 5 An-gehwyldc ewing  
n. m.

3. Not Angest, Anglesen a  
4. Angengca, Angen  
an (an black, genga a  
goer) a solitary Beo  
K 328:892

5. Angil a hook  
n. m. angel

68. Angintang, solitary  
in a beginning Beo K 892

Ang. geotan, p  
an geat to four  
Beo K 16583 v  
geotan  
Angitan

10. Angitan to  
get Beo K 2583

11. Ang Angcum  
difficult, n. m. n. m.  
sow, n. m. Angcum

872. Angnes - E. 5  
Angnes  
modes



Ind. ~~whita an~~ ~~valhet him to 7th~~ Beo 51/1371  
Col 67, 78 p 81, 21 index to Col and. ~~whita~~ ~~for~~ a fac

7x

A N E

8a

A N G

8c

A N G

Andwendednys, se; f. *A changing, change; mutatio*—Ps. 76, 10, v. onwendidnes.

*an. gl*  
Andweorc, anweorc *Matter, material, metal, cement, cause; materia*:—Andweorc to weall mortar, or other stuff of which a wall is made. To wepenne buton andweorce in weeping without a cause, Bt. 10. Buton anweorc without cause, Id. 32, 2.

Andwerd present, v. andweard.

Andwerdan, andwyrdan, aðwyrdan, p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [and word a word, an] To answer; respondere:—Abram hire andwerde, Gen. 16, 6: 3, 2.

Andwis; adj. *Expert, skilful, Som. Andwisnes, se; f. Experience, skilfulness; experientia, Som.*

*an. gl*  
Andwlit, andwlita, andwlite, anwlita, an [Plat. antlaet n: Dut. gelaet n: Ger. antlitz n: Swed. anlete: Icl. andlita: and intensive, white beauty, countenance]

*an. gl*  
Personal appearance, a countenance, face, form; vultus:—Leoht andwlitan pines, Ps. 4, 7. Geseah andwlite his, Ps. 10, 8. Hi onfoð andwlitan they received form, Bt. 39, 5.

Andwyrd present, v. andweard.

Andwyrd [Plat. Dut. antwoord f. n: Ger. antwort: Moes. andtward: Dan. Frs. antwort a delivering, tradition: and word a word] An answer; responsum:—Antwyrd, segcan to say, or give an answer, Ors. 1, 10, v. andswar.

Andwyrdan to answer, v. andwerdan.

Andwyrding *A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, a conspiracy; conspiratio*:—Cot. 46.

Andyttan to thank, v. andettan.

Ane one, v. an.

\*An-eage, anege, aneged, æn-ige, an-ige, æ-nigge; adj. [Swed. enogd: an one, eage eye] One-eyed, blind of one eye; luscus:—Ex. 21, 26.

Anecge; adj. *One-edged, having one edge; unam habens aciem*:—An-ecge sword a sword, Elf. gl. p. 66.

Anege, aneged one-eyed, v. aneage.

Aneglod nailed, fastened with nails, crucified, Som., v. næglian.

Anehyrned one-horned, v. anhyrne.

Anes an agreement, v. annes.

Anes bleos of one colour; unicolor:—Anes geares of one year. Anes hives of the same hue or shape.

Anes side one time, once. Anes wana wanting of one, as anes wana twentig wanting one of twenty, nineteen.

Anescian, ahnescian to make nesh, v. hnescian.

Anfæreld *A journey; iter*:—Nathan. 2.

An-fah; adj. *Of one colour; unicolor, Som., v. fah.*

Anfangen beon to be received, v. fon.

Anfangennes a receiving, v. onfangenes.

A'nfæld; adj. [Plat. eenfold: Dan. eenfoldig: Swed. enfaldig: an one, feald fold, or plait] ONE FOLD, simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless; simplex:—Gif pin eage bið anfeald, Mt. 6, 22, v. clæn, and hluttur simple, pure. Anfeald getel the singular number, Elf. gr. 13, 23. Anfeald gewin single combat, R. Ben. interl. 1. ¶ Anfealdan stræcan those who are uniformly strict, Past. 42, 1, v. l.

Anfealdlice; adv. *Singly, simply, without intermission; simpliciter*:—R. Ben. 52, Som.

Anfealdnes, se; f. *Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness, agreement; simplicitas*:—Ymbe þa anfealdnesse concerning the simplicity, Bt. 35, 5.

Anfeng, andfeng; m. [an, feng taken, from fon] 1. An undertaker, a defender; susceptor.

2. An assumption, a reception, taking, an undertaking; assumptio:—1. Anfeng min, Ps. 61, 2. Andfeng min eart þu, Ps. 90, 2: 45, 7. 2. Anfeng ure, Ps. 88, 18: Lk. 9, 51.

\*Anfeng, andfeng; adj. *Fit, acceptable, approved; aptus*:—Nys andfenge Godes rices, Lk. 9, 62. Nan witega nys andfenge, Lk. 4, 24, 19.

Anfeng received; pp. of fon.

Anfengednes a receiving, v. onfangenes.

An fepe in walking, Bt. 36, 5, v. fepe.

Anfil, An ANVIL; incus:—Elf. gr. 28.

Anfindan to discover, find, v. findan.

Anfon to follow, v. andfon.

Anforlætan To lose, relinquish, forsake; amittere:—Þu nu anforlethe thou hast now lost, Bt. 7, 3.

Anfunden found, taken, v. findan.

Anga any one, only, v. an.

\*Ang-breost [ange contracted, troubled, breast a breast] An asthma, a difficulty of breathing; asthma, Som.

ANGE [Plat. Dut. Ger. enge f: Frs. eang: Heb. אַנְח anah oppression, or אַנְח anah vexation, trouble, sor-

row, affliction, ANGUISH; vexatio:—Þa weas þam cynges swiðe ange on his mode then was there great sorrow to the king's mind, Ors. 2, 5.

Ange; adj. *Vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious; vexatus, Som.*

Angean again, v. ongean.

ANGEL, [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. angel f. m.] *A hook, a fishing-hook; hamus*:—Wurp þinne angel ut, Mt. 17, 27. Swa swa mid angle fisc gefangen bið as a fish is caught by a hook, Bt. 20.

Angel an angel, v. engel.

Angel-cyning an English king, v. Engel.

Angel-cynn, angel-peod the English nation, v. Engel, cynn a race, tribe, peod a people.

Angelic like, similar, v. gelic.

Angeltwecca, angeltwicca *A red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing; lumbricus*:—Elf. gl. 13.

Angemitte, for gemette found, from gemetan to find.

Angeng; adj. *Going, or wandering alone; solivagus, Som.*

Angenga *A traveller, or passer-by; viator*:—Beo. 6: Thorok. p. 36, 15.

Angeræd foolish, v. ungerad.

Angestliðnes hospitality, v. gæstliðnes.

Angeweald power, v. gewald.

Angin, pt. anginnu *A beginning, commencing, an attempt, an essay, opportunity; initium*:—Ælc angin every beginning, Bt. 5, 3. Synt þæra sara anginnu, Mt. 24, 8. Sara angin, Mk. 1, 1: 13, 8.

Anginnan to begin, enter upon, v. beginnan.

Angl a hook, v. angel.

Angle the Angles, v. engle.

\*Angles-egge [æge the island, Angles of the Angles] ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English; it was

anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearð ofslagen innan Angles-egge, Chr. 1098.

Angletwicce a red worm, v. angeltwecca.

Angmod; adj. [ange vexed, mod mind] Vexed in mind, sad, sorrowful, anxious; tristis, Som.

Angmodnes, se; f. *Sadness, sorrowfulness; tristitia, Som.*

Angnæg [ange troublesome, nægel a nail] An AGNAIL, a whitlow, a sore under the nail; dolor ad ungulum, Mann.

Angnes, se; f. *Sorrowfulness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; ærumna*:—On agnyssse min, Ps. 31, 4. Geswinc and angnyss gemetton me, Ps. 118, 143, Ang-

nes modes *anxiety of mind*, *Somn.* 354, v. angsumnes.

\* Angolden paid, suffered; p. of angildan, v. gildan.

Angol-peod the *English nation*, v. Engel-cyn.

Angristic horrid, v. grislic.

Angrysendllice; adv. Terribly; terribiliter:—*Nicod.* 26.

\* Angset, angseta *A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, a pimple, a pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire; carbunculus*:—*Cot.* 157.

Angsum, angsumlic; adj. *Narrow, straight, troublesome, hard, difficult*:—*Eala hu neara and hu angsum is þat geat, and se weg þe to life gelaet, and swyðe feawa synd þe þone weg finden, Mt.* 7, 14.

Angsumian *To vex, afflict, to be solicitous; vexare, sollicitum esse, Som.*

Angsumlic troublesome, v. angsum.

Angsumlice; adv. *Sorrowfully; triste, Som.*

Angsumnes, se; f. *Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; ærumna*:—*Ps.* 118, 143. *We gesawon hys angsumnisse, Gen.* 42, 21, v. angnes.

\* Angyld, es; n. [an one, gild a payment] *A single, or simple recompence, payment, amends, satisfaction; simplex compensatio*:—*Mana þone þæs angyldeðs admonish that [man] of the recompence, L. In.* 22: *Wilk.* p. 18, 27. *Gyld þu þat angyldeð pay thou the recompence, p.* 18, 28.

Angyld pay thou the recompence, p. 18, 28.

Angyn a beginning, v. angin.

Angytan [an, gytan to get] *To find, discover, understand, know; invenire, intelligere*:—*Ors.* hermit, *sol.* 2, 1.

Anhafen elevated; pp. of anhebban.

Anhaga, Alone, vacant, solitary; solitarius:—*Þær se anhaga eard bihealdeð, Cod. Ex.* 57, a. 10.

Anhagian to be at leisure, v. onhagian.

Anhebban; p. anhof; pp. anhafen *To lift up, v. onhabban.*

Anhefednes, se; f. *Exaltation; exaltatio*:—*C. R. Ben.* 7.

Anhend; adj. [Plat. *Dut. eenhandig*; Ger. *einhandig*: an one, hand hand] *One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak; uni-manus*:—*Elf. gl.* 9.

Anhon to hang, v. hon.

Anhredlice unanimously; anredlice.

Anhreoðian to rush upon, v. onhreoðian.

\* Anhydig; adj. [un, hydeg cautious, heeding] UNHEEDING,

immoveable, stubborn, rash; per-vicax:—*Cd.* 199.

Anhyldan to incline, v. onhyldan.

Anhynd one-handed, v. anhend.

Anhyran *To be anxious, emulous; æmulari*:—*Ne anhyre þu, Ps.* 36, 8, v. onhyrgan, onhyrgan.

Anhyrned; adj. [an one, hyrn a horn, as the *Dut. eenhorn*] *One-horned, having one horn; unicornis*:—*Anhyrned deor, or anehyrned deor a one-horned deer, w. unicorn; monoce-ros*:—*Elf. gl.* 12.

Anhyrrend, es *A unicorn; unicornis*:—*Swa anhyrrende horn, Ps.* 91, 10. *Fram hornum anhyrrendra, Ps.* 21, 20.

Anidde restrained; pp. of anydan.

Anig any, v. ænig.

Anige, anigge one-eyed, v. aneage.

Animan; p. anam; pp. anumen [a from, niman to take] *To take away, remove; tollere*:—*Animað þat pund at hym, Mt.* 25, 28.

Aninga, æninga, anunga; adv. [an one, inga] *One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily; singulatum, omnino*:—*Hogedon aninga they at once endeavoured, Jðth. p.* 25, 9.

\* Aniðerian [a intensive, niðerian to thrust down] *To put down, condemn, damn; deorsum trudere*:—*Þa wurðe he aniðroð mid Judas, Chr.* 675: *Ing. p.* 52, 11.

Aniwan to restore, v. niwian.

Ankor an anchor, a hermit, v. ancer.

Anlæc *A respect, regard, consideration; respectus*:—*Elf. gr.* 28.

An læste, an laste, an luste at the instant, at the moment; e vestigio:—*Cot.* 72.

Anlætan [an alone, lætan to let] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish; relinquere*:—*Cd.* 30.

Anlaga; adj. *Alone, solitary, without company; solitarius*:—*Cot.* 198.

Anlang cempa arranged soldiers, v. andlang.

Anlapum; adv. [an one, læppan with part] *With one part, at once, one by one; singulatum*:—*C. Jn.* 21, 25, v. ænlipig.

An laste at the instant, v. an læste.

Anlæc a respect, v. anlæc.

Anleger; adj. [an one, leger a layer] *Lying with one person; unicubus*:—*Anlegere wifman a woman with one husband, R.* 8.

Anleofa wages, v. andleofene.

Anlepig each, v. ænlipig.

Anlepnes solitude, v. ænlepnes.

Anlic only, v. ænlic.

Anlic, onlic; adj. [*Dut. gelyk*; Ger. *ähnlich*: an alone, lic like] *Like, similar; similis*:—*Forþam ys heofona rice anlic þam cyninge, Mt.* 18, 23. *Þat he bioð swiðe anlic that he is very like, Bt.* 37, 1.

Anlice only, v. ænlice.

Anlicnes, andlicnis, onlicnis, se; f. [*Dut. gelyknes*; Ger. *gleichnis* n.] *1. A likeness, a similitude, resemblance, an idea, an image; similitudo. 2. A statue, an idol, a stature, a height; statua, simulacrum*:—*1. Hwæs anlicnys ys þis? Mt.* 22, 20. *God gesceop þa man to his andlicnisse, Gen.* 1, 26, 27. *2. Tobrec hira anlicnysa, Ez.* 23, 24. *Ican ane elne to hys anlicnesse, Lk.* 12, 25.

Anlifene food, v. andleofene.

Anlip, anlypi, anlipig single, solitary, v. ænlipig.

An luste at the instant, v. an læste.

Anlutan to incline, v. alutan.

Anmedla Pride, arrogance, presumption; superbia:—*Cd.* 212.

An mitta a measure, v. mitta.

Anmod, anmodlic; adj. [*Plat. eenmoedig*; *Dut. eenmoedig*: an one, mod the mind] *All of one mind, unanimous, stubborn, obstinate; unanims*:—*Þu soðlice man anmod, Ps.* 54, 14. *Hi ealle anmodlic, Jos.* 9, 2.

Anmodlice; adv. *Unanimously, with one accord; unanimiter*:—*Hi anmodlice comon, Jos.* 11, 4.

Anmodnes, se; f. *Unity, unanimity; unitas, unanimitas, Som.*

Anne only, v. an.

Annes, annys, anes, se; f. *1. Oneness, unity; unitas. 2. A covenant, an agreement; conventio. 3. Solitude; solitudo*:—*1. On þa annysse þære halgan cyrcian in the unity of the holy church, Bd.* 2, 4. *2. Gewearð him and þam folce on Lindesige anes þat there was with him and the people in Lindsey an agreement that—, Chr.* 1014: *Ing. p.* 193, 12. *3. Annys þæs widgillan westenes the solitude of the wide desert, Guthl. vit. c.* 3.

Anoða fear, amazement; formido, Som.

Anræd; adj. [an one, ræd coun-cil] *One-minded, unanimous, agreed, constant, persevering, prompt, diligent, vehement; un-anims, diligens*:—*And þonne beon hig anræde and when they be unanimous, L. In.* 77: *Wilk.* p. 27, 29. *Dis swefen ys anræde, Gen.* 41, 25. *Ealle anræde already, L. Can. Edg.*





X Angol, es, m English  
 An Engishman Th.  
 an v Engle

1 X ~~An-hyrr~~ An-hyrr  
 An-hyrrne deer  
 a unicorn R. 18 dm  
 Lye

2 Anlifun food v and 2  
 lofen

2

1 X Anmegla an; m  
 Cd. Th. Inden  
 presume ~~pt~~ 262, 22  
 Anmagame 269, 16  
 X hpm El p 170, 266  
 v also on. medla

2 3. \* Anhega, an; m  
 a hermit Boe K. 1731

2 2 Anladan to lead  
 on Cd 151 Th 190, 5. v  
 ledan

4

5 Anhead some An.  
 handle Lye q wh

6 \* An-hydyg one  
 minded, single minded  
 sincerus Boe K. 530  
 5380

Anhorna, an m  
 a unicorn R. Th  
 91, 9

1 2 Anon singly Cd 198  
 Th. 197, 26

2 3 Anpat, es; m A  
 path Cd 145 Th 184, 8

a narrow path  
 Boe K 2819

1/4 An. kid, e: f  
one hour Res H  
436  
Φ 2

Φ 1

2/3 Antumber <sup>ms</sup> wov  
Antumber v ~~one~~  
antumber

3/4 Anum <sup>adv</sup> with me,  
only: solum, <sup>was</sup>  
unice Res H 215

4 Answerp adflarat  
Cot 14 Lye

5/4 An-wala  
an me the only  
one ruler, 1  
Almighty Res.  
2544

Φ 2 An-syn, e: f 9, Res  
yl in seon-Res  
~~an~~ an-syne for this  
light Res H 1849  
5663

⊙ [10e]

Φ 2 aspect cd 64th 75.22

Φ 3-

Φ

Φ 4 Anshandam He of  
to resist de if you see  
som has seen

5 Antaka, an: m  
<sup>or stepping</sup>  
One going alone, a  
horrible; salt anist  
Cod Ex 95 b Res H  
in stupem

Anrædlice, anhrædlice; *adv.* Unanimously, instantly, constantly, vehemently; unanimiter:—Hi bohton anhrædlice, Ps. 82, 5. Ðe anrædlice wile his sinna geswican, L. Can. Edg. pn. 17: W. p. 96, 15.

Anrædnys, se; *f.* Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness, vehemency; concordia:—Broðerlice anrædnys brotherly unanimity, Scint. 11. Anrædnys godes weorces constancy of good works; Oct. vit. cap. Scint. 7. Opposed to twyrædnes dissention, quod v.

Anra-gehwa, anra-gehwylc every one, v. an, 4.

<sup>1</sup> Anreces continually, v. anstreces.

Anrin [an in, ryne a course] An inroad, incursion, assault; incursio:—Fram anrine, Ps. 90, 6.

Ansaca a denier, v. onsace, and-saca.

Ansece a denying, v. andsæc.

Ansæt hated, v. andsæt.

Ansecat, ansecat the bowels, the intestines; exentera:—Cot. 73.

Anscod unshod, v. onscoda.

Anscunian to shun, v. onscunian.

Anscuniendlic, anscuniendlic abominable, v. onscuniendlic.

Anseccan [Plat. anseccan: Dut. aanzeggen: Ger. ansagen: an, seccan to declare] To affirm, avouch; affirmare:—Mon anseccan wolde one would affirm, L. Edg. pol. 4, v. seccan.

Ansegednes, ansegednes, se; *f.* [anseged affirmed] A thing which is vowed, or devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice; victima:—Bd. 1, 7.

Ansendan to send, v. onsendan.

Ansettan to impose, v. onsettan.

Ansien a figure, v. ansyn.

Ansia a view, sight, v. ansyn.

<sup>1</sup>Anspeca, [onspæca [an against, spæc a speech] A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor; persecutor, Som.

Anspel [an, spel a speech, fable] A conjecture; conjectura:—Cot. 56.

Anstandende, anstonde or munuc one standing alone, a monk; part. of anstandian.

Anstandian; *p.* anstod; *pp.* anstanden To stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm, or steadfast, inhabit, dwell; adversari, constare, habitare, Som.

Ansteled; *adj.* [Dut. eenstelig: Ger. einstielig: an one, stele a stale, or handle] One staled, having one handle or stalk; unicalis, Som.

Anstonde a monk, v. anstandende.

Anstræcan the determinate; per-tinaces:—Past. 42, 2.

Anstreces, ansreces, anreces; *adv.* [an one, the gen. of strec a stretch] Of one stretch, with one effort, continually; sine intermissione:—And foron on anstreces dages and nihtes and went in one stretch day and night, Chr. 894: Ing. p. 119, 9. And eodon ansreces and went continually, Chr. 1010: Ing. p. 184, 25.

Ansund; *adj.* [an one, sund sound, whole] One whole, entire; integer:—Seo heofen is sinewalt and ansund heaven is circular and continued, Æqu. vern. 3.

<sup>1</sup>Ansundnes, se; *f.* Wholeness, soundness, integrity; integritas:—Ansundnesse lufgend a lover of integrity, Wan. cat. p. 292, 36.

Ansvarian to answer, v. and-svarian.

Answe; *adj.* [an one, sweg a sound] Of the same sound or tune, consonant, agreeable; consonus:—Answege sang, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.

<sup>2</sup>Ansyn, ansin, ansien, andsyn, onsyn [Plat. anseen n: Dut. aanzien n: Ger. ansehen n: Dan. seen n: an one, siene a sight] 1. A face, countenance; vultus. 2. A view, an appearance, a sight, form, figure; aspectus, figura. 3. A thing to be looked upon, a spectacle; spectaculum:—1. Ansyne þin ic sece, Ps. 26, 13. Fægere onsyne with a fair countenance, Bd. 5, 2. 2. Mid þære ansine with the view, Bt. 22, 2. Astah lichamlicre ansyne on hine, Lk. 3, 22. Ansien þyses middan-geardes the figure of this world, Past. 51, 2. 3. Ors. 6, 7.

Ant and, v. and.

<sup>1</sup>Antalic; *adj.* [an not, tælic wicked] Not wicked, clean, pure; immaculatus:—Æ drihtnes antalic, Ps. 18, 8.

Antecrist, anticrist antichrist, Elf. T. p. 6, 22.

Antefen; *f.* [an against, stæfen a voice, contracted into antefen, written by Chaucer antem] An ANTEM or ANTHEM, a hymn sung in alternate parts; antiphona:—Pat hi antefn gehleoðre stæfne sungan that they sang the anthem with an harmonious voice, Bd. 1, 25: Sm. p. 487, 24.

Antfeng acceptable, v. anfeng.

Anþracian, aþracian [an intensive, þracian or þracian to fear] To fear, to be afraid, to dread; revereri, horreri:—Ps.

6, 19. Ic onginne to anþracienne I begin to dread, Elf. gr. 35.

Anþrac, anþraclic; *adj.* Fearful, terrible, horrible; terribilis, Som.

<sup>1</sup>Antibre a condition, or state of things; status, Som.

<sup>2</sup>Anticrist antichrist, v. antecrist.

Antimber matter, materials, substance, a theme; materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber rude matter, Alb. resp. 15, 22, v. timber.

Antrumys an infirmity, v. untrumnes.

Antute on the contrary; e contrario, Som.

Antynan to open, v. untynan.

Anumen taken away; *pp.* of animan.

Anunga one by one, v. aninga.

Anunga Zeal, an earnest desire, envy; zelus:—R. Jn. 2, 17.

Anwadan; *p.* anwod To invade, intrude; invadere:—Hie anwod invaded them, Cd. 173, Lye.

Anwald power, v. anweald.

Anwalda a magistrate, v. anwealda.

Anwaldan to rule, v. waldan.

<sup>1</sup>Anwaldeg; *adj.* [Plat. weldig: Dut. geweldig: Ger. gewaltig: Swed. waldig] Powerful; potens:—Se sie anwaldegost who is most powerful, Bt. 36, 5.

Anwalg, anwealg; *adj.* Entire, whole, sound; integer:—Past. 52, 2.

Anwann fought against; *p.* of anwinnan.

Anweald, anwald, wald, es; *m.* [Plat. waldt f: Dut. geweld n: Ger. gewalt f: Swed. wâlde n.] Power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government; potestas:—Anweald or mihte Godes is, Ps. 61, 11. Ælc anweald on eorðan, Mt. 28, 18. He was of Herodes anwealde, Lk. 23, 7. On abbades anwalde, Bd. 4, 32. On his anwealde, Gen. 42, 6.

<sup>2</sup>Anwealda a governor, a magistrate, a ruler, a prince, a monarch; gubernator:—Se anwealda hæfð befangene the governor hath restrained, Bt. 21.

Anwealg whole, v. anwalg.

<sup>1</sup>Anwealglice; *adv.* Wholly, soundly; integrè:—Past. 33, 5.

Anwealgnes, se; *f.* Wholeness, soundness, entireness; integritas, Som.

Anweard present, v. andweard.

Anweardnes presence, v. andweardnes.

Anweg away, v. aweg.

Anweorc a cause, v. andweorc.

Anwig, es [an one, wig a contest] A single combat, a duel;

certamen singulare:—Hi gefuhton anwig they fought a duel, *Ors.* 3, 9: 3, 4, 6.

Anwiglice; *adv.* By single combat. Anwiglice feohende fighting in single combat, *Cot.* 186.

Anwil, anwill; *adj.* [an one, will a will] Following one's wish, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn; pertinax:—*Elf.* gl. 28.

Anwillice; *adv.* Obstinate, stubbornly, pertinaciously; pertinaciter:—Ic to anwillice winne I too pertinaciously attack, *Bt.* 20.

\*Anwilles, se; *f.* Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy; pertinacia:—*Past.* 32, 1.

Anwinnan; *p.* anwann To fight against, to attack; impugnare:—*Ors.* 3, 7.

An-wintre, æ-wintre; *adj.* [an one, every, winter a winter] Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year; hornus, anniculus:—Dat lamb sceal beon an-wintre, *Ex.* 12, 5.

Anwite, es; *n.* [an one, wite a fine] A simple or single fine, a mulct or amercement; simplex multa:—*L. Alf.* 26: *W.* p. 41, 5.

Anwlaeta Envy; livor:—*Med. ex.* quadr. 7, 3.

Anwlita a personal appearance, v. andwlit.

Anwlitegan to change the form of, v. unwlitegan.

Anwlow, anwloh; *adj.* [an without, wloh a fringe, ornament] Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured; inornatus, deformis:—Pin rice restende bið anwloh thy kingdom is remaining neglected, *Cd.* 203. (*Ed.* 175 *Ms.* 22).

Anwod invaded; *p.* of anwadand.

Anwreon; *p.* anwroh; *pp.* anwrogen [an un, wreon to cover] To uncover, reveal; revelare:—*R. Ben.* 3.

Anwrigenys, se; *f.* A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, a homily; explicatio, expositio, *Som.*

Anwunigende inhabiting, v. onwunian.

Anxsumnes anxiety, v. angsumnea.

Anydan; *p.* de; *pp.* ded, de, anidde [a from, nydian to need, to compel] 1. To repel, thrust or beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force; repellere. 2. With ut to expel, to drive out; expellere:—1. Mid unryhte anydde wærum with injustice had been kept from, *Chr.* 823. 2. Ic anyde hig ut, *Deut.* 32, 21.

Anywan to shew, demonstrate, v. niwian.

A of tide on a sudden, forthwith; ex tempore, *Som.*

APA [Plat. Dut. aap a: *Frs.* ap: *Swed.* apa *f.* *Icel.* ape: *Wel.* eppa] An APE; simia:—*Elf.* gl. 3.

Apæcan To seduce, mislead; seducere:—Gif hwa fram him apæce, *L. Edg.* pæn. 25.

Apæran to pervert, v. forpæran.

Aparod; *part.* Apprehended, found, taken; deprehensus:—Seo was aparod, *Jn.* 8, 3.

Apelder-tun an apple-tree-garden, v. æpel-treow.

Apel-treo an apple-tree, v. æpel-treow.

Aplod; *m.* [ap up, fiod a flood] An overflowing of the sea; ledo, *Martyr.* 20, *Mart.*

Apinsian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, od, ud To ponder, weigh; ponderare:—*Past.* 53, 3.

Apl an apple, v. æpl. (*Ed.* 2, 8)

Aplantode, ed plantet, v. plantian.

Apostata Apostacy, revolt; apostata:—*Lup.* *Serm.* 1, 19.

Apostol One sent, an apostle; apostolus:—Dæra twelf apostola naman, *Mt.* 10, 2.

Apostolic, apostollic; *adj.* Apostolical; apostolicus:—*Bd.* 1, 26.

Appel an apple, v. æpl.

Appel-leaf, æppel-leaf an apple-leaf, violets; pomi folium, violæ, *Som.*

Appelscreada apple-parings, v. æppel-screada.

Appl an apple, v. æpl.

Apple-treow an apple-tree, v. æpel-treow.

Apple-tun an orchard, v. æppel-tun.

Aprotaman, aprotane The herb southernwood, wormwood; abrotonum [artemisias, *Lin.*], *Som.*

Apulder An apple-tree, v. æpel-treow:—Surmelst apulder; q. souring apple-tree; pyrus malus, *Lin.*:—Swite apulder a sweeting apple-tree; malomel-lus, *R.* 45.

Apuldre an apple-tree, v. æpel-treow.

Apuldre APFLEDRE, a village in Kent, near Tenterden, a harbour on the coast of Devon:—Apuldre comb APFLEDRE COMB Isle of Wight, *Mann.*

Apuldur an apple-tree.

Apulod pulled, v. pullian.

Aquald killed, v. cwellan.

Aqueorna a kind of ointment; scirra, *Som.*, v. acwern.

Aquilegia the herb columbine; aquilegia, aquileia:—*Ors.* 6, 36.

Aar [Frs. eren brazen, made of brass] ORE, brass, copper; æs, v. bræs. Grene ar green copper, brass; aurichalcum.

A'r, aar; *pl.* g. ara, arna [Plat. *Frs.* ere *f.* *Dut.* eer *f.* *Ger.* ehre *f.* *Dan.* aere: *Swed.* ara *f.* *Icel.* ara: *Al.* ar, or, ur beginning: *Heb.* אור aur light, splendour]

1. Glory, honour, respect, reverence; gloria. 2. Kindness, goodness, favour, use, care, benefit, power, wealth, money, riches, property, substance, support, wages; benignitas, opes, substantia:—1. Ne wolde he ænige are witan nor would he ascribe any honour, *Bd.* 2, 20. He sundor lif was foreberende eallum þam arum he a private life was preferring to all honours, *Bd.* 4, 11: *Sm.* p. 579, 8. Nyton nane are they know no respect, *Bt.* 35, 6. 2. Him was ara þearf to him was need of wealth, *Cd.* 97. Arra biddan to ask for power, *Cd.* 131. To godre are to good use, *Herb.* 2, 9. Eallum to are ylda bearnum for the benefit of all the sons of men, *Jul.* A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34). Be ealre are by all [his] wealth, *Cnut.* 46. Hyra ar is mæst their property is most, *Ors.* 1, 1. Hi are forgeafen they gave wages, *Bd.* 1, 15.

A'r, es; *m.* [ær before, as Moes. airu messengers] from, air before] One going before, a legate, a messenger, an angel; nuntius:—Lædan ut halige aras lead out holy messengers, *Cd.* 112. Pes ar sægeð this messenger sayeth, *Cd.* 32, v. ærend. A'r, [Dun. aare: *Swed.* ara *c.* *Icel.* ar] An OAR; remus:—Sum hæfdon lx ara some have 60 oars, *Chr.* 897.

Ar before, v. ær.

Ar in marne, or ærist early in the morning, v. ær.

Arad rode, v. ridan.

Arade; *part.* Relieved; relevatus, *Som.*

Aræcan; *p.* aræcte To reach out, extend, reach, lay hold of, hold up; attingere:—Dat man aræcan mihte that one could reach, *Chr.* 1014: *Ing.* p. 193, 19. Aræc or aræc shall hold up, *Ps.* 145, 6.

Aræd [a intensive, ræd counsel] Counsel, welfare, safety; consilium, salus:—Se aræda one who consults for safety, a patriot. Smeagende ymbe heora sawla aræd considering about their souls' welfare, *L. Edm.* pref. Se aræda, Romwara heretoga, se was hatan Brutus the patriot, the consul of the Romans, who was called Brutus, *Bt.* 10, v. ræd.

Arædan, arædan, arædian; *p.* aræd, arod, arædde hi aræd-

are  
 f. d. ac; d; p  
 non ac ara  
 f. ara, or a.  
 f. d. arkon  
 aar f.

1. Apr [12 d]

15b, conf Honor  
officiarius

13a]

1. a benefice  
 q - seo ar si  
the benefice is  
eth. th. th. 316.  
Polige pare an  
forfeit the benefice  
Id. p. 316, 3

01

2 es: m th an

1 {two the m. audea}

02 airus m [12e]

15 Ar, an; fan  
o ar pm. h. ac. om.

03 [13 b]

02

13 Apuldre tun arg  
apple tree garden, an orchard  
dom. den 2, 6 p. 100 - tun

05 [13c]

3 Anwngenyse  
f a revealing

24 Apuldre malus  
apple tree malus  
infant diff. 100

24 Aracan fan  
to relate th  
th an

04 Ar, an; fan  
o ar pm. h. ac. om.

06 [12f]

5 Ar, ar, es, n  
brass

Arce dan al.

6 Arce dan th. ar  
Arce dan

106. 22  
 5 Arce dan se arce dan  
adj. Full of counsel  
benefit, patriotic;  
consilii plenius.  
se fore arce dan  
Arce dan Rome  
heretog the illust  
the Roman at 19 and



91 + 23

Φ 4 aretan to glan  
th. An

Φ 2-es; m th. An

[4d & Bz 3]

Φ 3 es; m th. An

Φ<sup>10</sup> 2 \*Arewe, an; <sup>an</sup> f  
\*3pl arewe, are  
arise

2 arefman is send  
Bd 4, 31. In K 610, 27  
3 arefman to endure  
th. Aphol

\*~~4~~ 4d, ~~is~~ that which  
gives honour

<sup>14</sup> arefast \*holys  
pius th. An  
q arefast

<sup>26</sup> arefastlice  
honesty, \*piusly  
menfully th. An  
q arefastlice

<sup>37</sup> arefastnes \*piety  
th. An. q arefastnes  
arefastnes

<sup>24</sup> arefan to  
rush th. An.

<sup>35</sup> Aran harcere Ben.

Φ

1 Arc  
Φ 2 aref  
w in alph. order  
<sup>25</sup> arefan to bear vns 3, 7  
Bart 104, 20 v arefan  
<sup>26</sup> arefan to become  
red th. Aphol



don; pp. aræded, aredad [Plat. Dut. raden: Dan. raade: Swed. rada.—a, rædan] 1. To read, read through, peruse, tell, utter, speak; perlegere. 2. To conjecture, guess, divine, prophesy, discover, find out, examine; take counsel, care for, pursue, effect; conjectare, decernere:—1. Ða se wisdom aræd hæfde when wisdom had spoken, Bt. 23. Orationem arædde delivered an oration, Bd. 4, 4. 2. And him to cwædon; aræd, Mkt. 14, 65. Weg aredian to discover the way, Bt. 22, 2. Areddian þearfum to regard, or take care for the poor, Bd. 3, 9. Ic þæne ræd arædige I will take that counsel, Mod. Confit. 6. Ceap aredian to make a bargain, L. Edg. Wilt. p. 81, 8. Areddan his willan to effect, or do his will, H. in. verba. Hieremie, v. rædan.

\* Arædnis a condition, v. arednes.

Aræfian; p. de; pp. ed [a, ref-  
nan to sustain] To bear, take  
away, suffer, sustain, undergo,  
bear in mind, to think; tolera-  
re:—Ðe ic ærefne, Ps. 24, 5.

Aræfniende, aræfniende; part.  
Bearing in mind, considering;  
expendens:—Hom. in Nat.  
Dom.

Aræfnidlic; adj. Possible, tol-  
erable; possibilis, Som.

Aræman; p. de To raise, lift up,  
erect, elevate; excitare, erige-  
re:—Ða ge mihton ræddan  
and eow aræman on þam which  
ye may read, and elevate your-  
selves in them, Elf. T. p. 31, 15.

Arærantorear up, arærende lifting  
up, aræred lifted up, v. ræran.

Arærnas, se; f. A raising, an  
exaltation, a restitution; exal-  
tatio:—Ors. 3, 1.

Aræfan [a from, reaf clothing] To  
unclothe, let loose, unwind; dis-  
solvere:—Aræfan þat cliwen  
to unrove the clew, unwind the  
ball, Past. 35, 5.

Arås arose, v. arisan.

Aras messengers, v. ar.

Arasian; p. ade; pp. ad, od; v. a.  
To raise, to be laid open, dis-  
cover, try, raise the hand, take  
hold of, raise the mind, to sus-  
pect; elevare, explorare:—  
God hæfð arasod ure unriht-  
wisnissa, Gen. 44, 16.

Arasod beon to be held, v. ar-  
asian.

Arblæd the oar-blade; palmula  
remi:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.

ARC, arc, earc, es; m. [Plat.  
Dut. Al. ark f: Swed. ark m:  
Moes. arka; Ger. arche f:  
Basq. arc; Wel. arched: Dan.  
ark: Lat. arca a chest] A ves-  
sel to swim on water, an ARK,

a coffer, chest, hutch, bag; ar-  
ca:—Ða ætstod se arc, Gen.  
8, 4. Wirc þe nu ænne arc,  
Gen. 6, 14.

Arcebisceop, arcebisceop, ærce-  
bisceop, ærcebisceop a bishop of  
the first class, an archbishop;  
archiepiscopus, Bd. 1, 27.

Arcebisceop-håd, ærcebisceop-  
håd an archbishop-hood, the  
degree or dignity of an arch-  
bishop; archiepiscopi gradus,  
vel dignitas, Bd. 4, 6.

Arceidiacon, archidiacon, ærce-  
diacon. An archdeacon, a  
bishop's vicegerent; archidia-  
conus, R. 69.

Arceistol [arce chief, stol a stool]  
An archiepiscopal see, or seat;  
sedes archiepiscopalis, Som.

Aræftæftig; adj. [ar respect, cræft-  
ig crafty] Skilful or quick in  
showing respect, respectful, po-  
lite; morigerus, obsequens:—  
Aræftæftig ar a respectful mes-  
senger, a prophet, Cd. 202.

Arde [arde honoured; p. of arian  
to honour] That which gives ho-  
nour, an ensign of office, such as  
a pall, or staff; honoris sig-  
num:—Ælfric arceb ferde to  
Rome æfter his arde Archbi-  
shop Ælfric went to Rome for  
his ensign of office, Chr. 997.

Ardllice, arudlice; adv. [arod  
quick, lice] Quickly, immedi-  
ately; promptly:—Efstæd nu  
ardlice, Jos. 2, 5.

Are honour, v. ar.

Are; m. A court-yard; area,  
Alb. resp. 48.

Areafian; p. areafode; pp.  
areafod [a from, reafian to  
tear] To tear from, lacerate, di-  
vide; discerpere:—Bring is  
areafod the sacrifice is divided,  
Cd. 158.

Areahst explained; part. of are-  
can, v. recan.

Arecan, areccan to explain, v.  
recan.

Areccan to reckon, translate, v.  
areccende, recan.

Areccende explaining, v. recan.

Areð holdeth up, v. aræcan.

Ared counsel, v. aræd.

Aredad discovered; pp. of aræ-  
dan.

Aredan to effect, to do, v. arædan.

Aredðan to liberate, v. ahræd-  
dan.

Aredian to search out, v. arædan.

Arednes, arædnes, se; f. A de-  
gree, condition, covenant; con-  
sultum, conditio:—Ðære ared-  
nesse on that condition, Bd. 1, 1.

Aredod furnished, Som.

Arefian to bear, v. aræfan.

Arehst erected; part. of recan.

Areosian to fall down, perish;  
decidere:—Ic areose I shall  
fall down, Ps. 7, 4.

Arætan, geretan; p. aret, geret;  
pp. aret, areted, areted, a-  
retten, aretne; v. a. [a or ge,  
retan to delight] To restore,  
invigorate, refresh, renew, in-  
spirit, repair, correct, set right;  
reficere:—Hi hæfdon þatmod  
aret they have restored or re-  
freshed the mind, Bt. Tit. 22/  
Card. p. 8. Ðu me hæfst ge-  
retne, 22, 1/  
Card. p. 118, 5, and aretne, 41, 2/  
Card. p. 374, 28, thou hast corrected  
me.

AREWA An arrow; sagitta:—  
Sume scotedon adunweard  
mid arewan some shot down-  
ward with arrows, Chr. 1083.

Arewe [arewa arrow] ARROW,  
the name of a river in several  
counties, called so either  
from its swiftness or straight-  
ness; fluvii nomen.

Areweorð honourable, v. arwurð.

Aræfast; adj. [ar honour, fæst  
fast] Honest, good, virtuous,  
gracious, merciful; honestus,  
clemens:—Wæs he se mon  
æræfast and ærfæst he was the  
religious and honest man, Bd.  
3, 14: Sm. p. 539, 33. Ðat  
Drihten him ærfæst and milde  
were that the Lord might be to  
him merciful and mild, Bd. 4, 31.

Aræfstlice; adv. Honestly; ho-  
neste, Som.

Aræfæstnes, aræfæstnys, se; f. Ho-  
nesty, goodness, virtue, clemen-  
cy; honestas, pietas:—Ðat he  
wæs mycelre aræfæstnesse and  
æræfæstnesse wer that he was a  
man of great virtue and piety,  
Bd. 4, 31. Heo aræfæstnesse  
cydde, Jos. 6, 17.

Aræfat, aræfat, es; n. A brazen  
vessel; aramentum:—Halgode  
þat aræfat, Lev. 8, 11.

Aræfest merciful, v. aræfat.

Arful; adj. Respectful, favoura-  
ble, merciful, mild; honorabi-  
lis:—Sy arfull, Ps. 102, 3. Beo  
arful fierder and meder,  
Wulfst. Par. 7.

Arfullice; adv. Mildly, gently;  
clementer:—Josep hig on-  
neow arfullice, Gen. 43, 27.

ARG; adj. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Franc.  
Dan. Swed. arg: Grk. ἀργός  
idle: ~~argos, argus~~ bad] Wicked,  
depraved, bad; pravus.

Cneorisse yfio and arg an evil  
and wicked generation v. for-  
liger, earg.

Argintilla, argintille Camomile;  
anthemischamomilla, Lin.:—  
Elf. gr. 15.

Arg-geotere [ar brass, geoter a  
pouwer] A caster or pouwer of  
brass, a meller of brass; ara-  
mentarius:—Ors. 1, 20.

Arg-geweorc Brass-work, copper-  
work; aramentum:—Cot. 79.

Icel. argi effeminatus  
generatio mala et adul-  
tera, i.e. prava, pigra etc. ignavus, malus, debetabilis

*Arhllice disgracefully, v. earhllice.*

*Arhwate; adj. [ær before, most, hwata keen] Most bold, most valiant; fortissimus:—Oforcomon eorlas arhwate overcame most valiant earls, Chr. 938: Ing. p. 145, 26.*

*Arian, gearian; part. ende, gende; p. ede; pp. ed, od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. eeren: Ger. ehren: Dan. aere: Swed. ara: ar honour, ian] 1. To give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration; honorare, venerari. 2. To regard, care for, spare, pardon, forgive; parcere:—1. Is to arianne is to be honoured, Bt. 32, 2. Onsaegednys lofes areð me, Ps. 49, 24. 2. He þearfum arede he cares for the poor, Bd. 3, 9. Ac arodon heora life, Jos. 9, 21. He arað þa godan he pardons the good, Bt. 41, 2. Se Cyning arian will the king will pardon, L. In. 36: Wilk. p. 20, 38.*

*Arianisc; adj. def. se Arrianisca ARIAN, belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:—Se Arrianisca gedweolda aras the Arian heresy arose, Bd. 1, 8.*

*Ariddan to rid, deliver, v. ah-ræddan.*

*Ariende, arigende sparing, v. arian.*

*Ariht; adv. [Plat. Ger. recht: Dut. regt: Dan. ret: Swed. rätt: a, riht right] ARIHT, right, well, correctly; probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one considereth right, L. Can. Edg. 13, v. riht.*

*Ariman to number, arimed numbered, arimende numbering, v. riman.*

*Aring Honour, respect; honoratio:—Buton aringe without honour, Ors. 5, 10.*

*ARISAN; part. arisende, hearist; p. arás, hi arison; pp. arisen; v. n. [Plat. risen: Frs. riez: Dut. ryzen, opryzen: Ger. reisen: A1. reison: Moes. urreisan or riesan: Dan. reise: Swed. resa: Norse, risa] To ARISE, rise, rise up, rise again; surgere:—Ydel is eow arisan, Ps. 126, 3. He aras sona, Gen. 19, 1. Þa arison þa þri weras, Gen. 18, 16. Arisen was sunne, C. Mk. 4, 6. Þy þriddan dæge arisan, Mt. 16, 21.*

*Ariseð it behoveth; oportet, v. gerist.*

*Arist a resurrection, v. æryst.*

*Arive an arrow, v. arewa.*

*A'rleás; def. se árleása; adj. [Plat. Dut. eerloos: Ger. ehrlös: Dan. Swed. aacelös: ar*

*honour, leas] Void of good, vile, impious, wicked; impius:—Wið þam arleassestan eretice against the most wicked heretic, Bd. 4, 17. Forweorðað se arleasa the wicked perisheth, Ps. 9, 5.*

*A'rleáslice; adv. Wickedly, impiously; impie:—Ne arleáslice ic dyde fram Gode, Ps. 17, 23.*

*A'rleásnes, se; f. [arleas wicked] Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety; iniquitas:—Æfter manigo arleasnyssa heora, Ps. 5, 12.*

*A'rlic; adj. [Plat. Dut. eerlyk: Ger. ehrlich: Dan. ærlig: Swed. ærlig: ar honour, lic] Honourable, noble, venerable; honorabilis:—Bd. 3, 7: Ors. 2, 7.*

*A'rlice; adv. Honourably; honorifice:—He wolde swiðe arlice underfon he would very honourably receive, Bt. 16, 2. Arlice, ærlice; adv. [ær early, lic] EARLY, betimes; mane:—Swiðe arlice very early, C. R. Mk. 16, 2.*

*Arm an arm, v. earm.*

*Arm miserable, v. earm.*

*Arnelu [ær early, melu moly or garlic] The early garlic, the moly, hermel, the wild rue, or garlic; allium moly, Lin.:—L. M. 1, 64.*

*Armorgen early dawn, v. ærmergen.*

*Arna honour, v. ar.*

*Arnaleas void of honour, v. arleas.*

*Arn ran; p. of yrnan.*

*Arod a species of herb; herbæ genus, arum:—Nim lybcornes leaf, oððe arod take a leaf of saf-fron, or arod, L. M. 1, 2, p. 102.*

*Arod ready, conjectured, pardon-ed, v. arædan, arian.*

*Aroda counsel, wisdom, v. aræd.*

*Arodlice quickly, v. ardlice.*

*Arodscipe Dexterity, readiness, aptness, dignity, honour; dex-teritas:—Past. 20.*

*Arra of favours; facultatum, gen. plu. of ar.*

*Arrianisc Arian, v. Arianisc.*

*Arsgang [ærs anus, gang a pas-sage] Anus; arsganga, Latrine, Lye.*

*Ar-smið, es; m. [ar brass, smið a smith] A copper smith, a bra-zier, a worker in brass; faber ærarius:—Col. Mon.*

*Arð thou art, es, v. eom.*

*Arþegn, arþeng, es; m. [ar hon-our, þegen a servant] A ser-vant or minister by his place or employment; servus, minister honorabilis:—Cumena arþegn the sergant of guests, Bd. 4, 31.*

*Arudlice quickly, v. ardlice.*

*Arung, e; f. 1. An honouring, a reverence; honoratio. 2. A regarding, sparing, pardoning; remissio, Som.*

*Arweorðe honourably, v. arwurðlice.*

*Arweorðian to honour, v. arwurðian.*

*Arweorðlice solemnly, v. arwurðlice.*

*Arweorðnes, arwyrðnes, se; f. arweorðung, arwurðung, e; f. [ær before, weorðnes honour] Reverence, great honour, dig-nity, worship; reverentia:—Bryngað Drihtne arwurðun-ge bring to the Lord reverence, Ps. 28, 2. Gif þu nu ge-munan wilt eallra para ar-wyrðnessa if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours, Bt. 8: Card. p. 36, 18. ¶ Mid ar-weorðnesse with honour, ho-nourably.*

*Arwiðþe [ar an ear, wiðþe withe] An ear-withe, a willow-band to tie ears with; struppus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*

*Arwunga, arwunge; adv. Act-ing favourably, honourably, gra-tuitously; gratis:—R. Mt. 10, 8.*

*Arwurð, arwyrð, arwurðlic; def. se arwurða, seo het arwurðe [ær before, highly, weorð worthy, or ar honour, weorð worth, ho-nour-worth, honourable] High-ly honourable, venerable, wor-shipful, reverend; honorabilis, venerandus:—Se arwurða wer the very venerable man, Bd. 4, 18: 5, 1. Se goda bið simle arwyrðe the good is always highly honourable, Bt. 39, 2.*

*¶ Arwurðe wuduwe or nunne a nun, R. 69.*

*Arwurðian, arweorðian, ar-wyrðian; pp. gearwurðod; v.*

*[ar honour, weorðian to be, to be made] To give honour, to rever-ence, celebrate, extol, worship; honorare:—Onsaegednys lofes arwurðað me, Ps. 49, 23. Ðæt ealle arwurðigeon þone Sunu, swaswa hig arwurðigeað þone Fæder, se þe ne arwurðað þone Sunu, ne arwurðað he þone Fæder, Jn. 5, 23. Ar-wurða þinum Fæder, Deut. 5, 16.*

*Arwurðig reverend, v. arwurð.*

*Arwurðlic venerable, v. arwurð.*

*Arwurðlice, arweorðe, arwyrðlice; adv. Honourably, rever-ently, solemnly, mildly; hono-rifice:—Swiðe arwurðlice on-fangene wæron were very ho-nourably received, Bd. 2, 20. Ða grete hig arwurðlice, Gen. 45, 4.*

*Arwurðung honour, v. arweorðnes.*





anhwate  
 gold  
 Xst. hwaf fortis  
 fortis Atkellat Ginn II  
 550, 18

1 Anwe arrow  
 + Anwe an arrow  
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0 [Pa 3] 2 Anwe an arrow,  
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§ 2

1

§ 3 Anwe te anwe  
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§ 3 Anwe power, anwe  
honours Cd 131, 166;  
 20. v. ar

§ 4 Anwe anwe  
 staff; honor Ar 31-37 Ar 631  
 Ginn II 525, 19

§ 5 Anwe anwe  
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Φ,

<sup>2</sup> ~~Ascepan~~  
Ascepan; p  
crap To scrap  
Th. An

~~Asendan to send~~  
~~thapal ~ sendan~~

<sup>3</sup> Isara The best ~~for~~ ~~for~~  
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<sup>4</sup> \* Ascepan shaven

⑤

~~Detcan to ask Ben~~ ~~of~~  
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~~Ascegendlic dis.~~  
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~~22 v ascegendlic~~

<sup>29</sup> Asceadrian to prune ③ Asce at ~  
to look Th. An in MS. p 19

Arwyrð venerable, v. arwurð.

Arwyrðian to reverence, v. arwurðian.

Arwyrðlice reverently, v. arwurðlice.

Arwyrðnes dignity, v. arweorðnes.

Arydid robbed; pp. of ahræddan.

Arynd-raca an ambassador, v. ærend-raca.

Aryst resurrection, v. æryst.

Arytrid robbed, v. arydid.

As brass, v. ar.

Asæd said out, finished, v. asægan.

Asæga to offer sacrifice; immolare:—C. Mk. 14, 12, Lye.

Asægan; p. asæde, asægde; pp. asæd, asægd [a out, sægan or sægan to say] To speak out, relate, tell, finish speaking, conclude, end; perloqui, eloqui:—Gif heo asæd bið if it [she] be told, related, Bd. 4, 22. Se wisdom þa pis spell asæd hæfde when wisdom had ended this discourse, Bt. 34, 8: 35, 1.

Asægdnis, se; f. A mystery, sacrifice; mysterium:—C. Lk. 8, 10: C. R. Lk. 11, 24, v. ansegednes.

Asæled; part. [a, sæled from, sælan to bind] Bound; astrictus:—Cd. 100: 166.

Asah set; p. of sigan.

Asal, asald an ass, v. assa.

Asawan to sow, asawen sowed, v. sawan.

Asca dust, v. axe.

Ascan to brandish, ascaden separated, v. asceacan.

Ascadian to separate, v. asceadan.

Asceafen shaven, v. sceafan.

Ascere; adj. [a, scare shares] Without tonsure, untrimmed; incultus:—Peccat. Med. 8, Lye.

Ascamian to be ashamed, v. scamian.

Asce ashes, v. axe.

Asceacan, ascacan; p. asceoc; pp. asceacen, asceacy; v. a. 1. To shake off, remove; excutere. 2. To forsake, desert, revolt, flee; deserere. 3. To shake, brandish; vibrare:—1. Asceacað þat dust of eowrum fotum, Mr. 6, 11. 2. He asceacen was fram Æþelrede he had deserted from Æthelred, Chr. 1001: Ing. p. 174, 16. 3. Asceacð sweord his, Ps. 7, 13.

Asceadan, ascadian; p. asceod; pp. asceaden, ascaden, asced; v. a. [a from, sceadan to divide] To separate, disjoin, exclude; separare:—And hine from nytenum asced and separated him from beasts, L. Eccles. Wilk. p. 184, 52. Hi of ciricean ge-

manan ascadene sien they from the church communion shall be excluded, L. With. Wilk. p. 10, 36.

Asceaf expelled; p. of ascfan.

Ascealian, ascilian; p. de; pp. ed, ascyled; v. [a from, sceol a scale] To pull off the scales or shells, to scale, shell, expound, declare; decorticare:—Cot. 79, Lye.

Ascearpan to sharpen, v. ascyrpan.

Asced, ascede separated, v. asceadan.

Ascendan to send; v. asendan.

Asceofen expelled, v. ascfan.

Asceonendlic detestable, v. ascuendiendlic.

Asceonia to detest, avoid; detestari:—R. Ben. 2, Lye.

Asceonung detestation, v. ascu-nung.

Asceop gave, v. sceapian.

Asceortian, ascortian; p. de; pp. ed. To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail; brevare, effluere:—Ten þusend geara ascortað ten thousand years will elapse, Bt. 18, 3. Þat wæter asceortode, Gen. 21, 15.

Asceotan; p. sceat, hi ascuton; pp. ascoten [a, sceotan to shoot] To shoot, shoot through, break through, fall; cum impetu e-rumpere:—Ors. 6, 36.

Ascerpan, ascirpan; p. de; pp. ed. To sharpen, clear from, save from; exacuere:—Wracu as-cirped cleared or saved from destruction, Bt. 20.

Ascian to ask, v. ascian.

Ascilian to shell, v. ascealian.

Ascimod shining, Herb. 2, 31, v. sciman to glisten, Som.

Ascian To shine forth, to be clear, evident; clarescere:—Cuðlicor asclineð will be more truly evident; Bd. 5, 1.

Asciran, ascyrian; p. ede; pp. ed, ud; v. a. [Plat. Dut. afscheuren: a from, sciran to sheer] To cut from, to separate, divide, part, sever, excommunicate; resicare, separare:—He ascirede Adames bearn he separated Adam's sons, Deut. 32, 8. Ascyrud beon fram mannum, Somn. 280.

Ascirped cleared, v. ascerpan.

Ascofen banished, v. ascfan.

Ascop gave, v. sceapian.

Ascortian to shorten, v. asceortian.

Ascrep scraped, v. ascreopan.

Ascrencan; pp. ascrenct, ascruncen [a, screncan to supplant] To supplant, press, stamp, squeeze, pull, shrink; supplantare:—Past. 43, 9: 53, 5: Cot. 71.

Ascreopan; p. ascræp; pp. ed [a from, screopan to scrape] To scrape off, scrape; scalpere:—Job ascræp þone wyrms of his lice, Job. p. 166, 33.

Ascrepan, ascrypan; p. de; pp. en. To bear, carry, cast or vomit out; egerere:—Cot. 71. Ascruncen pressed, v. ascrencan. Ascrutnian [a, scrudnian to scrutiny] To search out, scrutinize, trace out; scrutari, Som.

Ascrypan to cast out, v. ascrepan.

Ascprotu fennel-giant, v. ascrepote.

Ascfan; p. asceaf; pp. ascfen, -ofen, -eofen, -eafen [a from, scufan to shove] To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away; expellere:—V. Ps. 77, 66.

Ascunan; v. a. To convict, accuse; arguere:—Hwylc eower ascunað me for sinne, Jn. 8, 46.

Ascing a question, v. ascing.

Ascunan; p. de; pp. ed, od; v. a. [a away, scunian to shun] 1. To avoid, shun, fly from; evitare. 2. To hate, detest; detestari:—1. Mot he ascunan must he avoid, L. Cnut. 7. 2. Esau ascunode Jacob, Gen. 27, 41. Þa ascunodon hig hine, Gen. 37, 4.

Ascuniendlic, asceonendlic; adj. Detestable, abominable; detestabilis:—Beforan Gode ys ascuniendlic, Lk. 16, 15.

Ascunung, asceonung An execration, abomination, a detestation; execratio:—Ge geseoð þære toworpenysse ascununge, Mk. 13, 14.

Ascuton fell down, v. asceotan.

Ascyled, od taken out of the shell, shelled, declared, v. ascealian.

Ascyndan [a from, scyndan to meet] To separate, remove, take away, lengthen; tollere:—Ðu ascyndest fram me freond, Ps. 87, 19.

Ascypan to sharpen, v. ascyrpan.

Ascyrian to separate, v. asciran.

Ascrygendlic; adj. [ascirgende disjoining, from asciran] Disjoining, disjunctive; disjunctivus:—Elf. gr. 44.

Ascrygendlice; adv. Disjunctively, severally; disjunctive:—Elf. gr. 44.

Ascrypan; p. hi ascyrpton; pp. gescyryped To sharpen; exacuere:—Hi ascyrpton swa swa sweord tungan heora, Ps. 63, 3. Hi ascirpan they sharpen, Bt. 34, 8.

Asce as.

Ascealcan; pp. asolcen To depress, languish, to be weak; languescere:—Cd. 99, v. asolcen, solcen.

~~Asarian~~ To become dry, to *sear*, dry up; *arescere*, *Som.*  
 Asecan; p. asohte; pp. asoht [a from, secan to seek] To search, seek out, enquire; requirere:—*Bd.* 1, 27.

Asecgan; v. [a out, secgan to say] To speak out, declare, express, tell, publish, explain; edicere:—*Heofonas asecað wuldor Godes*, *Ps.* 18, 1.

Asecgendlic; adj. That which may be spoken, expressible; effabilis, *Som.*

Asend, asende sent, emitted, thrown out, v. sendan.

Aseowe sowed, aseowen sowed, v. sawan.

Aset placed, v. settan.

Asetan To appoint, design; destinare:—*R. Conc. pref.*

Aseted, asett, aette, set, placed, stored, built, v. settan.

Aseðan to boil, v. seðan.

Asepian to affirm, v. weþan.

Asian To put out, eject, sile; expuere:—*R. Mt.* 23, 24.

Asicyd, gesiced; part. [a from, sician to suck] Taken from suck, weaned; ab lactatus:—*Swa asicyd ofer moder*, *Ps.* 130, 4.

Asigen fallen; pp. of sigan.

Asindrod sundered, separated, severed, v. gesundrian.

Aslacion; p. aslacude, aslaecte; pp. aslacad, aslaeud To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate; laxare:—*Cot.* 103, v. slacion.

Aslaciondlic; adj. Slack, remiss; remissivus:—*Elf. gr.* 38, *Lye.*

Aslaciondlice; adv. Slackly, remissly; remissè:—*Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.*

Aslad slipped away, v. aslidan.

Aslaecte loosed, v. aslacion.

Aslaeud sent off, v. aslacion.

Aslægen, aslagen struck, fixed, v. slean.

Aslapan; adj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, *Som.*

Aslawian To be heavy, dull, sluggish; torpescere:—*Gr.* 4, 13.

Aslean to strike, v. slean.

Aslegen slain, v. slean.

Aslidan, slidan; p. aslād; pp. asliden To slide, or slip away, dash against; labi, elidere:—*Bd.* 3, 16.

Asliden beon, *Scint.* 13, 24, 78.

Aslad, gefioll, wagað slid, moved, wobble, *Cot.* 120, *Lye.*

Aslitan, aslytan; p. aslat; pp. aslyten, asliten; v. a. [a from, slitan to slit] To cleave, rive, destroy, fail, cut off; discindere, diruere:—*Aslat þa tunas ealle destroyed all the villages*, *Bd.* 3, 16.

Mildheortnyse his aslyteð of cneoryse on cynrine, *Ps.* 76, 8.

Aslogen, aslagh struck, fixed, v. slean.

Aslupan To slip away; labi:—*Cd.* 134.

Aslyteð shall fail, v. aslitan.

Asmeagende enquiring; part. of asmean.

Asmean; p. asmeade; pp. asmead; v. a. 1. To search, enquire, elicit; investigare. 2. To contemplate, consider, ruminate, ponder, bethink, think; ruminare, sentire:—1. Stige mine þu asmeadeast, *Ps.* 138, 2.

2. Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one rightly considers it, *L. Can. Edg.* 13, v. smean.

Asmiðod worked, v. gesmiðed.

Asmorān, smoran; p. de; pp. ed, od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. smoorēn: Ger. schmoren: a intensive, smoran to suffocate] To strangle, stifle, smother; suffocare:—*Þat ge forberan þicgan asmiðod that ye forbear to eat what is strangled*, *L. Alf.* 49: *W.* 33, 25.

Hi hine on his bed asmoredon they smothered him on his bed, *Som. (Ct. 5th Dec. 1857) 25*.

Asmasan, asnesan; p. he ansest; v. a. To hit, or strike against, to rush, pull out; impingere:—*Gif hine mon on asnæseð if any one strike against him*, *L. Alf.* 32: *Wilk.* p. 42, 15.

Gif foran eagum asnæse, *Id.* p. 42, 16.

Asnydan to cut off, v. anidan.

Asoden sodden, boiled, melted, v. seðan.

Aðoht sought out, searched, v. asecan.

Asolcen, aswolcen; part. Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful; remissus, ignavus:—*Scint.* 16.

Asolcennys, se; f. Idleness, slothfulness, laziness; ignavia:—*Scint.* 24.

Aspætan, þu aspeast, aspeost; v. To spit out; expuere:—*R. C. Jn.* 9, 6.

Aspanan; p. aspón, aspeón; pp. aspanen To allure, entice, Lye, v. spanan.

Aspaw vomited out; p. of aspiwan.

Aspelian; part. aspelienðe To supply another's room, to be deputy or proxy; vicario munere fungi:—*Jud. civ. Lund.* p. 71.

Aspendan, spendan; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. spenden: Dan. spender: Swed. spendera] To spend, lay out, bestow, employ; expendere:—*Aspendan þearfum to spend on the poor*, *R. Ben. interl.* 58. Ic aspende yfele, *Elf. gr.* 47.

Aspeon invited, secretly enticed, v. aspanan.

Aspyrian to enquire, v. aspyrian.

Aspiwan; p. aspaw, aspau To spew, vomit, eject; evomere:—*Cot.* 78, *Lye*, v. spiwan.

Aspon allured, v. aspanan.

Aspretan to sprout out, v. aspytan.

Asprian, sprian; v. a. [Dut. spreien: Ger. spreiten: Swed. sprida] To display, lay before, show; præterdere:—*Aspriað mildheortnyse þine*, *Ps.* 35, 11.

Asprincan to arise, v. aspringan.

Asprindlad; part. Extended, or stretched out with little rods or twigs; virgulis extensus:—*L. M.* 2, 24.

Aspring a fountain, v. spring.

Aspringan; p. he, asprang, asprong, hi asprungon; pp. aspruncen; asprungon. 1. To spring up, to arise, originate, break forth; surgere, prorumpere. 2. To spring out, escape, lack, fail; deficere, imminuere:—1. Aspruncen is leoht, *Ps.* 111, 4. Aspringð rihtwisnys, *Ps.* 71, 7. Þa asprungon ealle wylspringas, *Gen.* 7, 11. 2. Ðon aspringað miht min, *Ps.* 70, 10.

Asprang gast min, *Ps.* 76, 3.

Aspruncen arisen, v. aspringan.

Asprungennes, se; f. An eclipse, a deficiency, want, misery; eclipsis, defectio:—*Sunnan or monan asprungennes an eclipse of the sun or moon*, *Som.* Asprungynes nam me, *Ps.* 118, 53.

Aspytan; pp. yted, yttan To sprout out, v. aspytan.

Aspyligan; v. [Plat. aspiülen: Dut. aspiülen: Ger. aspiülen] To cleanse, wash, purify; abluerē:—*Swin nyllað aspyligan on bluttrum waterum swine will not wash in pure waters*, *Bt.* 37, 4.

Aspyrgeng A curious invention; inventio:—*Cot.* 186.

Aspyrian; v. To seek, search, explore, trace, discover, explain; investigare:—*L. Ethel.* 2: *Wilk.* p. 63, 3, *Lye.*

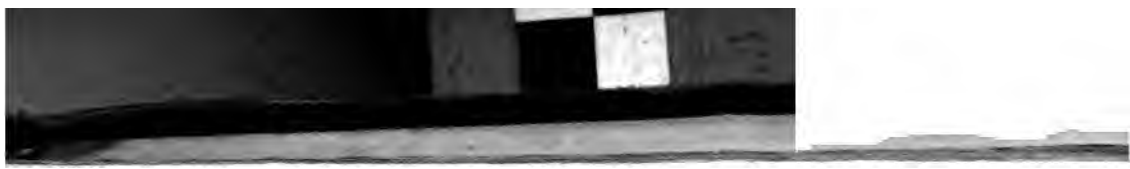
Assa; gen. an; cosol, es [Plat. Ger. esel: Lat. esel, esil: Dut. ezel: Moet. asil: Dan. aegel: Swed. äsna. Icel. eane: Wel. asen: Lat. asinus] An ass; asinus:—*Wilde assa a wild ass*. Anbidiað eow her mid þam assum, *Gen.* 22, 5. Gif þu gemete þines feondes asan, *Ex.* 22, 4. Uppan asan folan sittende, *Jn.* 12, 15. And xx ass myrena and 20 of mare asses or she asses, *Gen.* 32, 15.

Assald an ass, v. assa.

Assapdun Ashdown, v. Ecesadum.

Assedun; adj. [axe, or asce ashes, dun dun or grey colour] Ash-dun of a dun or dark colour; dosinus, cinereus:—*R.* 79, *Lye.*

Angan his esolas beatan  
 hegan his asses to (bit) death  
 Cot 134 Th. 1857/9.25



2 ~~Asad~~ boiled,  
p of ascodan,  
scodan

6 Asbydan to slide  
slp, err Th. au

27 Asmeagan, ~~not~~ to  
contemplate, invest,  
gate, imagine. Th. au

22 Asendan to lend  
Th. au

28 Asmeagung, e; f  
Medietekin & investiga  
tin Thaple v smeeung

3 ~~Ascodan~~ to boil  
p. ascad; p p ascodan  
to boil, scorch, feb  
ver Th. au v  
scodan

O 9 Asmorau - l. g.  
his bedde

4 Asethan to set, place  
As. sethan

3 Asingan to sing  
Asingan

10 Asogen sucked  
Asogen, succan

Φ 1 Asprungen checked  
displeed  
Cd. 25. Th p 6, 4  
th of aspringan  
O 2

Aslawian dl. \*

6 Aslapian; p <sup>ede</sup>  
to be asleep; torpere  
Oth 4, 13 Bart 176, 16

Asapanan; p aspen  
(aspen) p p aspenmen  
to entice Rack  
Th. au

Asasa, an <sup>pasinus</sup>  
As. <sup>pasinus</sup> v Sph etc.  
O bidat Assan p  
Th 103, 11

7 Aslepen may slip  
At. 5. 154, 18 v aslepan  
5. Aspendan [156]

2 Asse, an f  
she ap Th. au  
(wind)

Φ 12

(wd)

Φ 1. to go, proceed, stop,  
mount th. au

2. astigie go, for O1

astige v' astigan

22. ~~ast~~ astigend, es; m

it nider in ascendor;

ascensor in 15. ~~E~~

~~ast~~ out of the top p. 29

Thur. Sept. p. 29

Φ 2. Aswernung; e  
f. modesty v' seam

Aswamian dl. \*

3. Aswamat abaketh  
cd. 19 th / 24. 12

Φ 4

O5 [16e]

O1 Aswellan [16a]

O3 Aswefd for  
aswefed v' aswefian

2. Aswican \* to  
decrease, cease  
th. on  
to Aswican

CD 132 th. 10/19/23



Assirige *Assyria*, *Ors.* 2, 5.  
 Ass-myra a she-ass, v. assa.  
 Ast *A kiln*; *siccatorium*:—*R.* 109, v. clyn.  
 Astelan [a out, stelan to steal] To steal out, to creep on, to seduce; obrepere:—*Pat me næfre deofol on astelan ne mæge that the devil may never secretly creep on me* [seduce me], *L. Can. Edg. Confes.* 9: *Wilk.* p. 88, 49.  
 Astened; part. Set with precious stones; gemmatus:—*Astened gyrdel a girdle set with stones*, *Cot.* 201, *Lye*, v. agimmed.  
 Asterfed; part. Starved out, dried up, withered, or killed as a plant or shrub; exsiccatus:—*R. M.* 15, 13.  
 Astah, astahg ascended, v. astigan.  
 Astandan; p. he astod, we astodon To stand out, remain long, endure, last, continue, rise up; durare:—*Hig astodon they urged*, *Lk.* 23, 23.  
 Astellan, asteallan; p. astealde; pp. asteald; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. stellen: *Dan.* stille: *Swed.* ställa] 1. To appoint, undertake, establish, ordain, decree, confirm, resolve upon; statuere. 2. To give, afford, yield, give away, to go out; præbere, v. stellan:—1. *Crist hit astealde and tæhte Christ established and taught it*, *Hom. in dedic. Eccles.* Astealde gewin [he] undertook the war, *Ors.* 2, 5. Done fleam ærest astealde *Purcytel Thurkytel first undertook the flight*, *Chr.* 1010: *Ing.* p. 185, 8. Asteald to bysne established for an example, *Ors.* 2, 4. 2. Astellan bysene to give an example, *Past.* 3, 1.  
 Astemnian; p. nde; pp. ned [a from, stemn a foundation] To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect; condere:—*De hi sylf astemnedon which they themselves built*, *Bd. Pref.* *Sm.* p. 472, 17.  
 Astenct; part. Scattered, dispersed, dissipated, routed; dissipatus, *Som.*  
 Asteped left childless, v. stepan.  
 Astepnes, se; f. A privation; oratio:—*Cot.* 187.  
 Astepte orphans, *V. Ps.* 108, 8.  
 Astereð moves, v. astyrian.  
 Astered disturbed, v. astyrian.  
 Asterion The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form; astericum:—*Herb.* 61.  
 Astifian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed To stiffen, grow, or wax stiff; obri-gere:—*Cot.* 146. His sine astifode his sinew stiffened, *Gen.* 32, 32.  
 Astifician, astifecian; v. a. To

eradicate, extirpate, destroy, ex-terminate; eradicare. *Pat he astificige unþeawas that he ex-terminate vices*, *Bt.* 27, 1.  
 Astigan, astigð, astihð; imp. a-stih; p. astah, astag, astahg; /pp. astiht To go or come from, v. stigan.  
 Astignes, se; f. An ascent, ascending; ascensus:—*Ps.* 103, 4.  
 Astihceat; q. astageat, astahest thou removedst, v. astigan.  
 Astiht separated, v. astigan.  
 Astintan; p. de; pp. ed, astynt To blunt, to make dull, to stint, assuage; obtundere:—*Scint.* 12: *Cot.* 101.  
 Astirian to move, v. astyrian.  
 Astiðian; p. ðude; pp. ðed [a intensive, stið hard, ian] To become hard, dry, dry up, wither; indurare arescere:—*Astiðude swa swa tige miht min my strength dried up as a tile*, *Ps.* 21, 14.  
 Astod urged; p. of astandan.  
 Astondnes, se; f. An existence, a subsistence; subsistentia:—*Ana God on þrym astondnessum one God in three subsistences*, *Bd.* 4, 17: *Sm.* p. 585, 38.  
 Astorfen; part. Starved, like a dead body; cadaverosus:—*Wanl.* p. 43, 17.  
 Astreccan, astreccan, astræcan; p. astrehte; pp. astreht; v. a. [Plat. uutstrekken: *Dut.* uutstrekken: *Ger.* aussrekken: *Dan.* udstræke: *Swed.* utsträcka: a out, streccan to stretch] To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate one's self, bow down; prostrare; extendere:—*De le-as he astreccæ his hand*, *Gen.* 3, 22. *Pa feoll Abram astreht to eorðan*, *Gen.* 17, 3. *Astrehte hine to eorðan*, *Gen.* 18, 2.  
 Astregdan; q. astregan; p. astregde; pp. astregd [a out, stregan to sprinkle] To sprinkle, scatter, strew; aspergere:—*Ps.* 50, 8, *Lye*.  
 Astreht prostrated, v. astreccan.  
 Astrengd malleable, *R.* 15; perhaps astreht, *Lye*.  
 Astrian; v. To strike, smite; percutere, *Som.*  
 Astrianan, astrynan; p. astrynde; v. a. To engender, procreate, v. strynan.  
 Astrihlithet [astre a house, hold a master, þeowet a fine] A fine levied on a house-holder; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, *L. Edw. Con.* 30, *Mann.*  
 Astundian To astound, grieve, suffer grief, to bear; dolere; *R. Ben.* 36.  
 Astyfecige; q. astificigeto terminate, v. astifecian.

Astylan; v. To astonish; stupescere, *Lye*.  
 Astyndende blunting, *Lye*.  
 Astyrian to stir, v. stirian.  
 Astyrred starred, *Scint.* 58.  
 Astyrung a motion, v. stirung.  
 Asuab erred, v. aswifan.  
 Asuand weakened, v. aswindan.  
 Asuanian to languish, v. aswindan.  
 Asundran, asundron; adv. ASUNDER, apart, alone, privately; seorsim:—*He hys leorning cnihtum asundron rehte*, *Mk.* 4, 34, v. sunder.  
 Asungen sung, v. singan.  
 Asuond weakened, v. aswindan.  
 Asurian; p. de; pp. ed, od. To be, or become sour, tart, bitter; acescere:—*Cot.* 10, 177.  
 Aswæfan, aswæft; q. aswapan, he aswapeð, aswapeð; p. asweop; pp. aswapan; v. To sweep away, to cleanse; abstergere:—*Past.* 36, 8, v. swapan.  
 Aswærnunga Modesty, bashfulness, confusion; modestia:—*Ps.* 43, 17, v. scama.  
 Aswanian to languish, v. aswindan.  
 Aswapa sweepings, v. aswapa.  
 Aswarcoed; part. Confounded, dismayed, abashed; confusus:—*Ps.* 70, 26.  
 Aswarnian. *Pat hi aswarnian that they be confounded*, *Ps.* 85, 16, v. awarnian.  
 Aswearc languished, failed, v. ge-swearcan.  
 Asweartian; p. ede; pp. ed, od To blacken, darken, to be made SWARTHY or black, obscured, darkened; denigrari:—*Aswe-orted seo heofen the heaven darkened*, *Eg.* vern. 11, 39.  
 Aswefian; p. fede; pp. fed [a intensive, swefian to sleep] 1. To sooth, appease, set at rest; sopire. 2. To strike with astonishment, to be stunned, made insensible; percutere:—1. *Bd.* 3, 15. 2. *Swyrdum aswefede*, *Fr. Jud. Thw.* p. 26, 11.  
 Aswefecad driven out, v. aswyfecian.  
 Aswellan to swell, v. swellan.  
 Asweltan to die, depart, v. swel-tan.  
 Aswengde shaken, v. swengan.  
 Asweotole clearly, v. sweotole.  
 Aswican to deceive, v. swican.  
 Aswifan; p. asuab To wander out of the way, to stray; exorbitare, v. swifan.  
 Aswind, æswind; adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle; iners:—*Cot.* 108.  
 Aswindan; p. aswand; pp. aswunden; v. 1. To languish through dulness, to enervate, pine, consume away; tabescere. 2. To decay, perish, dis-

*solus; consumere:—1. Hwy ge swa aswundene sion why are ye so enervated, Bt. 40, 4. 2. Pylges ealle geasceafta aswindað leat all creatures perish, Bt. 33, 4. Aswindan me dyde anda min, Ps. 118, 139, v. swindan.*

*Aswindung Idleness, sloth; desidia, Som.*

*Aswipan; pp. aswopen To sweep, scour, clean, or brush away; vertere, Som.*

*Aswogen; part. Overgrown, covered over, choked; obductus:—Past. 52, 9.*

*Aswolden idle, v. asolcen.*

*Aswollen swollen, v. aswellen.*

*Aswond, aswonden weakened, v. aswindan.*

*Aswondennes sloth, v. aswundennes.*

*Aswopen swept, v. aswipan, aswasan.*

*Asworetan; v. To breathe, sigh, v. sworetan.*

*Aswunan To swoon; deficere animo, Som.*

*Aswunden weakened, slothful, v. aswindan.*

*Aswundellice; adv. Slothfully, segniter, Som.*

*Aswundennes, se; f. Slothfulness, idleness; inertia:—Fram ussa tida aswundennysse, Bd. 3, 5.*

*Aswyfecian; pp. aswefecad To pull up by the roots, to eradicate; eradicare, v. astifecian.*

*Aswylegan; v. To soil, sully, deface, disgrace; devenustare, Som.*

*Aswyðerad burdened, aggravated, v. swyðran.*

*Asyndrian; part. asyndrigende, ic asyndrige; p. ede; pp. ed, od [a from, syndrian to sunder, part] To put ASUNDER, to separate, disjoin, sever; separare:—Ic com asyndrian, Mt. 10, 35, v. syndrian.*

*Asyndrung A division, separation, divorce; divortium:—Cot. 68.*

*ATA, ate, atih [Frs. oat] OATS, tares, darnel, cockle; avena fatua, Lin.:—Wilde ata wild oats, C. Mt. 13, 30, 38. Atan or lasor tares; zizania, Cot. 204. Pat acer-sæd aten the acre-seed of oats, Chr. 1124, v. coccel.*

*Atefran, atifran; pp. atefred, atifred, atiefred To depict, paint; depingere:—Past. 21, 3.*

*Atherst escaped, v. ætherstan.*

*Ate oats; avena, v. ata. ~~Terminum, Som.~~*

*Ateah took off, v. ateon.*

*Atefred painted, v. atæfran.*

*Ategar a javelin, v. ætgar.*

*Atelan to reckon, v. tellan.*

*Atelic; adj. Deformed, foul, ill-favoured, corrupt, shameful; deformis:—Bd. 4, 32, v. atol.*

*Atellan to tell out, number, v. tellan.*

*Atelucost or atelicost; sup. of atelic foul.*

*Atemian; p. ede; pp. ed [a intensive, tamian to tame] To make very tame or gentle, to tame; domare:—Past. 46.*

*Aten oats; avenæ, v. ata.*

*Atendan; p. de; pp. ed; v. [a intensive, tendan to tind] To set on fire, kindle, enrage, inflame; incendere:—Hi atendon heora here-beacna they lighted their camp-beacons, Chr. 1006. Hi mid fyre atendan wolden they would set it on fire, Chr. 994.*

*Atendend In incendiary, inflamer, exciter; accensor:—Scint. 78, Lye.*

*Atendinge A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking; incitativum:—Scint. 81, Lye.*

*Ateon, ation; ic ateo, he atihð, ateahð, we ateahð; p. þu ateahdest, atuge, he ateh ateah, we atugon; pp. atihð, atogen [a from, teon to tow, or draw]*

*1. To draw, move, draw or pluck out, attract; trahere.*

*2. To employ, dispose of, treat; disponere:—Hine mihton hyt ateon, Jn. 21, 6. Mid ategenum swurde. Numb. 22, 22.*

*2. Hu hig sceoldon þæs Halendes wurð ateon how they should dispose of the Saviour's price, Mt. 27, 7. Ateoh hyne swylce broðer treat him as a brother, Scint. 60: Nicod. 14.*

*¶ Used with prepositions thus: Ateon fram or of to draw from, Deut. 13, 10. Ateon to draw to, attract. Men beoð atihðe to geseþum men are attracted to happiness, Bt. 32: 1. Tit. 32: Ps. 118, 131. Ateon ut to draw out, Ors. 5, 13, v. teon.*

*Ateorian, æteorian, aterian, atarian; p. ode; pp. ed. To fail, tire, corrupt; desistere:—Him æteorode se mete, Jos. 5, 12, v. geteorian.*

*Ateorigendlic; adj. Defective, lacking, frail, brittle, ruinous; defectivus:—H. in die Pasch. p. 3, Som.*

*Ateorung a failing, a tiring, v. geteorung, Som.*

*Ateowad, ateowed; part. Shown, made known; ostensus, Som.*

*Ater poison, v. æteon.*

*Ateran; pp. ed [a from, teran to tear] To tear from, seize, fatigue; diripere:—R. 87.*

*Ater-drinca, ator-drinc, attor-drinca A poisonous potion or*

*drink, bile; potio venenata:—Cot. 24.*

*Aterian to fail, v. ateorian.*

*Aterlaðe, atorlað, atterlaðe; 1*

*The herb betony, penny grass, venenifuga, gallicista, betonica:—Cot. 24.*

*Aterlic; adj. [ater a serpent, æter, lic] Snake-like, horrible, terrible, gorgonian; gorgoneus:—Cot. 98, v. biter.*

*AD, -es; m. [Frs. Dut. eed, ee]*

*An oath, a swearing; jurs mentum:—Þu agyltat þin aðas, Mt. 5, 33. Þa behet h mid aðe, Mt. 14, 7, 9. ¶ A*

*syllan to take an oath, to swear*

*Aþanon from thence; inde, Som*

*Aðberce; m. A breaking of an oath, perjury; perjuriu:—Wulf.*

*Aðburstan [að an oath, bersta to burst] To break an oath, perjure; perjerare:—Gif hiu aðburste wære, L. Edu. 3.*

*A þe, a þy; conj. Therefore, far that, so much; idcirco:—] more properly means ever th as a þy or a þe deorwyrðra*

*ever the more precious, Bt. 14, 2*

*A þy mæver the more, Bt. 40, 2*

*A þy betera ever the better*

*Bt. 13, v. þy.*

*Aþd skinned, v. æthide.*

*Aðe-gehat an oath, v. að-gehat*

*Aþegen; part. Full, stuffed out distensus:—Cot. 63.*

*Aþencan To recollect, devise, invent, Ora. 1, 10, v. þencean.*

*Aþenian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed od; v. a. [a out, þenian to stretch]*

*1. To stretch out, extend; extendere. 2. To prostrate; prosternere. 3. To expand, apply stretch; expandere:—1. Aþen*

*þine hand, and he hi aþenede*

*Mt. 12, 13. 2. Hi aþenedor hi, Mt. 2, 11. 3. Bogan hi he aþenede, Ps. 7, 13. Aþenian*

*mod to apply the mind, Bd. 4, 3*

*Lye, v. þenian.*

*Aþenung An extending, extension; extensio, Som.*

*Aþeodan; p. de; pp. aþeodd, aþied [a from, þeodan to join]*

*To disjoin, separate; disjungere:—Aþeodd from Gode*

*Gr. Dial. 2, 16.*

*Aþeostrið darken; aþeostroi darkened, v. aþystrian.*

*Aðer, oððe either, v. aðor oððe.*

*Aþexga lizard, newt; lacerta, Som*

*Aðfulum [að an oath, fultum helper] One who supports by an oath, who will swear for another, a witness; sacramentalis:—Þe aðfulum næbbe*

*L. Cnut. 5.*

*Að-gehat, aðe-gehat, es; n. [at an oath, gehat a promise] A sacred pledge, an oath, sacrament; sacramentum:—R. 13*





Ⓟ - ad, -od, + terminat  
 m as monad, c  
 one of Rask 1857, 406  
 v. -oo

Ⓟ 1

Ⓟ 2

Mer. tan, es: m  
 poid red pool, viny  
 monomax Bealt  
 Yin II 529, 26  
 Bealt 2918

Ⓟ 1

Ⓟ 4\* A. Furste from  
 at an oath, herstan  
 to horch

Ⓟ Spels, nobility Be  
 gl, ~~adelu~~  
 (v. Spl)

Ⓟ

1/ to melt, legay  
 Asyndan, kabed  
 cere Ben v syndan

2 windan  
 asyndige asund  
 sam v asundman

Ⓟ sta, an m;  
 oats

5 ste dl Unie  
 latium

Ⓟ theowan, ateowian  
 to appear, show th an  
 ateowian  
 Ⓟ at, at, at, es: m  
 poidon th an v  
 spl at

Ⓟ 2 Apenigende extend  
 ing path of apenian

Ⓟ 34 Speodan; p de;  
 p. ind

Ⓟ 4 [176]



4 Apronian is sup<sup>r</sup>  
for H. Au

5 Hi knee on his bedde  
a pypermodan Ots 514 Bar  
1855, 25  
6 [See list. H. 4.3]  
3 Mid p.d. sware with  
oath swearing id. 170, 21  
213, 26 - For p. l. e. r. a. d.  
swore for 4, 18.

5  
18  
4 At sword, es; ~~the~~ n.  
[Toll Highlon, suat, suat,  
jilramentum, eid-suat]  
An oath, judjuran  
dum Dec. 29, p. 155,  
H. 4123. See list  
p. 239. Given # 529, 16  
Dec H 4123

3. Miwan to ap  
pear v. atowan  
5. Atowan, as an  
author. Iced a  
poisonous plague at  
H. 529, 16  
H. 529, 16

6 Spring breath H. Au  
70  
7

2 April robbed; car  
pilatus Ben v  
dpyd

4.7 At wyte oath  
worthy

08

3 Attr. attr dl.  
[ator]  
[ator, ater, gattr  
dattr.  
3. Attr. ~~ator~~  
poison venenum  
Beoth 5425: Deul  
32, 33.

09

Apied separated, v. apeodan.  
 Apieran To wash off or away,  
 rinse, make clean, purge, clear;  
 diluere:—*Past.* 13, 1.

Apistrophe obscured, v. apys-  
 trian.

\*Apindan; pp. apinden, apunden  
 To puff up, swell, inflate; in-  
 tumescere:—*He þa pone a-*  
*pundenan sæ gesmylde he then*  
*calmed the enraged sea, Bd. 5,*  
*1, v. pindan.*

Apindung A swelling or puffing  
 up; tumor, *Som.*

Apinnod, apynned thinned, made  
 thin, v. pinnian.

Apistrophe obscured, v. apys-  
 trian.

Aplans þat beorg Mount Atlas;  
 Atlas mons:—*Ors.* 1, 1.

Apnyid pillid; expilatus, v. a-  
 pryed.

Apoht [a out, poht a thought] A  
 thinking out, an excoitation, a  
 device, an invention; commen-  
 tum:—*Cot.* 35, *Som.*

Apolian to sustain, endure, v. po-  
 lian.

\*Aðolode Whole, not cut, or parted;  
 integer, *Som.*

Aðor, auðer, awðer; pron. *Either,*  
*the one or the other, other, both;*  
*alteruter, uterque:—Andsepe*  
*aðor fulbrece and he who vio-*  
*lates another, I. Cnut. 2. On*  
*aðrum on both, Cot. 214. On*  
*aðre hand on either hand, Ors.*  
*1, 14. Þissa twega yfela au-*  
*ðer ricsað of these two evils,*  
*either reigns, Bt. 6.—Naðor*  
*neither.*

Aðor; adj. Higher, former, sub-  
 limior:—*Cd.* 228.

Aðor, auðer, aðor oððe either,  
 or; sive, v. oððe.

Apracian to fear, v. anpracian.

Apræste wrested, *Cot.* 73, v. præ-  
 stan.

Apræt Irksomeness; tedium, *Som.*

Aprawen, geprawen; part. Thrown  
 out, twisted, wreathed, twined,  
 wound; projectus, contortus:  
 —Aprawenan gold præddas  
 twisted gold thread. Aprawe-  
 num prædum with thrown  
 thread, *Cot.* 50, v. prawan.

\*Apreatan; indef. hit apryt; p.  
 apriet; pp. aproten, apriet To  
 loathe, disdain, be weary of;  
 tædio afficere; also actively,  
 to tire, weary, warn; monere:  
 —*Me apryt it wearies me, I*  
*am weary, Elf. gr. 33. Hwi ne*  
*læte ge eow þonne apreatan*  
*why then suffer ye [it] not to*  
*warn you, Bt. 32, 2. Þat ic*  
*þe hæbbe apriet that I have*  
*wearied thee, Bt. 39, 12.*

Aproten loathed, v. apreatan.

Aprotennes, aprotenes, se; f.  
 Tediumness, loathsomeness, wea-  
 riness; tedium:—*Cot.* 91,  
*Som.*

Aprotsum; adj. Troublesome, irk-  
 some, wearisome; tædiosus:—  
 Aprotsum is is weary, *Cot.* 188.

Aproxen; part. Spoiled, robbed,  
 disarmed; spoliatus, *Som.*

Aprungen; part. Concealed; ce-  
 latum:—*Cot.* 33, *Lye.*

Aprunten, apruten; part. Mo-  
 lested, infested, annoyed; in-  
 festatus:—*Cod. Ex.* 109, b. 1. 10.

Apryd, ahrydred; part. Wrest-  
 ed, wrung, driven out, robbed,  
 pillid; expressus:—*Cot.* 73,  
*Som., v. atredan.*

Aprysemian; v. To choke, suffo-  
 cate, stifle; suffocare:—*Ors.* 5, 4.

Apryt wearies, v. apreatan.

Að-stæf an oath; juramentum:  
 —*Ps.* 104, 8.

Að-swar, aðswara A solemn oath,  
 an oath; juramentum:—*Jos.*  
 9, 18. ¶ Aðswara pytt the  
 well of the oath, *Beersheba,*  
*Gen.* 46, 1.

Að-swarung, að-swerung An  
 oath; juramentum:—*Ps.* 104,  
 8; *Chr.* 1070.

Aðswærian; v. To devote, dedi-  
 cate; devotare:—*Cot.* 64.

Aðswerung an oath, v. aðswaring.

Aðswird an oath; juramentum:  
 —*Ps.* 104, 8.

Aðsyllan; v. To take an oath;  
 urare, *Som.*

APUM A son in law, a daugh-  
 ter's husband, a brother in law,  
 a sister's husband; gener; so-  
 roris, ut et patris, sororis  
 maritus:—*Hæfst þusun a oððe*  
*þa apum, Gen.* 19, 12. To his  
 twam apumum, *Gen.* 19, 14.  
 For to þam cyng his apume  
 went to the king his sister's hus-  
 band, *Chr.* 1091.

Apunden swollen, v. apindan.

Apundenness, se; f. A tumour, a  
 swelling; tumor:—*Geswel þat*  
*is a tumour, Herb.* 2, 17.

Apwægen washed, v. apwean.

Apwean to take away, v. æt-  
 wean.

Apwat as, na apwat him shall  
 not disappoint him, *Ps.* 131, 11.

Apwean To wash from, cleanse,  
 baptize, anoint; lavare:—*Ap-*  
*weah me, Ps.* 50, 3, v. þwean.

Að-wed A solemn oath, sacra-  
 ment; sacramentum:—*R.* 13.

Apwegen washed, v. þwean.

Apweran; v. To beat, move, or  
 shake together; agitare, *Som.*

Apwog, apwogen, apwoh washed,  
 v. þwean.

Apwyrdan to answer; apwordan-  
 swered, v. andwerdan.

Að-wyrð adj. Worthy of an  
 oath, worthy of credit; dignus  
 qui iuret:—*Gif he að wyrðe bið*  
*if he be oath-worthy, L. In.* 46.

Apw therefore, v. ape.  
 Apw skinned, v. æthide.

Apylgian; p. ode To support, sus-  
 tain; sustinere:—*Ps.* 129, 4, 5.

\*Apys-  
 trian, apyestrian; p. ode,  
 ade; pp. apystrod To obscure,  
 darken, to become dark, e-  
 clipse; obscurare:—*Syn apys-*  
*trod eagan heora, Ps.* 68, 28.

Þonne apyestriað ealle steor-  
 ran then the stars become dark,  
*Bt.* 9. Byð sunne apystrod,  
*Mk.* 13, 24. Her sunne apys-  
 trode here the sun was eclips-  
 ed, *Chr.* 538.

Apwyan; p. de; pp. ed To lead  
 or drive from, to discard; ejic-  
 cere:—*Ors.* 6, 36, v. aweg.

Apwyian, atwyian; v. To appear,  
 shew; apparere:—*Ps.* 77, 14,  
 v. þwyian.

Atiarian to want, v. ateorian.

Atifran to paint; atiefred or ati-  
 fred painted, v. atæfran.

Atih tares, *C. Mt.* 13, 27, v. ata.

Atiht, atihtra attracted, intent  
 upon, v. atæon.

Atihing Intention, an aim; in-  
 tentio, *Scint.* 6, 7.

Atillan to touch, v. getillan.

\*Atimbian, atymbran To erect,  
 build; edificare:—*Het atym-*  
*bran þa burgh ordered the*  
*town to be built, Chr.* 643, v.  
 timbian.

Ation of to draw out, v. atæon.

Atiwe appeared, v. æteowian.

Atogen drawn, v. atæon.

Atol, atola, atoll, atollic, atelic  
 deformed, foul, v. atelic.

Ator; poison; ator-bærend poi-  
 sonous; ator-cræft the art of  
 poisoning; ator-drinc a poi-  
 sonous drink, v. ættrene, ater,  
 atterberend, &c.

Atorflan to boast, v. torflan.

Atorlað Betony; betonica, v.  
 aterlaðe.

Atredan; pp. apryd To tread,  
 twist or extort from or out;  
 extorquere:—*L. Can. Edg.*

Atrendlod; part. Trundled, roll-  
 ed; volutatus:—*Bt. Rawl.* p.  
 155, v. trændel.

Atter poison; atter-berend poi-  
 sonous, v. atter, atter-berend.

\*Atter-coppa, an [attr poison,  
 copp a cup, a head] A spider;  
 aranea:—*Ps.* 38, 15. ¶ Atter-  
 coppan-bite a spider-bite, spi-  
 der-wort, a sort of herb.

Atter-laðe avoiding poison, v.  
 aterlaðe.

Attor poison; attor-drinca poi-  
 sonous drink, v. ættrene, ater-  
 drinca.

Attor-laðe penny grass, v. ater-  
 laðe.

Attre, attre [v. ættrene] Poison, the  
 herb snakeweed, or dragon wort;  
 venenum:—¶ *Drenc wið at-*  
*tre a drink or potion against*  
*poison; theriaca, R.* 12. At-  
 tre gemaeld spoken with poi-

Attre gemaeld spoken with poi-

Attre gemaeld spoken with poi-

Attre gemaeld spoken with poi-

Attre gemaeld spoken with poi-

Attre gemaeld spoken with poi-

Attre gemaeld spoken with poi-

Attre gemaeld spoken with poi-

*with*  
son, quarrels; *Cot.* 124. Fleo-  
gend attre flying poison, a dis-  
ease, *L. M.* p. 1, cap. 25.

*- i/*  
Attred, od; part. Poisoned; ve-  
nenatus:—*Ors.* 3, 9.

Atuge drawn out, v. ateon.

Atymbrian to build, v. timbrian.

Atynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a  
not, tynan to hedge] To open,  
lay open, leave out, shut out,  
exclude; aperire:—Atyn us,  
*Lk.* 13, 25. Ic atynde muð  
minne, *Ps.* 38, 13.

Atyrian to fail, v. ateorian.

Atywide shewed, v. apywan.

Auht any thing, v. aht.

Aurnen run out, passed, v. aynan.

Auðer oðer, v. aðor.

Auðer either, v. oððe.

*into awæc*  
*lure can*  
*take*  
*shiny, he*  
*crup*  
*reacan*  
*Apul*  
WA; adv. Always; semper:  
—Awa to aldre for ever, *Cd.*  
220, v. aldr.

Awacian, gewacan, on-wacan;  
indef. ic awacige; p. awacode;

pp. cod. To weaken, to grow  
weak, or effeminate, to languish,

decline, fail, relax, to be indo-  
lent; infirmari, deficere:—

Awacode mid langre ealdunge  
weakened with old age, *Gr. Di-*

*al.* 2, 15. Awaciað on þære  
costnunge timan, *Lk.* 8, 13,

Gif hy þær ne gewacodan if  
they relaxed not there, *Ors.* 3, 4.

Awacod, softened, awaked, v. a-  
wacan, awæcnian.

Awæcan to awake, arise, take  
origin, to be born, v. wæcan.

Awæcnian, onwæcnian, awacian;  
p. code, cneðe, cenede; pp.

cod, cned, cened. 1. To a-  
wake, arouse, revive; experge

facere. 2. To stir up, originate,  
arise, vegetate; excitare, or-

tum ducere:—1. Swilce of he-  
fegum slepe awacode, *Gen.*

45, 26. He eft awacenede  
he again revived, *Bd.* 5, 12.

2. Of þam frumgarum folc  
awæcniað from these patri-

archs shall spring people, *Cd.*  
104. Eall heora gewinn awæc-

nedon ærest fram Alexandres  
epistole all their contests first

arose from Alexander's letter,  
*Ors.* 3, 11.

Awægan, awregan; p. gde; pp.

ged, gen; v. To deceive, delude,  
frustrate, disappoint; eludere:

—Awæged nedo þu wedd make  
not thou a vain [deluded] trea-

ty, *Hymn.* Awægune yrfibec  
a useless will, *Cot.* 116, v. l.

*Awæged void, useless, v. awægan.*  
Awægen, awægum vain, v. awæ-

gan.  
Awæh vegetated, v. awæcan,  
wæh.

Awæh weighed out, v. wægan.  
Awæht aroused, v. aweccan.

Awæht Wearied; defessus:—  
*Hymn.* *Cot.* 157, *Lye.*

Awælian To revolve, suffer, vex;  
revolvere:—*R. Mt.* 28, 2. A-  
wæled vexed, v. wæled.

Awsendan to turn from, v. awen-  
dan.

Awærde A stupid, foolish man;  
fatuus:—*R.* 9, v. awerdan.

Awærgda reviled, v. awyrian.

Awæscen washed, v. wæscan.

Awæstan to destroy, eat up, v.  
awestan.

Awanian to diminish, v. wanian.

Awannan; p. ede; pp. od. To  
make wan or pale; pallescere:  
—*Dial.* 1, 2.

Awar; adv. Somewhere; alicubi,  
Som.

Awariged; part. Accursed; exe-  
crandus, Som.

Awarnian; v. To confound; con-  
fundere:—*Ps.* 85, 16, v. as-  
warnian.

Awarpen cast out, v. aworpan.

Aweaht awakened, v. aweccan.

Aweallan, he awylð; p. aweol;  
pp. aweallen To boil or bubble

up, to break forth, issue, flow,  
stream or gush forth; ebullire,

erumpere:—Þa fruman aweal-  
lað Deorwentan streames the

sources of the Derwent's stream  
flow forth, *Bd.* 4, 29. Wyllle

aweolle a spring issued forth,  
*Bd.* 5, 10.

Aweardian; v. To defend, ward,  
protect; tueri:—Hi hi sylf a-

weardedon they defended them-  
selves, *Ors.* 5, 3.

Awearpan to cast away, v. awe-  
orpan.

Aweb The cross threads in weav-  
ing, ~~cast~~ the woof, or weft;

subtugmen:—*Cot.* 161. ~~Awæc~~  
Awæccan, he aweccð; imp. awecc

awece; p. awehte, awæhte, a-  
weahte, hi awehton; pp. aweht,

aweht; v. a. 1. To awake from  
sleep, arouse, stir up, excite, con-

sider; expergefacere. 2. To a-  
wake from death, to revive, raise

up; resuscitare. 3. To produce,  
beget, raise up children; gigne-

re:—1. Hig awehton hyne,  
*Mk.* 4, 38. Hatung aweccð saca

hatred awaketh strife, *Scint.*  
Heo awehte hine, *Judg.* 16, 19.

Þa awehte heo þa sweostera  
then awoke she the sisters, *Bd.*

4, 23. 2. Ic hine awecce, *Jn.*  
6, 40. Swa se Fæder aweccð

þa deaðan, *Jn.* 5, 21. Awecc-  
eað deaðe raise up [awake]

the dead, *Mt.* 10, 8. 3. He  
mæg bearn aweccan, *Lk.* 3, 8,

(aweccan, *Mt.* 3, 9.) he can  
raise up children. Þæt he hys

broðor sæd awece, *Lk.* 20, 28,  
v. weccan.

Awece arouse, v. aweccan.

Aweccan to shake, *Job. Thw.* p.  
167, 33, v. weccan.

Aweccð rouses, v. aweccan.

Awed mad, v. awedan.

Awedan, awoedan; p. awedde;  
pp. awed, aweden, v. n. To be

mad, to rage, to be angry, to go  
or wax mad, to revolt, apostat-

ize; in furorem agi:—Awed-  
dan þa nytena the cattle be-

came mad, *Ors.* 5, 10, *Som.*, v.  
wedan.

Awefen, aweuen; part. Woven;  
textus:—*Jn.* 19, 23, v. wefan.

Aweg, anweg; adv. [a from, wæg  
a way] AWAY, out; (this is its

meaning both in and out of  
composition); auferendi vim

habet:—Þa eode he aweg,  
*Mt.* 19, 22. Ge drehnigeað

þone gnæt aweg, *Mt.* 23, 24.  
He hi raðe aweg apywd he

quickly drove them away, *Ors.*  
6, 36.

Awegadrifan To drive or chase  
away; expellere:—*Ps.* 35, 13,

v. drifan.

Awegaferian To leave entirely;  
evehere:—*Cot.* 205.

Awegalucan [aweg away, alocan  
to expose] To shut or lock out,

to separate; discludere:—*Cot.*  
67, *Som.*

Awegan; p. de; pp. ed, yd, en.  
To turn aside or away, move

from, dissuade, lift up, balance,  
weigh, to weigh as an anchor,

to agitate, shake; avertere, agi-  
tare:—Mod bið aweged of his

stede the mind is moved from his  
place, *Bt.* 12. Winde aweged

hreed a reed shaken [wagged]  
by the wind, *Mt.* 11, 7, v. a-

wegan.

Aweganumen; part. Taken away;  
sublatu:—*Jn.* 20, 1.

Awegawylt; part. [awylt rolled,  
from awylian] Rolled away;

revolutus:—*Mk.* 16, 4.

Awegbæran; v. To bear, carry  
or convey away; asportare:—

*Elf. gr.* 47.

Awegcuman; p. com; hi aweg-  
comon; pp. cumen To go a-

way, to leave, escape; dimit-  
tere:—Sume awegcomon some

went away, *Ors.* 3, 3: 4, 1.

Awegde weighed, v. awegan.

Aweged shaken, v. awegan.

Awegen weighed as in a balance,  
v. awegan.

Awegan To go away; abire:—  
Ongan aweggan began to go

away, *Bd.* 4, 22.

Aweggeniman; v. To take away;  
auferre, Som.

Aweggewitan; p. gewat; pp.  
gewiten To go away, to depart;

discedere:—Ic eom awegge-  
witen I am passed away, *Ors.*

2, 4.  
Aweggewitenes, se; f. A going  
away, a departure; abscessio:

—*Bd.* 4, 12.

Awegletan To let go away, send

$\phi$ 

2 Awangda, an; m  
One accuited Cd 222  
2h 290, 16

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show manifest

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Postindere 1877, 14 June

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1/2 window to

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here Post 21, 7.6

Card p 288, 13 v

window

1/2 window to

substance

around

2/2

2/2 Swift walian to  
root up in v. wright  
walian

2/2 Avondale changeable  
in Ban. v. avendic

3/2 Avenduncy a  
changing v. avenduncy

1/2\* Avildian to grow  
wild than

away; dimittere:—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 26.

Awegonwendan; *v. To move away, to remove, to wend or wind away; divertere:—Ps. 65, 19.*

<sup>a</sup>Awegweorpan *To cast or throw away; abjicere, Som.*

Awegyd shaken, *v. awegan.*

Aweht aroused, *v. aweccan.*

Awehte revived; *p. of aweccan.*

Awehtnes, *se; f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging; excitatio: Bd. 5, 12.*

Awel an awl, *v. æl.*

Awenan; *p. ede; pp. ed To wean; ablactare:—Awened beon to be weaned, Bd. 1, 27.*

Awendan, awēndan; *p. awende, awent; pp. awend, awended, awoend; v. a. To turn, change, translate, depart, pervert; avertere:—Gen. 19, 26, v. wendan.*

Awendedlic, awendelic, awendendlic; *adj. Moveable, changeable, alterable, mutable; mobilis:—Albin. resp. 42, Som.*

<sup>o</sup>Awendednys, *se; f. A change, alteration; commutatio:—Ps. 54, 22: 88, 50.*

Awendelices, *se; f. Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy; mutabilitas, Som.*

Awend-gewrixl *on the other side; versā vice, Som.*

<sup>7/2</sup>Awendncg *An overthrowing, a change, ruin; subversio:—Scint. 61.*

Awend-spræce *to oðrum hiwe, a word changed to another [hue] meaning, Metaplasma. Som.*

Awened weaned, *v. awenan.*

Aweodian; *v. a. To weed, root or rake up, to destroy; sarculare:—Þat man aweodige unriht that one should root up injustice, L. Pol. Cnut. 1.*

Aweol flowed forth, *v. aweallan.*

Aweorpan, awyrpan, awurpan; *p. awarep, þu awurpe, hi awurpon; pp. aworpen; v. a. [a from, weorpan to throw] To throw or cast down, to degrade, to cast away or off, cast out, reject, divorce; abjicere:—Þu awurpe hi, Ps. 72, 18. Þa woldan senatus hine aweorpan then would the senate degrade him, Ors. 3, 10. Ne aweorpe þu me, Ps. 70, 10. Ic awurpe deoflu, Mt. 12, 28. Þat mannes sunu gebyrð beon aworpen, Mk. 8, 31. Aworpen wif a divorced wife. Aworpen mon an apostate man, Past. 47, 1.*

Used also with the prepositions on into, as awurpan on to cast into, Mt. 13, 50. Fram from, Mt. 5, 29, 30. Ut out, Mt. 13, 48. Under below, Bt. 37, 4.

<sup>p</sup>Aweorpnis, *se; f. A divorce, a bill of divorce; repudium:—R. Mt. 19, 7.*

Aweorðan, he awyrð; *p. awareð; v. n. [a not, weorðan to be] Not to be, to vanish, spoil; evanescere:—Gif þat sealt awyrð if the salt be not, exist not, or be vanished, Mt. 5, 13.*

Aweosung, *e; f. The being, essence, or subsistence of a thing; subsistentia:—Cot. 170.*

Aweox waxed, increased, *v. weaxan.*

Awepan *To wipe out, cleanse; abstergere, Lye, v. wipian.*

Awer any where, *v. ahwar.*

Aweran to wear, *v. weran.*

Awerdan, awyrðan; *p. de; pp. ded, awerde, awærde, awyrð; v. To injure, deprive, vanish, hurt, spoil, forbid; vapidus fieri, vitari:—Gif spræc a-wyrð weorð if speech be injured, L. Edm. 52, v. awærde.*

Awerdnys, awyrdnys, *se; f. Downfall, injury, loss, ruin; labes:—Elf. gr. 13.*

Awered worn, *v. weran.*

Awered protected, *v. awerian.*

Awerged cursed, *v. awyrrian.*

<sup>a</sup>Awerian *To protect, defend, guard, despise; defendere:—Ors. 3, 9, v. werian.*

Awerpan *to cast away, v. aweorpan.*

Awersian *To make worse; deterius facere:—Cart. Edwardi R. Lye, v. wyrrian.*

Awest; *adj. or part. Waste, void, deserted; desertus:—Þæt eall seo þeod awest awareð that all the country was [waste] deserted, Ors. 3, 9.*

Awestan; *p. he aweste, hi aweston; pp. ed; v. a. [a intensive, westan to waste] To waste, to lay waste, eat up, destroy, reduce, demolish, depopulate; vastare:—And hi aweste, Jos. 10, 39. Swa swa oxa gewunað to awæstenne gærs, Numb. 22, 4. Hi ealle Egypta aweston, Ors. 1, 10. Þe burh awested wæs, Ors. 2, 2.*

<sup>r</sup>Awestendnes, *se; f. A wasting, a laying waste; vastatio, Som.*

Awestnis, awoestenis, *se; f. Destruction, desolation; desolatio:—R. Mt. 21, 20.*

Aweuen woven, *v. awefen.*

Awht aught, *v. aht.*

Awidan *To defile, profane; violare:—C. Mt. 12, 5.*

Awierdan *To corrupt, spoil; corrumpere:—He awiert þæt mod he corrupts the mind, Past. 53, 5, Lye, v. awyrrian.*

Awiergda, awierged cursed, *v. awyrrian.*

<sup>x</sup>Awht any thing, *v. aht.*

<sup>x</sup>Awildan; *pp. dod To become*

*wild or fierce; sylvescere:—Off. Epis. 7, Som.*

Awilled; *part. Well boiled, or sodden; decoctus:—Awilled meole boiled milk, pottage, Cot. 168. Awilled hunig pure honey, Herb. 1, 20. Awilled wine, awylled win, awyrð win or cyren new wine, just pressed from the grape, or new wine boiled till half evaporated, Cot. 62, 168, v. awyllan, cæren.*

<sup>x</sup>Awinnan *To labour, contend, fight, overcome, conquer; laborare:—Cot. 211, v. winnan.*

Awint wound, woove, stript; *p. of windan.*

Awirged execrable, cursed, *v. awyrrian.*

Awirgean to destroy, *v. awyrrian.*

<sup>x</sup>Awirgnis slander, *v. awyrgeðnys.*

<sup>x</sup>Awise-ferind-Publicans; *publicani:—Cot. 204, v. æwisc.*

Awisnian *To be dry, to become dry, wizzen; arescere:—C. Lk. 8, 6.*

Awlætann; *p. te. To defile; foedare:—Hymn. Mod. Confit. 1.*

Awo always, *v. awa.*

Awoc awoke, arose, *v. wæcan.*

Awodian to root up, *v. aweodian.*

Awædan to be mad, *v. awedan.*

Awænd returned; *reversus, Lye, v. awendan.*

Awærdan to forbid, *C. Lk. 18, 16.*

Awæstednis destruction, *v. awæstendnes.*

Awæstenis destruction, *v. awæstennis.*

Awogod Wooded; *petitus, Som., v. wogan.*

<sup>a</sup>Awoh; *adv. [a out, wo, woh a turning, an error] AWRY, unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as mid woh or woge, with injustice, or unjustly; tortē, oblique, male:—Gif mon þat trod awoh drife if one wrongfully pursue the [tread] footstep, L. Wal. 1. Ær awoh to somme gedydon before unjustly joined [done] together, L. Edm. 9.*

Awolde would, for wolde, from wyllan.

Aworden done, *v. weorðan.*

Aworden; *part. [awyrden, from awyrrian to curse] Execrated, cursed; reprobat:—Þu awordena thou, the cursed; racha, Mt. 5, 22.*

<sup>x</sup>Aworold for ever, *v. weorold.*

<sup>x</sup>Aworpan to reject, aworpen cast away, *v. aweorpan.*

Aworpenlic; *adj. Damnable; damnabilis:—Past. 52, 8.*

Aworpenes, aworpenyns, aworpenes, *se; f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving; abjectio:—Ps. 21, 5.*

<sup>v</sup>Aworðane *The cast away, the heathen; ethnici, Lye.*





1 Aurac of to rel of  
D. 11 ~~4212~~ 4212 v ph wrean  
wrean

2 Aurac of to rel of  
Don ph of auracan

Φ 3

07 Aurac of to rel of  
up Don v auracan

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~~4~~

~~Q2~~

~~Q3~~

Baca of backs,  
baca backs pl. of  
baca  
4 Baca [18a]

es; m; an m  
v ~~baca~~ before

~~Q3~~

[18b]

Bad. ~~g. f. a.~~  
hedge

~~Q2~~

Badadan bush,  
g. - bura; d. by rig, f  
Badan  
at Badadan by rig  
at Badbury Ch  
01 Aug 125, 3

Badadan, sit alone  
sitting behind, or  
still idle, sloth  
; Badis Some.



gebædan  
Bædan, / bædde /  
bæded, / To compe  
unstrain; compelle  
æp 164031  
1905, 22 v  
Bædan heodan

nom. æc bæcu, y ba  
d bacm

## B

12f

BAD

12h

BÆC

12j

BÆH

<sup>d</sup>The sound of B is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that B interchanges with the other labials F, P, and V, and with U: Ic hæbbe I have, he hæfð he hath. When words are transferred into modern English, B is sometimes represented by V; as Beber, or befor a beaver; Ifig, or iug ivy; Ober, ofer, ouer over; Ebolstan, efolstan to blaspheme; Fot, uot a foot; Ebul evil; b or bb is sometimes omitted or superseded by f, p, u or v; as Ic lybbe I live, lif life; Diobul for deoff q devil.

Bá, bu; gen. begra; dat. bam; acc. bá; uij. Both, v. begon.

Bac a back, found in composition, v. bæc.

BACAN, ic bace, þu bæcst, he bæcð; p. ic bôc, we bócon; pp. bacen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. bakken] Frs. backe: Ger. backen] To BAKE, pinser:—Fif bacad on anum ofene, Lev. 26, 26. Hi bocon þat melu, Ez. 12, 39.

Bacberend Taking on the back, taking secretly as a thief; in furto deprehendens, Mann.

Bacen baked, v. bacan.

Bachilers; m. BACHELORS; bac-calaurei, Lye.

Bacslitol; m. [bac a back, slitol or elite a slit, cut, or bite] A slanderer, backbiter; detractor:—Off. reg. 15. Opposed to wærsagol.

<sup>1</sup>Ba'd, bæde; f. A pledge, stake, a thing distrained; pignus:—Gif bad genumen sy-þonne begyte þa bade ham if a pledge be taken—then shall he obtain the pledge home again, or back, L. Wak 3, v. wædd.

Bad expected; p. of bida.

Baddan-byrig [Baddan for Bieda, Biedda, or Beda a Saxon chief, Chr. 501, byrig a burg, town, place of defence] BAD-BURY, Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum, Chr. 901.

Badian; v. a. 1. To pledge, to

lay in, or to pawn; pignerare. 2. To seize on, or take for a distress, or by way of a pledge; pignus auferre:—1. Som. 2. Of ægþran stape on oþer man mot badian, L. Wak 2.

BÆC [Plat. Norse, bak: Al. back: Frs. to bek backwards] A BACK; tergum:—Pa wendon hi me heora bæc to then turned they their back to me, Bt. 2. ¶ On bæc, Jn. 6, 66: and under bæc, Ps. 43, 12: at his back, behind, backward, v. under-bæc. Clæn bæc hæbban to have a clean back, to be free from deceit, L. Alf. Guth. Gang on bæc, Mt. 4, 10. Ga on bæc, Mk. 8, 33. GANG, or go behind, or away.

Bæcbord [Plat. Dut. bakboord] The larboard, or left-hand side of a ship when looking towards the prow, or head; navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land wæs us on bæcbord the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard, or left, Ors. 1, 1.

Bæce a beech tree, v. boc.

Bæcere; m. [Plat. Dut. bakker m.: Ger. bækker m.] A BAKER; pistior:—R. 50, Lye.

Bæc-ering [bæc a back, iren, eren iron] A gridiron; craticula, Som.

Bæc-ern [bæc from, bacan to bake, ern, or æren a place] A baking place, a bakehouse; pistrium:—Elf. gl. 22.

Bæcestre, bæcistr, or bæcistre, an; m. f. 1. A woman who bakes; pistrix. 2. Because men performed that work which was originally done by females; this occupation is sometimes denoted by a feminine termination; hence, a baker; pistior:—1. Som. 2. Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre, Gen. 40, 1, 2, 16, 20. Bæchus A BAKEHOUSE; pistrium:—Elf. gl. 22, v. bæcern. Bæcling used adverbially; thus, On bæcling backward, Ps. 113, 3, v. bæc, under-bæc.

Bæcslitol a backbiter, v. bacslitol.

Bæcst bakest, v. bacan.

Bæcð bakes, v. bacan.

Bæcþearm, es; m. [bæc a back, þearm a gut] The entrails; anus longanum:—Cot. 15, 163.

Bæcþearmas the bowels; exta-

les, Elf. gr. 13. Bæcþearmas utgang morbus, fortasse, and procidentia, Som.

Bæd prayed, v. biddan.

Bædd a bed, v. bed.

Bædde A thing required, tribute; exactum:—Cot. 73.

Bæddel An animal uniting two sexes, a wether; hermaphroditus, verrex:—R. 76, Lye.

Bæddryda bedridden, v. beddreda.

Bædel a beadle, v. bydel.

Bædend; m. A vehement, or earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer; impulsor:—Cot. 115, Som.

Bædeweg, bædewig a contest, v. beado.

Bædling, es; m. [bæd or bedd a bed, ling from, linigan to lie]

1. A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed; homo delicatus. Bædlingas effeminate, Cot. 71. 2. A carrier of letters, as if derived from bæd a prayer, or command, ling from linigan or linigan to lie, lie under, tend, bring; tabelarius.

Bædt commanded, v. biddan.

Bædþearm; mentera, pars hominis:—R. 76, f.

Bædzere, bæzere, bæzera; m. A baptist, baptizer; baptista:—R. Mt. 3, 1: 16, 14. An impure word for fulluht, quod, v.

Bæfta; m. The after-part, the back; tergum:—Ic geseah þone bæftan I saw thy back, Gen. 16, 13.

Bæftan, be-aftan, beftan; prep. dat. [be by, æftan after] 1. After, behind; post, pone. 2. Without; sine:—1. Gang bæftan me, Mt. 16, 23. 2. Bæftan þam hlaforde without the master, Ez. 22, 14: Mt. 16, 27.

Bæftan, bæfta; adv. After, hereafter, afterwards; postea:—Git synd fið hungor ger bæftan, Gen. 45, 11. He ana belaf þær bæfta, Gen. 32, 24.

Bægaras, bægdware; plu. The Bavarians; Bavarii, or the Boiari, or Bajuvarii, [viri o. Bojii oriundi, Wachter.] whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Bayern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria. Mid Bægerum with the Bavarians, Chr. 891. Syndon Bægdware are the Bavarians, Ors. 1, 1.

Bæh a crown, v. beag.

bæc, g  
bæcst, g  
bæc; pt,  
bæc; pt,  
ed; m a  
bæc; pt,  
23:64,  
III, 405, 4

X. Ed; m  
Th. An.

X. Bæccan  
þau, f. b  
f. 125, 134

*10 to be taken to the pile (A 193) Th. p. 242, 4*  
*ed. in Prim III 252, 39*  
 BÆ'L, beel *A funeral pile, or fire in which dead bodies were burned; rogus:—Cd. 140.* Bælfyr the fire of the funeral pile, Cd. 138. Bæl-blyse a blaze of the funeral pile, Cd. 162.

BÆLC, bealceten. 1. A BELCH; eructatio. 2. The stomach, pride, arrogance; superbia. 3. A covering; tegmen, v. balc:—1. Mann. 2. Bælc forbigde pride, bowed, diminished, Cd. 4. Swete to bealcetenne sweet or pleasant to the stomach, Bt. 21, 1. 3. Bælce ofer-brædde with a covering overspread, Cd. 146.

Bælded; part. Animated, encouraged, emboldened; animatus, Som.

Bældu Confidence; fiducia:—R. Mt. 14, 27, Lye.

Bælfyr a funeral fire, v. bæL.

BÆLO, bælig, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. balg m: Frs. v. bealg: Moes. balgs] A BULGE, budget, bag, purse; BELLY; bulga:—Cot. 27. ¶ Beanbelgas bean-shells. Blast-belg [Dut. blaas-balg] blast-bag, bellows. Met-bælg a wallet for meat.

Bælgis; f. An injury; injuria:—C. Mt. 20, 13, Lye.

Bæm for bam; dat. of ba both, v. ba, begen.

BENCH, benc, bane [Plat. Dut. Ger. bank f: Dan. Sweed. baenk] 1. A BENCH, form; scamnum. 2. A bed, bedstead, the side of a bed; lectus, Som.

BEND, bend, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Icel. band m. and n: Frs. bān: Frs. h. biend: Dan.

baand n: Moes. bandi—band, binde, bint from, bindan to bind] 1. A BAND, any thing that tieth, bindeth or bendeth; vinculum. 2. A crown, chaplet, ornament for females; diadema:—1. On bendum in bonds, or prison, Mt. 11, 22. 2. Bend mid golde gescred a crown or diadem decked with gold, R. 64.

Bendan to bind, v. bindan.

BÆR, bære, beer, here [Plat. baar, böre f: Frs. v. bier: Dut. baar f: Ger. bahre f: Dan.

baare c: Al. para: Per. باير bir] 1. A BIER; feretrum. 2. A portable bed; grabatus:—1. Elf. gl. 26. 2. Bd. 5, 19.

Bær bore; portavit; p. of beran.

Bær bear; nudus, v. bar.

-bær, -bære, -bor an adjective termination from the perfect tense of beran to bear, produce; or from the Teutonic bar, fruit, a production, producing, bearing: Ger. Dan. -bar: Per.

Bær bare; nudus, v. bar.

-bær, -bære, -bor an adjective termination from the perfect tense of beran to bear, produce; or from the Teutonic bar, fruit, a production, producing, bearing: Ger. Dan. -bar: Per.

Bærw a grove, v. bearw.

BÆST [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Sweed. bast m. n.] The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made; tilia. In Plat. and Dut. bast

-ber: as wæstmær fruitbearing, fruitful. Æppelbær apple-bearing; pomifer:—and hornbær horn-bearing; corniger, Elf. gr. 8. Leoht-bær bearing light, v. bora.

Bæræden; part. [be, hreddan to rid] Rid of, BÆRIDDEN, deprived, driven away; privatus, Som.

Bærþearm, or snædel the bowels, R. 74, v. bæþearm, snædel.

Bærdisce, es; m. [bær bier, disc a dish, table] A frame on which several dishes were brought in at once and set upon the table, a course, service; ferculum:—Elf. gl.

Bærfof, bærfot; adj. BAREFOOT, or that goeth barefooted; nudipes:—Peccat. Med. 8.

Bærlice; adv. Openly, nakedly, BARELY; palam, Som.

Bærm a bosom, v. bearm.

Bærmann, nes; nom. plu. bærmenn; d. bærmannum; m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter; bajulus:—Pa bærmenn gesetton heora fotlæst the porters set their footstep, Jos. 3, 3, 14.

Bærn a barn, v. bern.

Bærnan, forbærnan, onbærnan; p. bærnæ, hi berenedon; pp. bærnæd; v. a. [barn burned; p. of byrnan] To kindle, light, set on fire, TO BURN, burn up; accendere, exurere:—Bærnað nu eower blacern light now your lamp, Bd. 4, 8. Pa ceafu he forbærnað, Mt. 3, 12.

Hy onbærnan hit they set it on fire, Ors. 4, 1, v. byrnan.

Bærnes, bærnis, se; f. A burning; incendium:—Bd. 1, 64.

Bærnet, bærytt, bernet A combustion, burning up; combustio:—Gen. 22, 9, v. bærnæs.

Bærning, bærning; f. A BURNING; adustio:—Bærningewið bærnunge burning for burning, Ex. 21, 25.

Bærs, bears [Plat. Dut. baars: Ger. bars: Al. baers, bars, bar-sch] A perch; perca, lupus:—R. 101, Som. *None A 290*

Bærst burst; pp. of berstan.

Bærstlað broke, burst; crepuerit:—Cot. 39.

Bærsuinig, -suinih, -sunnig, -synnig, -synnig, -suining, beor-swinig [bær bare, open from bar naked, open; synnig, or Norse, syndugr a sinner] An offender, a sinner, a public sinner, a publican; peccator:—C. Mt. 18, 17.

Bærw a grove, v. bearw.

BÆST [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Sweed. bast m. n.] The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made; tilia. In Plat. and Dut. bast

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Bærw a grove, v. bearw.

BÆST [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Sweed. bast m. n.] The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made; tilia. In Plat. and Dut. bast

signifies a rope; because the inner part of the lime tree was most used for making ropes, bæst came to denote not only the bark, but probably the linden, or teel tree, v. lind.

Bæsten rap A linden, or bast rope, a rope made of the fibres of the linden tree; tiliaceus funis:—Hig þa hine gebundon mid twam bæstenum rapum, Cd. 15, 13.

Bæstera a baptizer, v. bædzere.

Bæswi [basu purple] 1. A scarlet robe; coccinum, Cot. 208.

2. A scarlet, or crimson colour; coccineus, Cd. 210, Som.

Bæt a bat, v. bat.

Bætan; p. bæted or bætte; v. a. To bridle, rein in, restrain, curb, bit; frænare:—Esolas bætan, Cd. 138.

BÆTE, gebæte, bitol, gebætel; n. [Icel. bitill: Dut. byt or bit: Norse, bit] A BIT of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness; lupatum, frænum:—

Þæt gebetel of ateah took the bridle off, Bd. 3, 9. Mid þam gebætum with the trappings, Bd. 3, 14, v. bridel.

BÆD, bæd, es; m. [Icel. Al. Ger. Dut. bad] A BATH; balneum:—Bd. 1, 1: 2, 5. On batum bædum in hot baths, Bd. 4, 19.

Bæðhus, es A BATH-HOUSE, a bath enclosed; thermarum domus:—R. 55.

Bæðian to bathe, v. bæðian.

Bæð-stede, or -stow A place of baths; thermarum locus:—R. 55, and 109.

Bæðweg, es; m. [bæð a bath, water; wæg a way, wave] A wave of the sea, the sea; oceanus fluctus, mare:—Bæðweges blæst a blast, or wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind. Suðwind is so called, Cd. 158.

Bæting, beting, e; f. A cable, a rope, any thing that holds, or restrains; funis, retinaculum:—Lætan þa bætinge to slip the cable, Bt. 41, 3.

Bættan beaten down; straverunt:—Cot. 208, Lye, v. bætan.

Bætte restrained, v. bætan.

Bæzera, bæzere a baptizer, v. bædzere.

Balc, an [Dut. balk: Ger. balken: Sweed. bielka: Icel. bialki] 1. A BALK, a heap, a ridge; porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta. 2. A beam, roof, covering, BALCONY; trabs, v. bælc:—1. On balcanlegan to lay in heaps, Bt. 16, 2. 2. Wachter and Mann.

Balcettan to belch, v. bealcen.

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Balcettan to belch, v. bealcen.

*g hares, d barum, be bara, seo, þæt bare*  
*in this dict?*

019b [22c]

1591-002-

22\* Bal, ~~back~~ es; n. ~~funeral~~  
pile, a burning Bed K 2226  
: 4638 -

23 Bal, ~~spade~~, es; n. a  
funeral pile place Bed K 6188 -  
24 Bal, ~~wreath~~ wood  
of the funeral pile; lig,  
mum rogi Bed ~~2226~~  
230 K 16219

03 Balg [19c]

01 Bare fot

01 [21a]

q. ~~bares~~; pl. nom. ac.  
bad-u, q. bad-a, a  
bad-um th. a

3 Bad, ~~for~~ n.  
a bath, th. apol.

01 [21b]

3\* Benc, q; f. a bench  
th. B. v. spl. benc

01 [19d]

08 Band [20a]

Bernan - l. 10 ~~bat~~ bathing place  
apol.

2\* Hy\* ~~in~~ berndon

23\* Bierneke, es; n. a  
combustion

03 Bad. stow a  
bath place ~~then~~  
mann sup. v.  
bat. stode.

5\* Bar, e; f. ~~re~~ her 04 [20c]

[20b]

56\* Bar, q; bared;  
d. barum; ac. borne  
: se bara; seo. pet  
bare & adj. bare,  
naked

0 Baruing-suitich  
horre synduger  
[20d]

05 [21c]

04 [20e]

\* bare adj. terminata  
denoting bearing etc.  
as westm. bare frub.  
bearing

20?  
7F

1. Malt - 12 moos  
\* bar the

1/2 Bara - 1/2 Bara \*  
 the bones of the  
 Bara syndrome  
 many bones are the  
 1/2 100,15

$O_3[234c]$

~~2~~ Balala ad Bildy  
audunter Id. 142  
Th p 228, 11

Q[22b]

2x Baldor, healdor, co; m  
a prince in Beagl

2 Ban-cofa, an m<sup>r</sup>  
bone dwelling, the  
body Dec 27/89 22

1. [246]

0722

<sup>4</sup> Balew of the whole articles  
and of the whole

6. Balew, an; in The Bancorena burk,  
baleful or wicked one, d byj. Bingor  
scalestus, satanas; Col  
226 th k 295, 11 v 4 Ban- fat es n the bona  
spl beal<sup>u</sup>

33. *Pinn-clat* s.  
pinn-clat v

it bearn, ~~the~~

○ 82(24)с. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 8

Old Bearrie, sea  
with Berkshire

Chr. 860 Aug 1 97, 1

- Pan. living in  
bone ring & neck bone  
Beck 3133

O 5  
O Oading [24c]

56\* <sup>an m</sup> Ban. loca, bone  
inclosure, the skin, body  
cutis, corpus. Bas 56  
quin II 506.16  
[Nat. Ont. Ban. been in: 4/5]

[ What Duck Don bein n: For  
Sweet bein n: her Ice bein n: Old Gov bein n: from  
x rag from bein bein n: to blud  
under: Schmitt bein n: from  
for to stand fast to be ]

71. Adm. et. n. (a bone de  
ab.)  
3012<sub>m</sub>

**Bald, beald; adj.** [*Al. bald: Ital. baldo: Moes. balthe Norse, balda*] **BOLD**, audacious, adventurous; audax:—*Bd. 1. 12.*

**Bald, bold;** as the incipient, or terminating syllable of proper names denotes **bold, courageous, honourable;** audax, virtuosus:—*Baldewin, Balduin from bald, and win a contest, battle. Cuthbold, Cuðbald from cuð or cuða known, well known, and bold. Eadbold or Eadbald happily bold, from ead or eadig and bald.*

**Baldlice boldly, v. bealdlice.**

**Baldor** [the comp. of bald is baldor more bold, courageous, honourable, hence] *A prince, ruler; princeps, dominus:—thus, Gumena baldor a ruler of men, Cd. 128: Fr. Jud. p. 8, 24. Rinca baldor, Idem, p. 26, 21. Wigena baldor a prince of warriors, Id. p. 22, 6.*

**Baldra bolder, v. bald.**

**Baldsam, es** [*Dut. balsem: Moes. balsam: Ital. balsamo: Heb.*

*בסלם bol smin the chief of oils, Amos. 6, 6.] Balsam, balm; balsamum:—*Bd. 3, 8.**

**Balew, beal, balo, bealo, bealo, bealu, bealew, bealw, es** [*Moes.*

*בלי balew: Icel. bola: Norse, baul, bol: Heb. בלי bli wasting, destruction.] 1. **BALE**, evil, misery, torment, mischief, danger, a mark of injury, lividness, destruction; malum, exitium: 2. **Depravity, wickedness, the devil; pravitas:—1. Beornode bealo burning, torment, Cd. 214. Mannuþ to beala destruction to men, Chr. 1075. 2. Bealows gast the spirit of wickedness, the devil, Cd. 228.***

**Balew, bealu, &c.; adj.** 1. **Miserable, severe, deadly; miser: 2. Depraved, wicked; scelestus:—1. Bealu siðð a miserable lot, Cd. 143. 2. Bealowe gast a wicked ghost or spirit, Cd. 229. Mid balo cneftum with wicked crafts or arts, Bt. Rasol. p. 190. Balewe gepohatas wicked thoughts, Cd. 224.**

**Ballice boldly, v. bealdlice.**

**Balo misery, v. balew.**

**Balsames blæd** The balsam's fruit; carpopalsamum:—*Balsames tær the tear or juice of the balsam tree; opobalsamum, R. 48.*

**Balsminte BALSAM-MINT, spear-mint, water-mint; sisymbrium: q. mentha aquatica, Lin. R. 43.**

**Balzame balsam, v. baldsam.**

**Bām with both; dat. of ba, begen.**

**BA'N, es; pl. bān; m. [Al.**

*Icel. bein: Franc. bein, bain, pein: Frs. v. ban, bien: Dut. Sweed. been]* **A BONE;** os:—*Pis ys nu ban of minum banum, Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam Josepes ban mid him, Ex. 13, 19. Hisynt innanfulla deadra bana, Mt. 23, 27. Ban mine my bone, Ps. 6, 2. Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, L. Ethel. 36. Bane the hip or buckle bones, Cot. 42.*

**Bāna, an; Icel. bani slaughter;**

*Al. ban: Dan. bane]* 1. **A**

*killer, murderer, manslayer; interfecto. 2. Destruction, the undoing, BANE; pernicies:—1. Hy næfre his banan folgian noldan they never would follow his murderer, Chr. 755. 2. Som. and Lye, v. aldorbana, broðrbana, feorhbana, ordbana.*

**Bánbeorg, es; m. [ban a bone, beorg a defence: old Dut. beenbergh boots: heñce banbeorgs; Boots, buskins, greaves; ocreæ:—Cot. 17, 145, v. ban-**

**rift.** **Bánbrice [ban a bone, bric or brice a breaking] A BONE-BREACH, a breaking, or fracture of a bone; ossis fractura:—q. the plant anthericum ossifragum, Lin. Herb. 15, 13.**

**BANC** [*Fr. Armor, banc: Frs. v. bank: Al. Dut. bank: Dan. bank: Sweed. bænk: Ital. banco]* **A bench, bank, hillock: tumultus, Som.**

**Bancorena burh, bancorna byrig** [banc a bank, an elevation, chor a choir, burh or byrig a burg or city] *Bangor, in Wales; civitas Bangor, Som.*

**Bancope** [ban bone; eod. disease] *An erysipelas, a burning ulcer, St. Anthony's fire; ignis sacer:—Bancope, patis oman, Liber. Medicus, p. 1, c. 39, v. oman.*

**Band bound, v. bindan.**

**Banda a band, v. bonda.**

**Bánfag; adj. [ban bone, fag changeable] Morial, deadly; lethifer:—Beo. c. 11, 145.**

**Bánhús, es** The bone-house, the breast, the body; ossea domus, pectus:—*He þa banhus ge-brocn hæfde he the bone-house, the breast, or body, hath broken, Beo. c. 43, 21. Hence banhuses weard the body's guard, the mind, Cd. 169.*

**Bannan to command, v. abannan Bannuccamb [camb a comb] A wool-comb; pecten textorium:—R. 3.**

**Bánrift, banryft** [ban bone, rift a cover] *Boots, greaves; ocreæ:—Cot. 174, v. ban-beorg.*

**Bansegn** [*Al. bann an edict, segn a sign]* **A banner, an ensign;**

**vexillum:—Cot. 23, v. treuteru.**

**Bánwære, es; n. [ban a bone, wære or weore work, pain] Grief, pain, or ache in the bones; dolor ossium, Som.**

**Bánwyrt** [ban bone, wyrt an herb] *Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed; viola, centauria minor:—R. 24: Herb. 141. There is also Seo greate banwyrt, R. p. 3, c. 8.*

**Baorm bosom, v. bearm.**

**BAR, es; m. [Frs. Dut. beer: Ger. Not. eber: Al. bar: Heb. בָּר boir a brute or gluttonous animal, from בָּעַר to consume] A BOAR; aper:—Elf. gl. 13, v. wild-bar, tam-bar.**

**BAR, bar; adj. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Dan. bar: Frs. v. bear: Norse, ber: Heb. בָּרַר bar to open, make evident] BARE, naked; nudus:—On barum son-dum on bare sands, Bt. 34, 10.**

**Barbacan, barbycan** *An outwork, a promontory; antemurale, Lye.*

**Barenian; p. hi barenodon, barendon** *To make bare; denu-dare se:—Sand barenodon, Cd. 166.*

**Barin a bosom, v. bearm.**

**Barn burned, v. byrnan.**

**Barocscire the bare oak shire or BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801. It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons—Bar-ruc, Bearruc, and Bearwuc-scire, Chr. 860.**

**Baron A man; homo, Lye.**

**Barspere, barspreote** [bar boar, spere spear] *A BOAR SPEAR; venabulum:—Elf. gr. 6.*

**Barð [q. bær] A kind of fish; dromo:—R. 103, Lye.**

**Basing A short cloak, a cloak; chlamys, pallium:—Ic geseah wurm readne basing I saw a purple [worm or shell-fish red-dened] cloak, Jos. 7, 21. The name of a place, BASING, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire. Wið þone here æt Basingum with the army at Basing, Chr. 871.**

**Basnian; v. To expect; expectare:—C. R. Lk. 23, 35.**

**Basnung Expectation; expectatio:—C. R. Lk. 21, 26.**

**Baso, basu. 1. Purple; purpura:—Cot. 85. 2. A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple; indicium, Som., v. brun baso, wealh-baso.**

**Basterne The people of Sarmatia in Europe or upper Hungary; Bastarnæ, Lye.**

**Basu; adj. Purple; purpureus:—Basu hæwen of purple co-**

Wrat basive bog-stafes  
wroke crimson charafless.  
Cot 210; Th 261, 10

Q1 hntator

12y

BE

12z

BEA

13b

BEA

lour or hue, of scarlet or crimson colour, Cot. 117, Som.

Basuan To be clad in purple; purpurā vestiri, Som.

Baswe a scarlet robe, v. bæswi. Baswon stan [basu purple, stan stone] A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour; topazium:—Ps. 118, 127.

BAT, batt A BAT, club, staff or stick; fustis, Lye.

BAT, bæt, bate [Al. bot: Frs. v. bôt: Dut. boot: Swed. bææt] A BOAT, ship, vessel; linter:—Elf. gr.

Bât bit; momordit, v. bitan. Batan TO BAIT or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook; inescare, Som., v. bitan.

Bate Contention; contentio:—R. Ben. 21.

Bað a bath, v. bæð.

Bað or Baðan ceaster The city of Bath, Somersetshire, so called from its baths, Chr. 577, v. Ace-mannes ceaster.

Baðian, bæðian, ic bæðige or bæðge; p. ode, ede; pp. od. ed. To BATHE, wash, foment, cherish; lavare:—Seldon heo bæðian wolde she would seldom bathe or wash, Bd. 4, 19. Hi bæðedon þone lichoman they washed the body, Bd. 4, 19. Baðendra manna hus the house of bathing men, R. 55.

Baðo bath, v. bæð.

Batswan A BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta, Lye.

Bátwá, buta, butu, butwu; adj. [bá both, twá two] BOTH THE two, both. Batwa Adam and Eue, Cd. 37: Gen. 26, 35, v. begen.

OBatweard [bat boat, weard keeper] Keeper or commander of a ship; navis custos, Beo.

Be, bi, big; prep. dat. [Moes. bi: Swed. bi, be: Al. bei: Frs. Dut. Icel. by: Ger. bey. The prepositions be, bi, big are perhaps the imperative mood of big-an, bi-an, by-an to inhabit, occupy, possess, or from by or bye, a place occupied, or an habitation, all which denote nearness to one; in this case the primary signification would be proximity, nearness] 1. By, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; juxta, prope, ad, secus, in. 2. Of, from, about, touching, concerning; de. 3. For, because of, after, according to; pro, propter, secundum. 4. Beside, out of; e, ex:—1. Be wege by the way, Mk. 8, 3. Be þam strande upon the strand or shore, Mt. 13, 48. Ne be hlafæ anum, ac bælcen worde, Mt. 4, 4. 2. Be þam cilde

concerning the child, Mt. 2, 8. Alusiað be ealdum dagum, Deut. 4, 32. Be hlisan of or

about fame, Bt. Tilles, 19, 20 21: Card. p. 8. 3. He sette worde be worde he set word for word, Bt. pref. Card. p. 2: pref. 1. 4. 4. Be þam wege beside the way, Bt. 40, 5. ¶ Be anfealdum single. Be twifealdon twofold, Ez. 22, 4. Be þam mæstan at the most. Be þam be as, Gen. 3, 6.

Be- [Ger. be] is often used as a prefix. When prefixed to verbs, be- frequently expresses an active signification, as behabban to surround; began-gan to perform or dispatch, &c. Sometimes be- prefixed indicates no perceptible variation in the sense; as belifan to be remaining, or over and above, begyrdan to begird or gird, as in sprengan and besprengan to sprinkle, or besprinkle. The same observation will apply to the prefixes a-, for-, ge-, to-, &c. Some words are not now found in their simple state, but only occur with these prefixes; as belifan, gelic, arisan, &c. This preposition is used, with little variety, by all Gothic nations, as A. S. by-an, big-an, bycg-an, beg-an: Moes. bau-an: Swed. bo, bo-a, bu-a: Icel. by-a, bigg-a: Al. big-en, bu-en Ger. bau-en: Dut. bouw-en, denoting to prepare, to build, to inhabit, to occupy, or possess, to exercise, to practice, to perambulate, to place, to manure, to till, to observe, to worship, to clothe, to repair; Jamieson's Herm. Scyth. p. 57.

BEACEN, beacen, becen, becen [Frs. v. beaken: Dut. bæcke: Ger. bake] A BEACON, a sign, a token; signum:—Ps. 77, 48.

Beacenstan, beacnetorr [beacen beacon, stan stone, torr tower] A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacon fire; specula, pharus:—To beacne torr, Cd. 80.

Beacneng, beacnung, bycnung. 1. A BECKONING or nodding; nutus:—Cot. 139. 2. A speaking by tropes or figures; tropologia:—Cot. 201, Som.

Beacne-torr a beacon-tower, v. beacen-stan.

Beacnian to beckon, v. bicnian.

Beacniendlic allegorically, v. bycniendlic.

Bead a table, v. bord.

Bead a prayer, v. gebed.

Beað commanded, v. beodan.

Bead a counsellor, a persuader

an exhorter or intreater; suator, Som.

Beado, beadow, beadu, beaduw

Battle, war, slaughter, cruelty; bellum:—Fr. Jud. p. 24, 6, 29. It is used in composition as follows—Beadu-lac [lac a gift] play of battle, Beo. c. 23, l. 9.

Beado-mece or meca a sword or weapon of slaughter, Beo. 21, 145. Beadu-mægn military power, Cd. 160. Beadorinc [rinc a man] a soldier, Fr. Jud. p. 25, 24. Beadurincum was Rom gerymed Rome was conquered by soldiers, Bt. Rawl. p. 150. Beado-særc [syr a garment] a war garment, Beo. 38, 7. Beaduscearp sharp in fight, applied to a sword, Beo. 37, 23. Beadoscrud [scrud clothes] warlike apparel, warlike garment or dress, Beo. 6. Beado-særo [sære a device, an engine] engines or weapons of war, snares, Cd. 170. Beado or beaduwoerce warlike operations, Chr. 938. Beado-wig holy contest, Bd. Sm. p. 607, 17, v. wig.

Beaftan after, v. bæftan.

Beagþed, beagþed Dead; mortuus, Lye.

Be-æwnad; part. Joined in marriage, wedded; legitimè desponsata:—Beweddod and be-æwnad wedded and united, Chr. 1051.

Beaftan; p. beaft; pp. beaftad

To lament; lamentari, Lye.

Bea'g, beg, bæh, bæh, beh, es; m. [Frs. v. beage fasciola] 1. A crown, garland; corona. 2. A bracelet, a necklace, collar, jewel to hang about the neck, a ring; armilla, annulus:—1. To þam beage to the crown, Bt. 37, 2. Se beah godes the crown of good, Id. 2. Gen. 38, 18. ¶ Used in composition as scanc-beagas shank encirclers, garters, Cot. 217. Wuldor-beah a crown of glory, Ps. 64, 12. Rand-beah a target, shield or buckler. Beah-gife, beah-gyfa a crown giver, a munificent rewarder, Chr. 1038.

Beah-hrodend crown-ornament, Fr. Jud. p. 28, 24. Beahsele hall of bracelets, Beo. 17.

Beag gave way, v. bugan.

Beagen both, v. begen.

Beagian biegan To crown, to set a garland on; coronare:—Ps. 8, 6, Som.

Beagðed dead, v. beagðed.

Beah submitted, v. bugan.

Beah a crown, v. beag.

Beah-gife, beah-gyfa a bracelet giver, v. beag.

Beal, bealo, bealu misery, v. bal-lew.

Beah, g beages, d beage

pl. beages, beah, beagum. m.

beah, beagum. m.

beah, beagum. m.

beah, beagum. m.

beah, beagum. m.

beah, beagum. m.

250, 13  
The An  
Beagle

09

in 533, 10

3796

643, 30

160, 32

572, 11

beace

the An

2: P. Q. II

15

Metel ingate  
as beacn  
three things  
which were fulfilled  
in the night of  
the vision of  
the transference of



Beo H 2354

~~p<sup>l</sup>. beads, beads,~~      bead  
+ ~~beads, verbeaux,~~    beads, etc m. [Frs.  
~~+ beads, m.~~,         bad ball, bal.: bad does  
                bib + / bulimic! b... ..

such markief des 16  
 balweins forment: sel  
 belgi n. tamentato: heb  
 2 bie waring, delbruden  
 10 n.

~~885-559~~ Be always wild & healthy  
Be washing, destruction  
Bale, evil, mischief,  
malum, noxia.

2 *Beauveria byrrii* all x Beauveria  
2 *Uredinales*, *deparvity*,  
*pravitay* - *Chiffell* *edell*  
1 *Beauveria* *formosa* *formosa*  
1 *Beauveria* *formosa* *formosa*

Beale heard  
mischievous

infense durned  
Bop K 2685

Beals - sig. c. m. a. des bruchie path. ~~path.~~ ~~coden 818~~

181-2285  
 bald. fly story. Ed 169  
 181-2285

3 [29 b] 4 [29 c]

Bearcat, m. & s. m. by m. s. / Bearcat - Scar, e;  
 lightning, noise; constrictor, / Berkshire  
 B. B. - 11. 35. 30.

Barack, Sir

2 Bearw dl. + Bearw  
- bearw; 9 bearw

Beach in instant d. bedone, beawne, beane  
twinkling in the air a grove

Beaktime sudden <sup>ly</sup>  
subito Bec q. f. <sup>1/2</sup> An / 132, 27

6\* Beam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. O. Beads  
bottom - 12 Noes.

Baron m / Baron [30a]

07 [31a]

30 c

*Journal of Management Studies*, 20(6), 791-806.

North of our river for 1/2 mi. west.

*Bealcetan, to belch*  
*eructare* *Ein II 282, 32*

**Bealcen**, bealcettan, balcettan [*Frs. v. balkje: bælc a belch*] To BELCH, emit, utter, pour out; eructare:—Swete to bealcetenne sweet to the stomach, *Bt.* 22, 1. Dæg þam dæge bealceð word, *Ps.* 18, 2. Bealcetteð heorte min word god, *Ps.* 44, 1. Bealcettað weleras mine lofsang, *Ps.* 118, 171.

**Beald bold**, v. bald.  
**Bealdlice**, baldlice, ballice; *adv.* **BOLDLY**, instantly, earnestly, saucily; audenter:—*Judg.* 3, 21, 27.

**Bealdor** a prince, v. baldor.

**Bealdra more bold**, v. bald.

**Bealdwyrda**; *adj.* [bald bold, word, wyrd word] **BOLD**, impudent, saucy in speech or language; audax:—*A saucy jester*; scurra, *Som.*

**Bealew miserable**, v. balew; *adj.*

**Bealh was angry**, v. belgan.

**Beallucas testiculi**, *Cot.* 163, *Som.*

**Bealoful**; *adj.* **BALEFUL**, dire, cursed, wicked; pestiferus:—*Fr. Jud.* p. 22, 4, *Mann.*

**Bealo-hydig**; *adj.* **Malevolent**;

**scelerid addictus**:—*Beo.* 11, 29.

**Bealo-nið** *A fatal strife, dangerous contest*; pestiferum odium *a*—*Beo.* 34, 28.

**Beaw**, bealew *an evil*, v. balew.

**BEAM**, beam, es; *m.* [*Al.* baum,

boum, paum, poum; *Franc.*

beam, buom; *Frs.* beam; *Dut.*

boom; *Dan.* bom; *Heb.* בָּמָה

bmq high] 1. A BEAM, post,

a stock of a tree, a splint,

trabs, stipes. 2. A tree; arbor.

3. Any thing proceeding

in a right line. Hence, a ray

of light, a sun-beam; radius.

4. A trumpet; tuba for byme

which see:—1. Se beam bið on

þinum agenum eagan, *Mt.* 7, 4.

2. Swa great beam on wyda

as a great tree in a wood, *Bt.*

38, 2. Lifes beam the tree of

life, *Som.* 3. Swilce sunne

beam like a sun-beam, *Chr.* 678.

4. C. *Mt.* 24, 31.

**Beam-dunf** [beam a tree, dunf

a hill] The name of many

places in England, so called

from their elevated situation,

covered with wood, now cor-

rupted into Bampton, *Chr.* 614.

**Beam-fleet** [beam a beam, fleet

an arm of the sea, an estuary]

The name of places now called

Beamfleet, Beamsted, Hunt,

Beamfleet, Benfleet, Essex, *Chr.*

897.

**Beamian**; *pp.* beamed To shine

to cast forth rays or beams like

the sun; radiare, *Som.*

**Beam-scead** Tree-shade, the shade

of a tree; arboris umbra:—

*Bt. Rawl.* p. 158.

**BEAN**, bien, [Plat. bone; *Ger.*

bohne; *Frs. v. bean; Dut.*

boon; *Dan.* bönn; *Swed.* bö-

na] A BEAN, all sorts of pulses;

faba, legumen:—*Cot.* 122.

**Bean pisan pepper**, *Cot.* 34.

**Bean-belgas**, bean-coddas; *pl.*

[bean a bean, bælg or codd a

bag] Bean-pods, husks, coats or

shells; fabarum sacculi:—*Cot.*

200. Of þam beancoddum,

*Lk.* 15, 16.

**Beand a band**, v. bænd.

**Beanen**; *adj.* **Beany**, belonging

to beans; fabarius:—*Beanene*

melewe **BEAN-MEAL**, *Herb.*

151, 3. Beanscealas **BEAN-**

**SHELLS**.

**Bear beer**, v. beor.

**Bear bore**; portavit, v. beran.

**Bearanbyrig Banbury**, v. Beran-

byrig.

**BEARD**, berg, [Plat. Dut. baard;

*Frs. v. bird; Ger.* bart *m.*

*Dan.* beard] A BEARD; bar-

ba:—*Lev.* 19, 27.

**Beardleas**; *adj.* **BEARDLESS**;

imberbis. Used as a noun,

it denotes those without a

beard, as a youth, stripling,

also a hawk or buzzard; ephē-

būs, butes:—*R.* 87.

**BEARG**, bearug, bearg, berga

[*Frs. v. baerg*] A barrow-pig;

a porket; majalis:—*Elf. gl.* 13.

**Bearh kept**, v. beorgan.

**Bearht**, bearhtnes bright, v.

beorht, beorhtnes.

**Bearhtm**, bryhtm, breahtem,

breahtm, Brightness, glittering,

scintillation; coruscatio;

**Breahtemæfter breahtme** glit-

tering after glittering or succes-

sive scintillations, *Cod. Ex.* 52,

a. 10. ¶ Eagan bearhtm

twinkling of the eye, a moment,

*Bd.* 2, 13, (used in the dative

case as an adverb) in a twink-

ling, in a moment, immediately,

suddenly. Bearhtme stopon in

a moment they went, *Fr. Jud.*

p. 21, 28.

**Bearhtm-hwile**, byrhtm-hwyle;

*adv.* A twinkling while, a mo-

ment; oculi nictus tempus:—

*Lk.* 4, 5, *Mann.*

**BEARN** [*Al. Dan. Swed. Moes.*

barh] A bosom, a lap; grem-

ium:—On eowerne bearn,

*Lk.* 6, 38. Iosep hi nam of

þæs fæder bearme, *Gen.* 48,

12, v. bosum, fæþem, greada.

**Bearn-barm-rægl** or clað **Barm-**

cloth, a bosom cloth, an apron;

mappula:—*Elf. gl.* p. 61.

**Be-arn occurred**, v. be-yrnan.

**BEARN**, es; *n.* [*Moes. barn; Al.*

barn, bern; *Icel. Dan.* and

*Swed.* barn; *Frs.* barn, bern,

born; *Scot.* bairn] 1. A BARN,

child, son, pledge; filius. 2.

Issue, offspring, progeny; so-

boles. 3. Son of war, a war-

rior, nobleman, general, hero;

vir, heros:—1. Þys synd Is-

raela bearna naman, *Ex.* 1, 1.

**Beon mid bearne gravidum**

esse, *Somm.* 370. Bearn a bearn

a son's son, a nephew's son or

niece's daughter, *Cot.* 199. 2.

**Bearna team offspring, proge-**

**ny.** Weðræs bearn the young

of a ram, *Ps.* 28, 1. 3. v. be-

orn.

**Bearn-cennan**; *p. de; pp. ed;*

*v. a.* To bear or bring forth a

child, to travail; parturire:—

On sare þu cennyst-bearn,

*Gen.* 3, 16.

**Bearn-cennung or cennung** a

child-birth.

**Bearn-eacen**, -eacn; *part. Tra-*

**vailing, bringing forth**; pre-

nans:—*Beorneaten wif pro-*

*wað a travelling woman suffer-*

*eth, Bt.* 31, 1. *R. p.* 68 note.

**Bearn-eacnung Generation, con-**

**ception**; genitura, *Som.*

**Bearnend for byrnende burning**,

*v. byrnan.*

**Bearn-leas**, -lest; *adj.* **Childless**;

improles, sine liberis, aborti-

vus, *Gen.* 42, 36.

**Bearn-luf** Love of children, adop-

tion; adoptio:—On bearn lu-

fan habban to take in adoption,

*Bd.* 15, 19.

**Bearn-myrðra a child-murderer**,

*an infanticide.*

**Bearn-team**, es [*Scot.* beartime:

**bearn a child, team a succes-**

**sion**] Posterity, generation; so-

bolis procreatio:—*Ors.* 1, 14.

**Bearqa grove**, v. bearg.

**Bearocsyre**, Bearuscyre, Bear-

wucscire Berkshire, v. Baroc-

scire.

**Bears a fish**, v. bærs.

**Bearu a grove**, v. bearg.

**Bearg a barrow-pig**, v. bearg.

**BEARW**, bearo, bearow, bearuw,

es; *m.* A BARROW, a high or

hilly place, a wood, a grove, a

hill covered with wood; lucus,

nemus:—*Bearwas groves, Cd.*

72. Bearo sette he planted a

grove, *Cd.* 136. In bearwe,

on bearwe or on bearowe in a

wood, *Cot.* 109. Wic mid bea-

ruwe ymbsealde a mansion

surrounded with a grove, *Bd.*

5, 2, v. beorh.

**Beátan he beateð or bet**; *part.*

**beatende**, beotiende; *p.* he

beot, we beoton; *pp.* beátan;

*v. a.* To BEAT, strike, strike

with the hands, to vapour,

threaten; percutere:—*Agynð*

beatan, *Mt.* 24, 49. He bet

hine selfe he strikes himself,

*Past.* 64. Hwy beatst þu me?

*Jn.* 18, 23. Ða Balaam beot þo-

ne assan, *Num.* 22, 23. Gefelde

ic me beotiende and wyrende

I felt myself beating, and turn-

ing or struggling and writhing as a person does in recovering from a fit, *Bd.* 5, 6, v. beotende.

Beater A BEATER, fighter, champion; pugil:—*Elf. gl.* 9, 8.

Beaw A bee, hornet; æstrum:—*R.* 22, v. beo, hyrnet.

Bebaðod bathed, v. baðian.

Bebban-burh, Bebban-burh, Beben-burh, Bæbban-burh, [Bebba the name of a man, burh a castle: hence Bebbæ castrum] Bambarrow or Bambarough Castle in Northumberland. On Bebban-burh at Banburg, *Chr.* 642.

Bebead offered, v. bebeodan.

Bedded; part. *Betrothed*, espoused; desponsatus, *Som.*

\* Bebeodan, gebeodan; part. beodende, he beby; imp. bebeod; p. bebead, hi bebudon; pp. beboden [be, bod a command]

1. To give a by-command or a gentle command, but generally to command, order; mandare.

2. To offer, give up, commend, promise; offerre, promittere:—1. He hys englum beby, *Lk.* 4, 10. 2. Lac bebeodan to offer sacrifice, *Cd.* 138. On handa pine ic bebeode gast minne, *Ps.* 30, 6, v. beodan, bodian.

Bebeodend A master; præceptor:—*Lk.* 5, 5.

Bebeodendlic gemet, beodendlic gemet the imperative mood.

Beber a beaver, v. befer.

Beiddan to command, v. biddan.

Bebindan; p. bebond To bind in or about; inligare:—*Bd.* 3, 11.

Bebirged buried, v. birgan.

Beblonden died; tinctus, v. blon den.

Bebod, es; plu. u, a [as the Dutch bod, or ge-bod] A command, mandate, decree, order; mandatum:—*Mk.* 12, 28, v. bod.

Bebod command thou; beboden commanded, commended, v. bebeodan.

Beboht sold, v. bebycgean.

Bebond bound, v. bebindan.

Beboren-inniht Born within a county, free of a country, native; municipales:—*Cot.* 136.

Bebr A cup; poculum, *Som.*

Bebroken broken, consumed, v. brecan.

Bebrugdon they pretended, v. brægan.

Bebuggan To dwell, occupy, inhabit, surround, go over, to penetrate; incolere:—*Cd.* 190.

\* Bebycgean or bebygan; part. bebycgende, or bebycende; p. beboht To sell, to set, or put to sale; vendere:—On gold bebycgean to sell for gold, *Bd.* 2, 12, *Sm.* p. 614, 39.

Bebyran To bring, bring to; inferre:—*L. Ethelb.* 18, Mann.

Bebyrde Garnished with nails, set with spikes; clavatus:—*Cot.* 49, *Som.*

Bebyrgean, bebyrgian, bebyrian, bebyrgean; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To bury; sepelire:—*Gen.* 50, 5, 6, v. byrgan.

Bebyrignys, bebyrigednes, se; f. A burying; sepultura:—*Bd.* 1, 15.

Bebyt commends, v. bebeodan.

Béc books, v. boc.

Becæfed, becefed; part. Barbed, trapped, decked; phalerata:—*Cot.* 84, v. ymb-æfed, cæfed.

Becarcen; v. To take care of; accurare, *Lye.*

BECC [Beck is used in the north of England for a mountain stream, a small rivulet, v. burn]

Dut. beek f. Icel. Norw. becker, Franc. bec] A brook, a rivulet, A BECK or small rapid stream; torrens, rivulus, *Som.*

-becc, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes their situation to be near a brook or river, *Chr.* 1140, *Ing.* p. 370, 4.

Becca [Plat. bikke] A BECK, pick-axe, mattock; ligo, marra:—*Elf. gl.* 25.

Becca a beech, v. boc.

Beceapian, he becypð, becipð; p. beceapode; pp. becyped To sell; vendere:—*Mt.* 10, 29; *Ex.* 21, 7; *Ps.* 104, 16, v. ceapian.

Becefed barbed, v. becefæd.

Becen a beacon, v. beacen.

Becen; adj. BEECHEN, 'made of beech; fagineus:—*R.* 45.

Beceorian; p. becurfe; pp. beceorfen To BECARVE, cut off, to cut or pare away; amputare:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

Beceorian to complain, v. ceorian.

Becerrad, becierd, becierred turned, given up, v. becyrrian.

Becinga Beckingen, v. Blecinga.

Becipð sells, v. beceapian.

\* Beclæmed; part. [Dut. belymd] BECLAMMED, glued to or together, emplaced, plastered over; glutinatus, *Som.*

Beclænsod cleansed, v. clænsian.

Becleaped, becleopod, beclyped; part. YCLEPED, called, named, accused; vocatus:—*L. Pol.* Cnut. 28, v. clypian.

Beclyppan; p. beclypt to clip, embrace, v. clyppan.

Beclysan; p. de; pp. d, ed, od; v. a. To close in, to enclose, to shut in; concludere:—*Jos.* 10, 18.

Becn a beacon, v. beacen.

Becnan to beckon, v. bichian.

Becnawan to know, v. oncnawan.

Becnend, es [part. from bichian to beckon] A sign, BEACON, a token, guide; index, *Som.*

Becnodon beckoned, p. of bichian.

Becnendlice; adv. Allegorically or by parable; allegoricæ, *Som.*, v. beacneng.

Becnynndlic; adj. Allegorical; allegoricus:—*Bd.* 5, 23.

Becnyttan; v. a. To knit, bind or tie, enclose; ligare:—*Bd.* 3, 10.

Becom happened, v. becuman.

Becorfen; part. [be, curfen from, ceorfan to carve] Cut off, beheaded; truncatus:—Becorfen was heafde, *Bd.* 1, 27.

Becraflan to crave, v. crafian.

Becreopan, gecrupan; sub. indef. becurpe, gecurpe; pp. becropen To bring secretly, to creep; irrepere:—He sie becropen on carcern he should be secretly led to prison. *Bt.* Rawl. p. 187, 24. He sie on carcerne gebroht, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 20.

Becuman, he becymð; p. becom, becwm, becuom, hi becomon; pp. becumen; v. n. 1. To go or enter in, to meet with, to come to, to come together; ingredi. 2. To come, to happen, to fall out, to befall; evenire:—1. He becom on sceapan, *Lk.* 10, 30. 2. Oft becymð se anweald pisse worulde to swiðe godum monnum often cometh the power of this world to very good men, *Bt.* 39, 11. Pæm godum becymð anfeald yfel to the good happens unmixed evil, *Bt.* 39, 9.

Becun a beacon, v. beacen.

\* Becunnan To assay, prove, try; experiri, *Som.*

Becwæpan; p. he becwið, hi becwædon To BEQUEATH, to give by will; legare:—Ic wylle þat ealle þa mynstra and þa cyrican þa wæron giuene and becwæpene I will that all the ministers and churches that were given and bequeathed, *Chr.* 694.

Becwom fell; p. of becuman.

Becwyddod; part. Laid aside, deposited; depositum:—*R.* 14.

Becyme A BY-COMING, an event or coming suddenly upon; eventus:—*Bd.* 4, 29.

Becymð happens, v. becuman.

Becyped sold; p. of beceapan.

Becypð sells, v. beceapan.

Becyrrian; p. becyrde; pp. becerrad, becierred, becierd; v. a. To turn to, to give up, to deliver, betray; vertere, transferre:—*Chr.* 1011, v. cerran.

BED; n. [Dut. Icel. bed: *Frs.* v. bed: *Moes.* bad] A bed, couch, pallet, tick of a bed, a bed in a garden;

bedd. g beddes; hl [326]  
bedd. ginn p 645 top



92, 102 - 20

Φ 1. es: m

Φ 2 Bebygt commando from  
~~v. bebygt~~ to beodan

Φ 1 es: m

Φ 3 Bebban. beok. - g.  
- beuf; d. byrig: f.

\* Bebyrgan to buy  
- l. v. \* byrgan

On Bebban. beok  
at Damburgh Chs 642

12

Aug 27, 18

07[31c]

Φ 4

Φ 5. es: m

02[32a]

Bebyrgan to defend  
hassell onesself, to Φ 3

be cautious; nse  
defendere, ~~cauere~~

Beo K 3490: 3513

07[31b]

Φ 8

022

02

\* Bebyganifher bohta  
? to buy; Odine smere Beo  
K 5034

\* Bebygan to have  
surround the an  
friend, v. byrgan,  
ambigian

\* Bebygeant to sell. ~~h~~

2 Beo says also, to  
buy, smere nse  
be byrgan

Φ 3



§1 es; 222

to entirely divide  
~~Bedalany~~ to deprive  
 Th. An. Bed qf m doel

§2 Bedypan to bedip  
 dip Th. An.

Q Bedan. ford. scir, e; f  
 [Hord. Bedefordshire  
 from. Beddefordshire]  
 Bedfordshire. bi  
 hafdom of ergan  
 Bedfordshire scire 02 qf  
 he had overran  
 Bedfordshire U.S. 10

2011 Aug. 186, 30 — 6, 6  
 §4  
 5 q f? sup Bedd. ryda.

Bedd. reddu, an; m  
 one who is bed ridden  
 clinicus. Elfgf. 9 C1[33d]  
 wit Smith B

07 qf

§3 Beferan v. a. T. go  
 over, travel over  
 Th. An q beferan  
 §4 Beferan to put in  
 trust som v beferan

stratum, lectus:—To pinum bedde, *Gen.* 16, 2. Hi þa in asendan þat bed, *Mk.* 2, 4, v. wryt-bed.

\* Bed asked, v. biddan.

Bedan to offer, v. beodan.

\* Bedælan, ed [*Dut.* bedeelen]

To divide; separare, v. dælan.

Bedanford *Bedford*, v. Bedicanford.

Bedan-heafð *Bedwin in Wiltshire*, *Chr.* 675.

Bedbeer, bedber *A bed, ham-mock*; grabatus:—*C. Jn.* 5, 8, 12.

Bedbolster *A pillow, bolster*; plumaceus:—*R.* 27, *Lye.*

Bedclyfa, bedclyfa, bedclyfofa, bedcleofa, bedcofa; *m. A bed-chamber, closet*; cubile hominis:—Gang into pinum bedclyfan, *Mt.* 6, 6. *Lk.* 12, 3

Bedcofa *a bed-chamber*, v. bedclyfa.

Bedd *a bed*, v. bed.

\* Bed-dagas *prayer days, Rogation days.*

Beddclyfa *a chamber*, v. bedclyfa.

Beddern, bedern, beodern; *n.*

[*bed a bed*; *ern a place*] *A place where beds are made, a chamber; cubiculum.* In reference to the Roman manner of reclining on couches, *a dining room*, *Elf.* gl. 20, *Som.*

Beddian; *v. To go to bed, to rest*, sternere:—*Elf.* gr. 28.

Bedding, beding; *f. BEDDING, straw*; stratum:—*R.* 111: *Lps.* 6, 6.

Beddreaf *bed-clothes*, v. bedreaf.

Beddredda beddrida; *part. BED-*

RIDDEN; clinicus:—*Elf.* gl. 9.

Beddrest, bedrest *The place of rest, a bed*; lectus:—*Cd.* 102: 129.

Bedeahlian to hide, v. bedighlian.

Bedeahrt covered, v. bedighlian.

Bedeled deserted, v. bedælan.

\* Bedelfan; *p. bedielf*; *pp. bedelfen*; *v. a. [Dut. bedelven: be, delfan to dig] To dig in or around, to bury, inter*; circumfodere:—*Oð* ic hyne bedelfe, *Lk.* 13, 8. Bedielf hyt on eorðan, *Mt.* 25, 18.

Bedelfing; *f. A laying bare, exposing*; ablaqueatio:—Niðerwart treowes delfing exposing the lowest part of the tree or the roots, *R.* 50.

Beden prayed; *pp. of biddan.*

Bederices weorð [Bederices *Bederic's*, weorð *a town or residence*] *St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk.*

Bedern *a dining room*, v. beddern.

Bedfeld, bedfelt *A bed-covering, a coverlet*; lodix:—*R. Bep.* 55, *Som.*

Bedhus [gebed *a prayer*, hus *a house*] *A chapel, an oratory, a*

*place for prayer*; oratorium:—*Fulg.* 43, *Lye.*

Bedicanford, Bedanford *BED-*

FORD:—*Æt Bedicanforda at Bedford.* The dat. of ford ends in -a as well as -e, *Chr.* 571.

\* Bedician; *v. a. [Dut. bedyken: Frs. v. bedykje] To BEDIKE, to mound, to fortify with a mound*; aggere munire:—*Bedicodon* þa burh utan they embanked the city without, *Chr.* 1016.

Bedidrian to deceive, v. bedydrian.

Bedieodon, for bedicodon trench-ed; *p. of bedician.*

Bedighlian, bedihlian, ic bedihlige; *pp. bediglod, bedihlod, or bedeabt; v. a. To hide, cover, conceal, keep close or secret*; abscondere:—*Ne þu hine bediglige*, *Deut.* 13, 8, v. hydan.

Bediglingc *A hiding or keeping close, a concealing*; occultatio, *Som.*

Bedihlian to hide, bedihlad, bedihlud for bedihlod, v. bedighlian.

Beding; *f. 1. BEDDING, a covering of a bed; stramentum, lectisternium.* 2. *A bed*; lectus:—1. *Elf.* gl. 20. 2. *Gyf ic astige on bedinge*, *Ps.* 131, 3.

Bediped, bedypt dipped, died; tinctus, v. bedyppan.

Bedofen drowned, v. duflan.

Bedolfen, for bedelfen buried; *pp. of bedelfan.*

Bedrædenne *An assignment, ordinance or appointment*; assignatio, *Som.*

\* Bedreaf, es; *m. Bed-clothes, bedding*; lodix:—*R. Ben.* 55.

Bedreda, bedrida bedridden, v. beddredda.

Bedrest *a bed*, v. beddrest.

Bedrifan; *p. bedráf*; *pp. bedrifed, bedrift, bedrifen* [*Plat. bedriven: Dut. bedryven: Dan. bedrive*] *To drive, thrust in or upon, to compel, constrain or enforce one to do a thing, to follow*; cogere:—*Bd.* 1, 14.

Bedrog suffered, endured, v. dreogan.

Bedroren; *pp. Deceived, deluded, bereaved, deprived*; deceptus:—*Cd.* 26.

Bedrunken; *part. Absorbed, imbibed*; imbibitus:—*Medic. ex.* quad. 2, 8.

Bedþen [bed *a bed*, þen *for þegn a servant*] *A chamberlain, a servant who has the care of a chamber*; lecti minister:—*R.* 27.

Bedtid *BEDTIDE, bed time*; lecti adeundi tempus:—*R.* 95.

Adu fortitude, v. byld.

\* Bedul; *adj. Prayerful, suppliant*; petitiuosus:—*R.* 101.

Bedulfon fortified, v. bedelfan. Bed-warift *A curtain*; cortina, *Mann.*

Bedydrian, bedidrian; *p. de*; *pp. ed, od To deceive, transfigure, charm, enchant*; decipere:—*Gen.* 44, 15.

Bedydrung *A deceit, deceiving*; deceptio, *Som.*

Bedyppan; *p. bedypte, hi bedypton*; *pp. bediped*; *v. a. To dip, immerse*; mergere:—*Se þe bedyppð on disc* his hand, *Mt.* 26, 23.

Bedyrnde, bedyrnd hidden, concealed, v. dynnan.

Be-ebbod be-ebbed, dried as the shore is upon an ebb, v. ebban.

Beel *a pile*, v. bæl.

Beedon dwelt, v. began.

Beer *a bier*, v. bær.

Befællen befallen, v. befeallan.

\* Befæstan, gefæstan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a. To commend, commit, deliver, teach, put in trust, betroth*; committere:—*Þæt þu befæstest min feoh*, *Mt.* 25, 27. Befæsting an entrusting, v. fæsting.

Befæðman *To embrace (with the arms)*; ulnis amplecti:—*Cd.* 163.

Befalden folded, v. fealdan.

Befangen taken, v. befon.

Befaran; *p. befór, beferde, hi beferdon*; *pp. befaran*; *v. a. [be, faran to go] To go round, to travel through, to surround, pass over, go among*; peragrar:—*Ex.* 14, 9.

Befæalden enfolded, v. feallan.

\* Befællan, he befylð, befelh; *p. befeol, befeoll, befealde*; *pp. befeallan.* 1. *To BEFAL, happen*; accidere. 2. *To fall, cast down*; dejicere. 3. *To incline or tend to, to apply one's self vigorously, to try*; operam dare:—1. *Gen.* 15, 12. 2. *An of þam ne befylð on eorðan*, *Mt.* 10, 29. 3. *Pil-cum wordum heo him befelh*, *Gen.* 39, 10.

Befeastan to trust, v. befæstan.

Befeastnad, ud, ed betrothed, v. befæstan.

Befeht taken, v. befon.

Befehð includes, v. befon.

Befellen inclined, v. befeallan.

Befeng took, v. befon.

Befeol befel; *p. of befeallan.*

Befeold enfolded; *p. of fealdan.*

Befeollan to fill, v. befyllan.

Before before, v. beforan.

Befor a beaver, v. beofer.

Beferde surrounded, v. beforan.

Befet betrothed, v. befæstan.

Befician; *v. To deceive, to go round*; decipere:—*Off. Episc.* 8.

Befiled defiled, v. befyllan.

Befligende following, v. befyllan.

Befæ skinned, v. befean.

\* *Beflagen fæc* *The bowels; viscera*:—*R. 76, Lye.*

*Beflean*; *p. beflog*; *pp. beflea* *To flay, to skin, or take off the skin, or bark; decorticare*:—*Cot. 62.*

*Befeogan*; *p. ic befleoh*, *we beflugon*; *pp. beflogen* *To flee, flee away, escape; effugere*:—*Bd. 3, 10.*

*Befoerde fell*, *v. befaran.*

*Befoh contain*, *v. befon.*

*Befolen filled*, *v. beflyllan.*

*Befon*, *ic befoh*, *befo*, *he befethð*; *p. he befeng*, *we befengon*; *pp. befangen*, *befongen*, *befoen*, *befeht*; *v. a. 1. To encompass, surround, take, ensnare*; *capere. 2. To apprehend, seize, to take hold of; deprehendere. 3. To receive, contain, embrace, entertain; recipere*:—*1. Pat hig woldon þone Hælend on his spræce befon, Mt. 22, 15. 2. Pa ne mihton hig hys word befon, Lk. 20, 26. 3. Ne mihte befon, Jn. 21, 25. Ic befoh hit mid feaum wordum I contain it in a few words, Solil. 3, v. fon.*

*Befongen contained*; *pp. of befon.*

*Befor a beaver*, *v. beofer.*

*Beforan*; *prep. dat. acc. [be by, proximity, foran fore, as set foran]* *BEFORE*; *ante, coram*:—*Be foran þe, Ps. 38, 7. Pa Ealdormen heredon hig beforan him, Gen. 12, 15. Hwa ne wafað þæs, þat pa steorran scinað beforan þam monnan, and ne beforan þære sunnan who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun? Bt. 39, 3.*

*Beforancwede foretold*, *v. cwæþan.*

*Beforangestihtende fore-ordaining*, *v. gestihtan.*

*Beforleage Beverley*, the name of a town in Yorkshire, *Som.*

*Befotigan*; *To cut off the feet; pedes abscindere, Som.*

\* *Befrinan*, *befrynan to ask*; *p. ic befran*, *hi befrunon*, *v. frinan.*

\* *Beftan after*, *v. bæftan.*

*Be fullan to the full, perfectly full*, *v. full.*

*Befyllan*, *geflyllan*; *pp. befyled*, *gefyloed*, *befyled*, *befyld* [*be, ful foul*] *To befoul, pollute, defile, make filthy; inquinare*:—*Somn. 168.*

*Befyllan*; *part. befilgende*; *sub. befulge* [*be, fylgean to follow*] *To follow, pursue; insequi, insistere*:—*Bd. 5, 19.*

*Befyllan*; *pp. beflylled*, *befolen* *To fill, fill up; adimplere*:—*Bd. 1, 27.*

*Befylð falls*, *v. befeallan.*

*Beg a crown*, *v. beag.*

*Begalian*; *To charm, enchant; incantare*:—*Herb. 86, 4, Som.*

*Begán*, *ic begá*, *he begæð*; *p. ic*, *he begde*, *beeðde*, *we beeðdon*; *pp. begangen* [*be, gan to go*] *1. To go over, to perambulate; perambulare. 2. To follow after, to practise, exercise, take in hand, endeavour, to be diligent about, observe, use, study, occupy, dwell; exercere, colere*:—*1. Ic ferde geond þas eorðan and hi beeode I walked through [over] the earth, and perambulated it, Thw. Hep. Job. p. 164, 16. Se þe æcer begæð he who goes over the land, a farmer, Elf. gr. 7. 2. He begæð unmætas, Deut. 21, 20. Bega þe sylfne to æfæstnyssse exercise thyself in or devote thyself to piety, 1 Tim. 4, 7, v. bigan.*

*Began began*, *v. beginnan.*

*Begang*, *bigang*, *bigong*, *bigeng* [*be, gang a step, proceeding*] *An undertaking, business, exercise, reverence, religious worship; negotium, cultus*:—*Bigong hire æfæstnyssse the service of her religion, Bd. 2, 9: Jos. 23, 7.*

*Beganga*, *begenga*, *bigonga*, *bigenga*, *bigengea*, *an*; *m. An inhabitant, a dweller, a cultivator, an observer, a benefactor, worshipper; incola, cultor*:—*Be ærran bigengum f. the first inhabitants, Bd. 1, 1. Dearfena bigenga a benefactor of the poor, Bd. 3, 14.*

\* *Begangan*, *hi begangeð* [*be, gangan to go, v. began*] *To go to or after, to attend, lie near, surround, worship; sequi, observare, incumbere*:—*Begangan his gebedu to attend his prayer, Bd. 3, 16. Begangan wæccan to attend watch, Bd. 3, 17. Cartaina wæs mid sæ utan begangen Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea, Ors. 4, 13. Forligru ne begange should not follow adultery, L. Cnut. 7.*

*Begannes* [*beginnan to begin*] *The calends, the first day of the month; calendæ*:—*Cot. 202.*

*Beg-beam*, *beig-beam* [*begir a berry, beam a tree*] *The mulberry tree, the blackberry bush, a tree bearing berries, a Bramble; morus*:—*Lk. 20, 37, Mann.*

*Begea of both*; *gen. of began.*

*Begean to bend*, *v. bugan.*

*Begeaten obtained*; *pp. of begytan.*

*Begemed taken care of, governed*; *3 pp. of begyman.*

*BE'GEN*, *bá*; *gen. begra*, *begea*; *dat. bām*; *acc. bá*; *pron. [Plat. Dut. beide; Ger. beyde; Otf. bethe, bediu; Tat. Moes. ba,*

*bai: Dan. begge: Norse, ba-thum]* *BORR*; *ambo*:—*Hig feallað begen on ænne pytt, Mt. 15, 14. Heora begra eagan wurdon geopenode, Gen. 3, 7. Hyra bega nest, Fr. Jud. 11, 5.*

*Begende taking care*, *v. began.*

*Begengas inhabitants*, *v. beganga.*

*Begeond*, *begeondan*, *beuindan*; *prep. acc. adv. [be by, geond yonder]* *BEYOND*; *trans, ultra*:—*Fram begeondan Jordanen, Mt. 4, 25. Begeondan sæ beyond sea, Bd. 5, 19. ¶ Feor begeondan far beyond, Elf. gr. 38, v. geond.*

*Begeotan*, *he begyt*; *p. begeat*, *hi beguton*; *pp. begoten* [*Dut. begieten: be by, geotan to pour*] *1. To pour out, to cast upon, to sprinkle, cover; aspergere. 2. To obtain, acquire; obtinere*:—*1. Mid blode begoten sprinkled with blood, Chr. 734. 2. Lye, v. begitan.*

*Beger a berry*, *v. berga.*

*Begetan to get*, *v. begitan.*

*Begeten seized, or begetan to seize*, *v. begitan.*

*Begetende seeking out*, *v. begitan.*

*Begetyneð honour*, *v. gæþineð.*

*Begetin taken*, *v. begitan.*

*Beggen both*, *v. begen.*

*Begierdan to begird*, *v. begyrdan.*

*Begietan to get*, *v. begitan.*

*Begiman to govern*; *praesae, v. gyman.*

*Begimen watching*; *observatio, v. begymen.*

\* *Beginning*; *f. An invention, a device; adinventio*:—*Ps. 105, 36, Som.*

*Beginnan*, *anginnan*; *p. began*; *pp. begunnen*; *v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. beginnen: Dan. begynne: Sweed. begynna]* *To begin; incipere*:—*Noe þa began to wircenne þat land, Gen. 9, 20.*

*Begionðan beyond*, *v. begeond.*

*Begir a berry*, *v. berga.*

*Begitan*, *hi begytað*; *part. begitende*; *p. begeat*; *pp. begeten*, *begetn*; *v. a. [be, getan to get]* *To GET, obtain, acquire, to seek out, examine; obtinere*:—*Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes to begitanne every mind wishes to get the true good, Bt. 24, 2. Mihton eaðe begitan, Ors. 3, 4. He begeat ealle þa east land he obtained all the east country, Ors. 3, 11. Begledðian, ic begledðige; p. de; pp. od To dye cloth, to stain, corrupt; inficere*:—*Ps. 105, 36.*

*Begnagan To BEGNAW, gnaw; corrodere*:—*Martyrol. 9. Jul.*

\* *Begne*; *f. An ulcer, a carbuncle; carbunculus*:—*Seo black begne the black ulcer, R. 64.*

*Beges translat*  
*Ca. 90. Thp 112. 20*

*C 6 bega in Beo q?*



1 ~~Bega~~ of both <sup>beside</sup> ~~glt~~ of  
began

2 ~~Began~~, began; ~~p~~  
beside ~~to~~ cultivate, till  
apply to Th. An. &  
and ~~dis~~ in began

3 ~~Befon~~ to contain, com  
prehend, clothe Th. An. q O

4 ~~Begotan~~ to sprinkle,  
moisten Th. An. v

5 ~~Begang~~, began, es, m Th. An. Begang Bes  
it in gan ~~Th. begotan~~

~~Beforan~~ Th. An. ~~B~~

~~Begon~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~ ~~W. p. 70, 39~~  
for ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~  
from ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~ & ~~an~~  
& ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~ ~~for~~ ~~so~~ ~~ther~~  
be & ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~ ~~W. p. 70, 39~~

6 ~~Befulan~~

7 ~~Befulan~~ to defile  
pollute, disdain; pollute  
som v befylan

8 ~~Begirdan~~ to ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~  
Th. An. v ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~  
& ~~Be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~  
Th. An. v ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~gan~~

O 3/Begon [33i]

O 6

4 Beguornian, p. odeg  
pp ad Tolamant  
to morrow, lametari  
Beot 16350 v gnorn

22 Ber gong. vultans, a course  
that ~~Beo 27~~ Beo 16721 v ligang  
fin II 720, 36

Φ 6 Begroven Id. th India

Φ 2 Begrynian, p. xde. pp  
ed to enmore th. Au

23 3 Begyded dl. \* begylded

7 Begylded guided, long  
p. th of feldan

Φ 3 Begyhan, p. begat to  
beght, obtain th. Au  
7 begitan

for beket.  
5 Beheet promise  
threatened pp of  
behtan th. Au

Φ 6 Behidan p. bekin  
pp behid to hide  
th. Au v hydan

Φ 14 Behofan, to p  
require; indiger  
Beo 15291

Φ 8

25 Behold beheld v  
beheldan

Φ 14 Behelan Beogl

Φ 4 Behelan th. Au  
27 Behrafian to be  
plunder th. Au  
v becrasian



Begodian; *pp.* od [be, godian to benefit] *To benefit, crown; coronare*:—*Ps.* 5, 15.

Begongan *to exercise, v.* began or begangan.

Begongu dwelt, *v.* began.

Begongyn exercised, *v.* began.

Begoten covered, *v.* begeotan.

Begra of both, *v.* began.

Begrindan [be, grindan to grind] *To destroy, rob, spoil; privare*:—*Cd.* 75.

Begripan; *pp.* ed, en; *v. a.* [be, gripan to gripe] *To gripe, chasten, chide; increpare*:—*Ps.* 15, 7, *v.* gripan.

Begrorenna. Shivering, quaking, dreading; horrens, stridens;—*Cd.* 214.

Begrognian *To lament, to grieve for; merere*:—*Cd.* 13, *v.* gnornian.

Begryned ensnared, entrapped.

Begunne, begunnen begun, *v.* beginnan.

Begyded gilded, *v.* gildan.

Begyman, beginan; *part.* begemende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* *To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, observe, attend; observare, v.* gyman.

Begymen, begunnen care, regard, observation, shew, pomp; observatio:—*Mid* begymene, μετὰ παρατηρήσεως, *with shew or pomp, Lk.* 17, 20.

Begyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, or begyrd; *v. a.* [be, gyrdan to gird] 1. *To begird, surround; cingere.* 2. *To clothe; vestire.* 3. *To defend, mound, fortify; munire*:—1. Begyrdas eower lendenu, *Ex.* 12, 11. 2. *Bd.* 1, 7. 3. *Bd.* 1, 5.

Begytað shall obtain, *v.* begitan.

Beh *a crown, v.* beag.

Behabban, he behabbað, behafað, behæfæð; *p.* behæfod, hi behæfdon; *pp.* behæfed, behæft; *v. a.* [be by, near, habban to have] 1. *To compass, encompass, surround; cingere.* 2. *To restrain, detain; detinere*:—1. Pine fynd behabbað þe, *Lk.* 19, 43. 2. Hi behæfdun hine, *Lk.* 4, 42.

Behæfednes, se; *f.* A detention, care; conservatio:—¶ Behæfednes fæsten sparingness, parsimony, *Cot.* 191, *v.* fæst-hafolnes.

Behæft held, *v.* behabban.

Behæð [be by, near, hæse command] *A self-command, vow, promise.* Hence our behest; votum:—He fela behæsa behet he many vows made, *Chr.* 1093, *v.* behat.

Behættige vows, *v.* behatan.

Behætst shall vow, *v.* behatan.

Behaldan wið or from *To mind, attend, regard; cavere*:—*C. R.* Mt. 7, 15, *v.* behealdan.

Behangian [be, hangian to hang] *To BEHANG, to hang round; dependere*:—Behangen beon mid bellum *to be [behung] hung round with bells, Past.* 15, 3.

Behát gehát, es; *n.* [be by, hat *v.* hatan *to command, from Plat. hete a command*: hence in *Chaucer* we have behete, behote, behest *a promise, v.* behæð *A vow, a promise; votum*:—Þu behat behætst, *Deut.* 23, 21. He gehat ge-het he vowed *a vow, Bd.* 3, 27. Ic sende behat, *Lk.* 24, 49.

Behátan, þu behætst, he behæt; *p.* behet, geheht, we beheton; *pp.* behátan, gehátan *v. a.* [be by, hatan *to call, command*] *To vow, promise; vovere*:—Behat hy beheton they vowed *a vow.* Gehatað Drihtne, *Ps.* 75, 11. Þa behet he mid aðe, *Mt.* 14, 7. ¶ With wedd *to give a pledge.* God behet us wedd *God gave us a pledge, Deut.* 5, 2.

Behawian *To see, see clearly; videre*:—Behawa þonne þat þu ut ado þat mot see then clearly [τοὺς διαβλέψαις] that thou take out the mote, *Mt.* 7, 5.

Beheafðian; *p.* dode; *pp.* dod; *v. a.* [be by, heafð head] *To BEHEAD; decollare*:—*Mt.* 14, 10.

Beheafðung, e; *f.* A BEHEAD-ING; decollatio, *L. Athel. Menol.*

Behældan; *p.* beheold, behold, beheld, behilt, hi beheoldon; *pp.* behealden; *v. a.* [be near, healdan *to hold, observe*] 1. *To BEHOLD, see, look on; aspicere.* 2. *To observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed to mean, signify; observare*:—1. Behæld þa tunglu behold the stars, *Bt.* 39, 13. 2. Heora æ to behealdenne their laws to observe, *Ors.* 3, 5. Hwæt þat swefen beheold, *Gen.* 41, 8.

Behæawan; *pp.* beheawon [be, heawian *to hew*] *To hew or cut off, make smooth; amputare*:—Behæawon heafde to cut off the head, *Bt. Rowl. p.* 151.

Behæfe, behefnes [be, hefe heavy] *Gain, advantage, benefit, BEHOOF; lucrum, Som.*

Behæfe, behefu; *adj.* Necessary, behoveful; necessarius:—Þe behefe synt, *Lk.* 14, 28. ¶ Behæfe þing necessary things, necessities, *C. R. Ben.* 46.

Behegian *To BEHEDGE, hedge around; circumspire, Lye.*

Beheld beheld, *v.* behealdan.

Behelian; *p.* behelede, ode, hi beheledon; *pp.* beheled, gehæled, behelen; *v. a.* [be, helan

*to cover*] *To HELE, hill or cover, cover over, obscure, hide; condere*:—Wurdon þa behelede ealle þa duna, *Gen.* 7, 19. Se heofen mot þat leoht behelian the heaven may obscure the light, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Behem, Beme, Behemas Bohemia, a country in the east of Germany. Behemas the Bohemians, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Beheofian *to bewail, v.* heofian.

Beheold beheld, *v.* behealdan. Beheonan; *prep. dat.* [be by, heona hence] *On this side, close by; cis, citra*:—¶ Git beheonan or get behonian yet nearer, *Elf. gr.* 38.

Behæowan *to amputate, v.* beheawan.

Behet promised, *v.* behatan.

Behigian *to confide, v.* hicgan.

Behid hid, *v.* behydan.

Behilt beheld, *v.* behealdan.

Behindan; *prep. acc. and adv.* BEHIND; pone:—Behindan þe behind thee, *Bt.* 36, 2, *v.* hindan.

Behionan on this side, *v.* beheonnan.

Behlad covered, *v.* hlidan.

Behlaстан *to lead a ship, v.* hlaстан.

Behleapan; *pp.* en. *To leap upon or in, to fix; insilire*:—Behleapan beon to be fixed, settled, *Past.* 46, 5, *Som.*

Behlehan *to laugh at, deride, v.* hlihan.

Behlidan covered; *p.* of hlidan.

Behóðian, heo behófað; *p.* behofode; *pp.* behófen; *v. a.* [Plat. behoven: *Dut.* behoeven: *Ger.* behufen: *Dan.* behöve: *Swed.* behöfwa] *To BEHOVE, to be fit, to have need of, to need; decreere.* Impersonally, it behoveth, it concerns, it is needful or necessary; oportet, interest:—Mycel wund behofað mycles læcdomes a great wound has need of a great remedy, *Bd.* 4, 25. We behofað hlafes, *C. R. Lk.* 9, 2. Þa ealle Godes cyrican syn well behofene that all God's churches be well supplied or well provided with all they have need of, *L. Edm.* 5.

Behoffic; *adj.* Behoveful, needful; necessarius:—Behoffic wære, *Bd.* 5, 5, *Sm. p.* 618, note 3. Behoffic is necessary, *C. Mk.* 11, 3: *Lk.* 18, 1. Behogadnes, se; *f.* Use, custom, practice; exercitatio:—*Cot.* 114, *Som.*

Behogian *to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful, v.* hogian.

Behorsed horsed; equo impositus, *v.* gehorsad.

Behrocsað rush down, *v.* hrocsað

*Be rue*  
*8 da.*  
Behreowan, ic behreowaige; part. igende to <sup>repent</sup>, v. hreowan.

Behreowsung, e; f. *A lamenting, repentance, penitence*; penitentia:—*Elf. gr.* 33.

Behringed, behringed; part. [be, hring a ring] Enclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded; circumdatus:—Behringed beon to be surrounded, *Past.* 21, 6.

Behropende; part. [Plat. beropen: *Dut.* beroepen: *Ger.* berufen; be, hreopende calling] *Vexing, molesting, troubling by calling upon*; sugillans:—*Lk.* 18, 6.

Behrumig; adj. *Swarthy, sooty*; fuliginosus:—*Martyr.* 3, *April, Lye.*

Behrumod; part. *Bedaubed, dirtied*; cacabatum:—*Cot.* 45: 189, v. besciten.

Behwearf *A change, an exchange*; commutatio:—*Ps.* 43, 14.

Behweorfan, behworfian; p. behwearf; pp. behworfen *To turn, spread about, return, weave, prepare, provide*; vertere:—*Hig behwurfon they spread about, Num.* 11, 32. Behworfen woen, *L. Edg. can.* 33, *Wilk.* p. 84, 53. Ic wolde þe behwerfan utan *I would wish to prepare thee, Bt.* 34, 4, v. hweorfan.

Behworn whence, v. hwona.

Behwurfon spread about, v. behweorfan.

Behwylfan to overwhelm, v. ahwylfan.

Behwyrfan *To treat, direct, exercise, practice*; tractare:—*Coll. monast. Lye.*

Behyd hid, v. hydan.

Behydan; v. *To take off the hide, skin*; excoriare, *Som.*, v. behyldan, æthide.

Behydelice, behydglice; adv. *Carefully*; sollicitè:—*Bd.* 1, 27.

Behydg; adj. *Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious*; solers:—*Bd.* 5, 20, *Som.*, v. hydeg.

Behydgyns, se; f. *A desert, a wilderness, where one may carefully hide, cautiousness*; desertum:—*Ps.* 28, 7.

Behyldan *To put off, to skin*; excoriare:—*He het hy behyldan, Ors.* 4, 6.

Behyped; part. *Surrounded with a hoop, surrounded, encompassed*; circumdatus:—*Bd.* 3, 12.

Behyring, e; f. *A hiring, a letting out to hire*; locatio:—*R.* 13.

Behyðelice; adv. *More sumptuously*; sumptuosius:—*Cot.* 186. Behyðlic sumptuous, *Lye.*

Beigbeam a bramble, v. begbeam.

Beinnan within, v. binnan.

Beinundan beyond, v. begeond.

Bela lividness, v. balew.

Beladian, ic beladige; p. ode; pp. od *To clear, excuse*; excusare, v. ladian.

Beladung an excuse, v. ladung.

Belædan; p. belædde; pp. belæd, beled; v. a. *To bring, lead by, mislead, lead*; seducere:—*Þu belæddeð us on grin thou hast misled us into a snare, R. Ben.*

7. Belæd beon to be impelled, *R. Ben.* 64, *Lye, v. lædan.*

Belæfde remained, v. belifan.

Belænde disinherited, v. belandian.

Belæðed; part. *Loathed, detested*; exosus, *Som.*

Belæwa a ~~detest~~, v. læwa.

Belæwan, læwan; p. belæwde; pp. belæwed; v. a. *To BELAY, bewray, betray*; tradere:—*He hyne wolde belæwan, Mt.* 26, 15, 16.

Belæwing, e; f. *A betraying, treason*; proditio, *Som.*

Belaf remained; p. of belifan.

Belagen beon to be destroyed, v. beligan.

Belamp happened, v. belimpan.

Belandian; p. belænde, belende, hi belandedon; pp. od; v. a. *To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit*; terris privare:—*Se cyng belænde þone eorl the king deprived the earl of his land, Chr.* 1112. Wearð Eadgar belandod *Edgar was deprived of land, Chr.* 1091. Opposed to gelandian to inherit.

Belcentan to belch, v. bealcen.

Belde, beldo *Boldness, rashness*; audacia, *Som.*

Beleac shut in, v. belucan.

Belean, lean; p. beloh *To forbid, reprove, denounce*; reprehendere:—*L. Edg.* 57.

Belecgan; imp. belege, belece; p. belede; pp. belede; v. a.

[*Plat. Dut.* beliegen: *Ger.* belügen: be by, lecgan, legan to lay] *To lay by or on one side, to impose, falsify, BELIE, accuse falsely, forge, counterfeit*; mentiri, falsò culpate:—*Gif man sacerð belece if one belie a priest, L. Cnut.* 5, *Wilk.* p. 128, 27, 40, 43. *Gif man mid fæhpe belece if any one accuse of deadly feud, p.* 128, 46.

Beled brought, v. belædan.

Belegde surrounded, v. beligan.

Belene. 1. *Herb henbane*; calicularis herba. 2. *A kind of sweet cakes or dainty meat*; laterculus, *Som.*

Beleoran to pass over, v. leoran.

Beleosian; p. beleas; pp. beloren [be, leosan to loose] *To let go, to deprive of, to destroy*;

amittere:—*Leothe beloren deprive of light, Cd.* 5, v. forleosian.

Beleð, beled imposed, taxed with, v. beleccan.

Belewa, belewend a betrayer, v. læwa.

Belewite simple, v. bilewite.

Belflyse [bell a bell, flies a fleece] *The BELL-WETHER'S FLEECE, a sheep that carries the bell*; tympani, i. e. ducis gregis tinninabulum gestantis vellus, *Som.*

Belg a bulge, v. bælg.

BELGAN, abelgan, gebelgan, he bylgð; p. bealg, bealh, we bulgon; pp. bolgen, gebolgen, gebylged [*Plat.* verbolgen: *Dut.* belgen: *Ger.* Al. balgen: *Old Ger.* balg anger] *To be angry, displeased*; indignari:—*Ne belge wið me, Gen.* 18, 30. Ða bealh he hyne, *Lk.* 15, 28. Gebealh hine, *Lk.* 13, 14, v. abelgan.

Belhringes beacn a sign by bell ringing.

Belhus, bellhus A BELL-HOUSE, a steeple, a clock-house, a bell-tower; clocarium, campanile:—*Cot.* 210, *Mann.*

Belicgan, hi belicgað or belið; p. belæg, belegde, we belagon; pp. belagen; v. a. [be by, licgan, ligan to lie] *To lie or extend, by or about, to surround, encompass, destroy*; circumdare:—*Jos.* 7, 9. Beligan uton to lie around, *Cd.* 12.

Beliden deprived; privatus:—*Fr. Jud.* 12.

Belifan; part. belifende; p. belaf, belæfde [be, læfan to leave] *To remain, abide, to be left*; superesse:—*Ne se rysel ne belifið oð morgen, Ex.* 23, 18, v. bidan.

Belig a bag, v. bælg.

Beligan utan to go about, v. belicgan.

Belimp an event, v. gelimp.

Belimpan, limpian; p. belamp, hi belumpon; sub. belumpe; pp. belumpen [be, limpian to regard] *To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain, agree*; curare, pertinere:—*Ne belimpð to þe, Mk.* 4, 38. *Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe what does it concern thee, Bd.* 1, 7. *Hwæt belimpð his to þe what of it belongs to thee, Bt.* 14, 2. *Hit belimpð to þære spræce it agrees with thy argument, Bt.* 38, 2, v. limpian.

Belisian, belistian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [be from, lustnian for lustan to lust] *To evirate, emasculate, castrate*; castrare. Part. belisnod, belistnod *emasculated, a castrated man.* Used as a noun, a eu-

Beirnan

Φ-1

Beladigend, es; in the  
who replaces accuses, a defender; excusator Ben 23

Φ4 Beladung Th. An

to leave from  
belifan v. last Qr 6 347

Beirnen deprived Beir 5520  
v. hresan

[35a]  
Φ7 to enrage, make  
angry, be indignant  
Th. An in belgan

Φ8 Beht hoden, sign, 03 4 f  
proof? Th. An

Φ5

Φ4 Behydd hid lek 4, 22v hidan for belaf  
Φ2 Behyddan to hide critical Th. An  
v hidan of belifan

[35b]

Φ8 Belifon remained p. 2  
of belifan

Φ9 to happen, endure  
Th. An

Φ8 Behyllt beholds,  
observes Th. An v  
behealdan

97 f

109

Bill dl. +

2 Belle; an m? f bell

[36c]

2 Belle; an f th. au

32

Ben-gat es; m  
a wifend's gate or  
opening Bes H 2238

(3 ad)

Ben x f wound; vulnus  
Bes H 5465, 5493, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5537, 5538, 5539, 5540, 5541, 5542, 5543, 5544, 5545, 5546, 5547, 5548, 5549, 5550, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5581, 5582, 5583, 5584, 5585, 5586, 5587, 5588, 5589, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5597, 5598, 5599, 5600, 5601, 5602, 5603, 5604, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5612, 5613, 5614, 5615, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5624, 5625, 5626, 5627, 5628, 5629, 5630, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5634, 5635, 5636, 5637, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5641, 5642, 5643, 5644, 5645, 5646, 5647, 5648, 5649, 5650, 5651, 5652, 5653, 5654, 5655, 5656, 5657, 5658, 5659, 5660, 5661, 5662, 5663, 5664, 5665, 5666, 5667, 5668, 5669, 5670, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5682, 5683, 5684, 5685, 5686, 5687, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5704, 5705, 5706, 5707, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5718, 5719, 5720, 5721, 5722, 5723, 5724, 5725, 5726, 5727, 5728, 5729, 5730, 5731, 5732, 5733, 5734, 5735, 5736, 5737, 5738, 5739, 5740, 5741, 5742, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5752, 5753, 5754, 5755, 5756, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5781, 5782, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5804, 5805, 5806, 5807, 5808, 5809, 5810, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5815, 5816, 5817, 5818, 5819, 5820, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5832, 5833, 5834, 5835, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5840, 5841, 5842, 5843, 5844, 5845, 5846, 5847, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5856, 5857, 5858, 5859, 5860, 5861, 5862, 5863, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5869, 5870, 5871, 5872, 5873, 5874, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5879, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5900, 5901, 5902, 5903, 5904, 5905, 5906, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5910, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5923, 5924, 5925, 5926, 5927, 5928, 5929, 5930, 5931, 5932, 5933, 5934, 5935, 5936, 5937, 5938, 5939, 5940, 5941, 5942, 5943, 5944, 5945, 5946, 5947, 5948, 5949, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5957, 5958, 5959, 5960, 5961, 5962, 5963, 5964, 5965, 5966, 5967, 5968, 5969, 5970, 5971, 5972, 5973, 5974, 5975, 5976, 5977, 5978, 5979, 5980, 5981, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5989, 5990, 5991, 5992, 5993, 5994, 5995, 5996, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000

3 Ben; es; f th. au

4 Bell sounded p of bellan

5 Bellan [36b]

6 Beloge reprehend  
subt. of belean th. au

5 [37a]

4 Suwa pu bena cart  
so thou a petitioner  
art, as thou askest  
Bes H

[37d]

6 Beo, f beon, beas  
q. pl beona, beona  
f. th. au a bea  
pl. nom.  
Beon, beon, beon  
Syn I 647, 26

6

7

also bend, es: m

7 Bend, e; f a band  
vinculum Bes H 1947  
v band

5 Beod, es: m

6 Beodan; p. g. i. f  
beoð, p. u. biode, we biodon  
H [38a]

Be-nemnan; p de  
to engage e; ~~attorney~~  
Bes H 2188 Bes gl

[37c]

8 Penn-dl. \* Penn  
of or to a wound; g. d.  
ac of ben v. spl.

5

nuch, Elf. gr. 9. Soðlice synd belistnode þe of hyra modor innoðum cumað, and eft synt belistnode þa men þe man belistnað and eft synd belistnode þe hig sylfe belistnodon for heofona rice, Mt. 19, 12, v. afyran.

Belisð surrounds, v. belicgan.

BELL, bella, an [Plat. belle: Dut. bel] A BELL, church-bell, a small bell; campana:—Cyricebell a church-bell. Hleopor heora bellan the sound of their bell, Bd. 4, 23: Sm. p. 595, n. 40. ¶ Littel belle a little bell; tinnabulum. Mucel belle a large bell; campana.

\* Bellan; part. bellende; p. bell; v. n. [Ger. bellen: Swed. böla] To BELLOW, to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark; boare:—Bell eggan hweop a cry of fear resounded, Cd. 148.

Belhus a steeple, v. belhus.

Belocen, belocyn shut up, v. belocuan.

Belogen deceived, v. leogan.

Beloh forbade, v. belean.

Belone hendane, v. belene.

Beloren deprived, v. beleosan.

BELT [Dan. baelte: Icel. belti: Lat. balteus] A BELT, girdle; balteum:—Cot. 25, v. gyrdel.

Belucan, he belycð; p. beleác, hi belucon; pp. belocen; v. a. [Dan. lukke: be, lucan to lock] To lock up, enclose, shut, shut up, store; obserare:—And þær inne belucan and therein to lock up, Bt. 1. Seo duru wæs belocen, Mt. 25, 10.

Belumpe concern; pertinere, v. belimpan.

Belune hendane, v. belene.

Belycð locks, v. belucan.

Belyrted; part. deceived, C. Mt. 2, 16, v. beswicgað.

Belyscyd maimed, mangled, beheaded; truncatum:—Cot. 220.

Belytegan; p. ade; v. a. To allure, inveigle, seduce; procare: He belytegade Greace he alured Greece, Ors. 3, 7.

Bema a trumpet, v. byme.

Bemænan; p. hig bemændon; v. a. To BEMOAN, lament for, bewail; lugere:—Deut. 34, 8. Bemetan found; perf. of bemetan, v. metan.

Bemancud Maimed, beheaded; truncatus:—Somn. 289.

Beme Stringed instruments; barbita:—Cot. 27.

Beme Bohemians, v. Behem.

Bemeárn murred, v. myrnan.

Bemere a trumpeter, v. bymere.

\* Bemetan; p. bemæt, hi bemetan; pp. bemeten; v. a. [be by, me to mete] To measure by, to

find out, perceive, esteem, consider; invenire:—Ors. 3, 7: 4, 6, v. metan.

Bemipan to conceal, v. mipan.

Bemurcnian, bemurcian to murmur, murmur greatly, v. murcnian.

Bemyldan [Plat. bemulmen: Dut. bemullen: hence our English word bemoil to bemoil] To bury, inter, hide or put under ground; inhumare:—Cot. 101, Som.

BEN, bene, e; f. [Plat. beën: Dan. bøn: Icel. bön, baen: Heb. בֵּן bn between, a person or thing coming between, mediation, v. gebed] A praying, prayer, petition, an intreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand. Hence in Chaucer bone and our boon; precatio:—Pin ben is gehyred, Lk. 1, 13. Ic underfeng pine bene, Gen. 19, 21. Hi heom þæra bena forwyrdon they gave to them a denial of their requests, Ors. 2, 2. Micelra bena dæg, Martyr. 25. April.

Bena A petitioner, demander; rogator:—Hi bena wæron they were demander, or they demanded, Ors. 3, 11. Hence bena wesan to demand.

Benacan to make naked, v. genacian.

Bænæman, beniman, benyman; p. benam; pp. benemed, benemd, benumen; v. a. [be by, niman to take: hence Chaucer's benimeth for bereaveth] 1. To deprive, take away; auferre. 2. To stupify, BENUMB; stupefacere:—1. Ne meahste hi þæs landes bænæman they could not take away the lands, Ors. 1, 10. 2. Som: Benc a bench, v. bænc.

Benc-sweg a noise of benches, convivial noise. Gen. 45, 17.

Bend a band, v. bænd.

Bend bound, v. bindan.

Bendan; part. bendende; v. a. [bænd a band, a bow] To BEND, incline or lean; flectere:—Bendende bogan, Ps. 77, 12, v. bugan.

Bene a prayer, v. ben.

Beneceð naked, v. benacan.

Benemd, benemed taken away, v. benæman.

Beneotan [be, neotan to enjoy] beneotan aldre or feore to take from the enjoyment of life, to take away life, to kill, Cd. 50: 89, Lye.

Beneoð, beneoðan beneath, v. benyðan.

Beniman to take away, v. benæman.

Beniuða beneath, v. benyðan.

Benn [Norse, benn] I. A man;

homo. 2. A wound; vulnus:—1. Cd. 167. 2. Cd. 9, Mann.

Benotod noted, v. genotian.

Bensian, boensian; part. ende; p. ode; pp. od [ben a prayer, sian or sigan to fall down] To fall down in prayer, to pray, intreat in prayer; orare:—Bd. 3, 12, Sm. p. 537, note 20.

Bentiid f. [ben a prayer, tid time] Prayer-time, rogation-days; rogationum dies:—Menol. 144.

Bentipe, bentigpe; adj. [ben a prayer, tipa obtained] Easy to be obtained by prayer, exorable, successful; deprecabilis:—Hi swyðe bentigpe wæron, Chr. 883, v. tipa.

Benugan, hi benugon [Plat. vernügen: Dut. genoegen: Ger. vernügen] To enjoy; oblectare:—Gif hi þæs wuda benugon if they enjoy [have enjoyment of] the woods, Bt. 25. Be nuge, Hickeys' Epist. Diss. vol. ii. p. 55, 32.

Benum, benumen deprived, benumbed, v. benæman.

Benyman to deprive, v. benæman.

Benyðan; adv. [be, nyðan neath] BENEATH, below, under; infra:—Ne nan wuht benyðan nor any thing beneath, Bt. 36, 5, v. niðer.

BEON, beaw; plu. beon; f. [Dut. bye, bie f: Ger. biene f: Al. bie, bien: Not. bine: Dan. Icel. bie: Swed. by] A BEE; apis:—Swa swa seo beo sceallosian as the bee shall perish, Bt. 31, 2: Ps. 117, 12.

Beo I am or shall be; sum, ero, be thou; sis, v. beorð. Beo hit swa be it so or so be it.

Beo-bread, beon-bread beebread, a honey-comb.

Beoce a beech, v. boc.

Beo-ceorl, beo-cere a BEE-CEORL, a bee-farmer or keeper.

Beod, a table, Ps. 22, 6, v. bord.

Beoðan; p. beað, buðe, bād, hi budon; pp. boden; v. a.

[Plat. beden: Dut. bieden: Ger. bjethen: Moes. buidan: bod a command] To command, BID, offer, enjoy; jubere:—Þas þing ic eow beode, Jn. 15, 17. He beað Iosepe þat he buðe, Gen. 45, 17: 5, 2. His boda beoðan, Cd. 27, v. bebeoðan, biddan, bodian.

Beoðas; plu. The scales of a balande; lances, Som.

Beoð-bolla A table-bowl, a cup, beoþl; cupa, Som.

Beoð-clað [Plat. Dut. beddek-leed] 1. A BED-CLOTH, coverlet, blanket, bed-clothes; lodix.

2. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging; gausape, Som.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beoðende commanding, v. beoðan.

Beodendlic gemet the imperative mood, v. bebeodendlic.

Beodern a chamber, v. beddern.

Beod-fers [beod a table, fers a verse] A song or hymn sung during meal-time; ad mensam carmen, hymnus:—*Dial.* 1, 19, *Mann.*—Beod-gereordu [beod a table, gereord a feast] A table meal, a feast; convivium:—*Cd.* 74.—Beod-hrægel, beod-reaf [beod a table, hrægel or reaf clothing] a tablecloth, v. bedreaf.

Beod-sceat, beod-scyte A tablecloth; table-napkin, hand-towel; mantile:—*Cot.* 136, *Som.*

Beod-wist [beod, wist food] Food placed on a table, board, a table; mensa:—*Lps.* 22, 6, *Mann.*

BEOPER, beber [Plat. Dut. bever: Ger. biber: Dan. bæver: Sued. bafwer] A BEAVER; castor:—*Elf. gr.* 8.

Beofian to tremble, v. bifan.

Beofon lamented, v. beaftan.

Beofung, e; f. A trembling, a quaking; tremor:—¶ Eorð-beofung an earthquake, v. eorð-beofung, bifung.

Beogang A swarm of bees; examen, *Som.*

Beogol, beogul; adj. Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to; consensuens, *Som.*

Beohata, behata [behata a vow, a v. 1f] One who promises or vows, an undertaker, surety; sponsor:—Bald beohata. Moses is so called because he encouraged the desponding Israelites, *Cd.* 156, *Mann.*

Beolone *henbane*, v. belene.

Beom a beam, v. beam.

Beo-modar a bee-mother, queen-bee.

BEON, to beónne; part. beónde, ic beo, þu bist, byst, hebyð, bið, we ge hi beoð, beo; sub. indef.

ic þu he heo hit beo, we beon; imp. beo þu, beoð, beo we; v. n. [Plat. Frigg. ik bin: Dut. ik ben: Ger. ich bin: Franc. ich bim: Moes. ik im: by, bye

an habitation, a place to be or exist in] To BE, exist, become; esse, fieri:—Se beam bið on

pinum agenum eagan, *Mt.* 7, 4. Gyf þar mare byð, þat bið of yfele, *Mt.* 5, 37. Buton God beo mid hym, *Jn.* 3, 2. Nylle beon swa swa hors be unwilling to become as a horse, *Ps.* 31, 11. v. eom of which beo is often the future tense.

Beon-bread bee-bread, v. beo-bread.

Beon-broð, perhaps mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together; melicratum:—*L. M.* 2, 24.

Beonde being, v. beon.

Beongewyrhtum frothy, undeservedly; sponte, *Som.*

BEOR, bear [Plat. beer: Frs. v. biar: Dut. Ger. Al. bier: Icel. bioor: Norse, bior: from here

barley, quod. v.] 1. BEER, nourishing or strong drink; cerevisia. 2. Metheglin, drink made with honey and water, as if derived from beo a BEE; hydromelum:—1. He ne drincð win ne beor, *Lk.* 1, 15. 2. *Cot.* 117, *Som.*

Beora a grove, v. bearw.

Beoran to bear, v. beran.

BEORCAN; part. beorcende, he byrcð; pp. byrce; v. n. [Icel. barks the throat] To BARK; latrare:—Hund byrcð a dog barketh, *Elf. gr.* *Som.* p. 24, 8.

Beorce a birch tree, v. birce.

Beorcen birchen, v. bircen.

Beordan, -ige [æge an island, beordana of birds] BARDNEY in Lincolnshire, *Som.*

Beorende brought forth, v. beran.

Beorg a refuge, v. beorh.

Beorgan, he byrgð: p. bearh, we burgon; imp. beorh þu; pp. borgen; v. a. [Plat. borgen: Dut. Ger. bergen: Dan. bjerge: beorg a refuge] 1. To protect, shelter, defend, fortify, keep, preserve, save; munire.

2. When wið follows to fortify, guard or provide against, to avoid; prœcavere, vitare:—1. Beorgan his sawle to save his soul, *L. Cnut.* 7. Beorh þinum feore, *Gen.* 19, 17. 2. Þat preostas beorgan wið oferdruncun that priests avoid [keep from over-drinking] drunkenness, *L. Edg.* 57, *Wilk.* p. 87, 28.

Beorgford, Beorhford [beorh a hill, ford a ford; collis ad vadium] BURFORD in Oxfordshire, *Lye.*

BEORH, beorh, beorg; gen. beorgeð; dat. Beorge; plu. nom. acc. beorgas; gen. beorga; dat. beorgum; m. [Plat. barg m: Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. berg m: Al. Franc. berg, perg: Moes. baigr: Dan. bjerg n: Icel. Norse, biarg n.] 1. A hill, mountain; collis. 2. A rampart, citadel, fortification, defence, refuge; munimentum. 3. A heap, BURROW or barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial; tumulus, v. bearw. 1. Ælc munt and beorh byð genyðerud, *Lk.* 3, 5. Et þæm beorge þe man

Athlans nemneð, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 14, 30. Se beorh endað the mountain endeth, *Bar.* p. 15, 15. 2. To beorge for the defence, *Chr.* 189, *Ing.* p. 9, 13. Þu eart beorg min, *Ps.* 58, 19. 3. Worhton mid

stanum anne steapne beorh him ofer, *Jos.* 7, 26.

Beorh-hleoð, -hlið [beorh a mountain, hleoð a top] A mountain's top, the summit of a mountain; montis jugum:—

Under beorh-hleoðum under the mountain's top; *Cd.* 98. Beorh-hliðu, *Cd.* 166.

BEORHT, birhtu, birihtu [Al. Franc. breht: Moes. bairht: Norse, biart] Brightness, a glistening, light, sight; lux, v. beorhtnes. Onfeng þam beorhte hire eagna received the sight [full sight, sparkling] of her eyes, *Bd.* 4, 10, *Sm.* p. 578, 2. ¶ An eagan beorht in the glance of an eye, *Bd.* 2, 14, *Sm.* p. 516: note 20, v. beorhtum.

Beorht, bryht; adv. BRIGHT, light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent; lucidus:—Eall pinlichama bið beorht, *Mt.* 6, 22.

Beorhte, beorhtice; Distinctly, clearly, lucidly; clare:—He beorhtlice eall geseah, *Mk.* 8, 25. Þonne seo sunne beorhtost scineð when the sun shines brightest, *Bt.* 9, *Card.* p. 40, 2.

Beorhtwile in a glance, v. beorhtwile.

Beorhtian To shine, glitter, clare:—*Bd.* 3, 19, *Lye.*

Beorhtnes, byrhtnes, se; f. [beorht bright] BRIGHTNESS, clearness, splendour; splendor:—Godes beorhtnes hym ymbsecan, *Lk.* 2, 9: *Ps.* 89, 18, v. beorht.

BEORMA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. barm m: Ger. barne f: Dan. Sued. baerma] BARM, leaven, yeast, froth; fermentum:—Hit is gelic þam beorman, *Lk.* 13, 21, v. andbita.

Beormas; plu. The Beormas, a people dwelling east of the white sea, and of the river Dwina. The northern writers call them Byarmians; the Normans and Swicons had intercourse with them through the Newa, and the lake Ladoga; Forster. Þa Finnas him pute, and þa Beormas spræcon neah an gepeode he thought [illi videbatur] the Finns and the Beormas spoke nearly the same (one) language, *Ors.* 1, 1: *Bar.* p. 22, 29.

BEORN, es; m. [Norse, bearn, beorn, biarn, biorn from Norse beorn a bear, the most ferocious beast in the north, as the lion is in the south: hence princes and heroes had their names composed with beorn, or with the names of other fierce animals as ulfur or wulfur a wolf]



φ1

✓ Bead. genat, es. m. <sup>Table</sup> on  
domestici serventi Beol  
683

φ2 [39a]

φ2 [40a]

✓ Beorh. ham.  
skede; es; m. Beorh  
hampstead, West  
Chr. 1066 Aug. 1264

○ 4 [42a]  
✓ Beorhings, se f.  
Aram part, atadel  
munimentum tom  
Beu. Lye, <sup>bright</sup>  
Beorh, <sup>adj</sup>

✓ Beorc, e; f a birch La Beorh, <sup>adj</sup>  
nee

✓ Beorhgan  
to make a noise; shew  
Beo 12 2310  
✓ Beorhgan-lin II 405, 30

○ 4 [40b]

✓ Beorhtlice <sup>Bright</sup>  
clearly; clares lucide  
tom

○ 4

✓ Beorh save, imp  
of beorgan

○ 4 Beorne, an; f [42b]  
barn Th. An.  
Worming it is m as  
in my D.

○ 5 [41a]

○ 6 [42c]

Beorh. l 5 For \* birch m. 8  
l 6 Moes \* bairgs m

○ 1 x bairgs m

✓ Beorn, es; m 9  
[ \* Dan Swed. Ill.  
liön m a beor. ~~than~~  
but ~~the~~ Mat. But Ger  
Dan Swed. f. baron m  
a nobleman, one  
free born old  
baro, bar  
superior, dgt  
11



Φ 1

X

Beorn-cyning, es, m  
king of men Beo  
K 14291

Φ 2

X

Beorn-byrd  
- dl \*

Φ 3 Beoten for beoton

beoten, p. pl. of beatan men all; in ten  
Ch. An. minor; som

X Beotian to promise Beoran - be.  
now, threaten & ~~be~~

Φ 5 Beotlic threatening the burge; d by  
Beotlic d. threat Ban be

X Beot word & threaten O Alt Beoran by

ing word threat mine at Beoran by  
K 5016  
Beo 187 in II 535, 4 Chr. 556 Inf.

O 3 [45a]

Φ 8 Beoræstre anif

X Beoræfigend, es  
not robber, speler  
Apot

[path of beoræfian]

Φ 9

X Beor. sele, es, m a  
beer hall, Ed 170 Thp 214, 2

X Beor. scealc, es, m a  
beor servant; Beor care  
ministrate Beo

X 2481 page, ~~es~~ of

X Beor. advice; Beor ministrate Beo K 1228

Φ 2 Beorore-cwelmas  
nativitate morz  
tūc Manns.

O 6 [44b]

O 1, Gylstan beor  
kyrtel

es, m  
X Beot. threat, promise, - ~~to~~ do  
On beot with threaten g.  
On Beo K 159

1. *A prince, nobleman, chief, general; princeps.* 2. *A man; vir: (This word is chiefly used by poets):*—1. Se beorna the king, *Cd.* 97: 176. Beorna beah gyfa bracelet giver of Barons or a rewarder of heroes, *Chr.* 988, *Ing.* p. 141, 10. 2. Beornes blode with man's blood, *Bt. Rawl.* p. 158: 182: 190. Beornas geonge young men, *Cd.* 184. Beorna selost best of men, 162. Observe the distinction between bearn, a child, beorn a man, and burne a brook, used as a termination in the names of places. Beorna a coat of mail, v. byrn. Beorneð burns, beorndon burnt, v. byrnan, bærnan. Beornica rice, or mægð the kingdom or province BERNICIA, or of the Bernicians. BERNICIA, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tee and the Scottish sea or frith:—Oswio pone ðerne dæl Norðan-hymbra rices hæfde, þat is Beornicia Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is BERNICIA, *Bd.* 3, 14, *Sm.* p. 539, 34. Beornicas; plu. The Bernicians; Bernicii:—*Chr.* 678. Beorn-wiga A man; homo:—*Menol.* 430, *Mann.* Beornys, se; f. A defence; munimentum, *Lye.* v. beorh. Beorscipe a feast, v. gebeorscipe. Beorsel, es [beor beer, strong drink, or beer, gebeor a guest, sel a seat] A hall of beer, a place for feasting, a house, hall, mansion, palace; convivii aula:—Sittað on beorsele they sit in the feasting hall, *Hicks's Thes.* vol. i. p. 135, 28. Beorswinig a publican, v. bærsu-inig. Beorð A BIRTH; nativitas:—Mid beorðre, *Cot.* 87. Beorðre-pynenu [beorð a birth, pinen a maid] A midwife; nativitat's ministra, *Som.* Beortian to shine, v. beorhtian. Beor-ton a hall, v. bere-tun. Beorwic [wic a village or residence, Beornica of the Bernicians; Berniciorum vicus] BERWICK on Tweed, *Som.* Beosmiende deceiving, v. bysm-riende, bysmerian. Beost byst, bysting [Plat. beest: *Frs.* byist: *Dut.* beest. *Ger.* biestmilch] BIESTINGS, the first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum:—Byst, bysting, picce meole biest, biestings, thick milk, *R.* 38, *Lye.* Beot, gebeot A threatening, peril, command, torment; commina-

tion:—Den in þam beote wæron, *Cd.* 187, *Mann.* Beot beat; verberavit, v. beatan. Beot geor, delatum:—*Lye.* says of Beodan, *Cd.* 132. Beoð, beoðan are; sunt, v. beon. Beo-beof a thief or stealer of bees. Beotende, beotiende, beotigende beating, threatening, v. beatan. Beotlice; adv. In a beating, or threatening manner; threateningly; minaciter:—*Jos.* 8, 10. Beotne invited; pp. of beodan or bidden. Beotung, gebeotung, e; f. A BEATING, thumping, vapouring, threatening, raging; verberatio:—Beotunge dædum gefyldon [they] followed the threatening with deeds, *Bd.* 1, 15, *Sm.* p. 483, 39. Beo-wyrt [beo a bee, wyrt a plant] BEE-WORT, balm-mint; apiastrium:—*Cot.* 12. Bepæcan; part. bepæcende; p. bepæhte; pp. bepæht; v. a. [be by, pæcan to deceive] To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away; decipere:—Seo Nædre bepæhte me, *Gen.* 3, 13: *Mt.* 2, 16. Bepæcestre; f. She who deceives, flatters or entices, a harlot; pellex:—*Elf.* gr. 28. Bepæcung, e; f. Lewd practice; lenocinium, *Som.* Bepæht deceived, v. bepæcan. Beprenan, beprewan To wink; nictare:—*Bt.* 18, 3, *Card.* p. 100, 21. BERA [Plat. baar: *Dut.* beer: *Ger.* bär: *Al.* bero: *Norse.* biura: *Heb.* בַּעֲרִי boir a brute animal, from בַּעַר bor to devour] A BEAR; ursus:—*Elf.* gl. 13. Berædan; p. bæredde [be by, hreddan to rid] To rid from, to deliver; liberare:—*Bt.* Tit. 1. *Card.* p. iv. 2, v. ahræddan. Ber-ærn a barn floor, v. ber-ern. Beræsan [be, hreosan to rush] To rush upon, to overthrow; irrure:—*Gen.* 14, 15. BERAN, beoran, aberan, gebe-ran, he byrð; p. bær, bear; pp. boren, geboren; v. a. [Plat. bören: *Dan.* bære: *Franc.* bar fruit] 1. To BEAR, produce, bring forth; fructum edere. 2. To carry, bear, offer, support, suffer, endure; portare. 3. To excel, surpass; præcellere:—1. Elc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, *Mt.* 7, 17. Mæg beoran wæstmas, *Mt.* 7, 18. Hio bereð sunu, *R.* Mt. 1, 21. Rachel geber Benjamin, *Gen.* 35, 19. 2. On handum hi berað þe, *Ps.* 90,

12. Man aberan ne mæg, *Mt.* 23, 4. Hi ne magon nan earfoða aberan they cannot bear any troubles, *Bt.* 39, 10, *Card.* p. 348, 16. 3. *Cd.* 178, v. geberan. Beran forð *Ex.* 22, 13: beran ut; v. æthe-ran. Beran-byrig [Hunt. Beranbyri, Banbyry] BANBURY, Oxfordshire, *Chr.* 556. Berbena, berbine [Lat. verbena or herbenæ, herba an herb] Pervain; verbena, peristereon:—*Herb.* 67, *Som.* Berbyz wether sheep; verveces, *Lye.* Berc a birch tree, v. birce. Berd a beard, v. beard. Bere a bear, v. bera. Bere a bed, v. bæc. BERE, es; m. [Old English, beere, bere, and bere-corne בַּר br corn, or בַּרְר br̥ to feed, v. beor] Barley; hordeum:—Pa het he him bere sæd bringan then told he them to bring barley seed, *Bd.* 4, 28, *Sm.* p. 605, 36. Bereafian, bereafigan, ic bereafige; p. bereofode; pp. bereafod, berofen; v. a. To BE-REAVE, seize, spoil, take away; eripere:—Heo hit ne mæg bereafian she cannot bereave it, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 19. Hu mæg man-hys fæta hyne bereafigan, *Mt.* 12, 29: *Mk.* 3, 27. Berecan to cover, v. recan. Bereccan to defend, justify, answer, v. recan. Bere-corn [bere barley, corn a grain] A GRAIN OF BARLEY; hordei granum:—*L.* Athel. W. p. 63, 33. Berecræs, beregræs [bere barley, cerse cress or græs grass] Barley grass, a farrago; hordei gramen, farrago:—*Elf.* gl. Som. p. 67, 58. Bered vered, v. gebered. Beredian To promise; spondere:—*Elf.* gr. Som. p. 29, 10. Bereflor, berenflor A FLOOR FOR BARLEY, a barn floor; hordei area:—*Lk.* 3, 17. Bere-gafol barley-rent, a tribute of barley. Bere-hlaf barley-loaf. Beren; adj. Barley, made of barley; hordeaceus:—*Jn.* 6, 9, 13, v. berern. Beren; adj. [bera a bear] Be-longing to a bear, ursine; ur-sinus:—An beran fel one bear-skin, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 23, 26. Berende; part. Fruitful, bearing; ferax:—*Ps.* 127, 3, v. beran. Berenedon they lighted up; ac-cenderunt, v. bærnan.

of while they were in that hall *Thp* 232, 25

the word be

bædde

c)

the bear

an: m  
how p. b.

c/

Bereowian to repent, v. behreowsian.

Bereowsung penitence, v. behreowsung.

Berern, beren, bern, es; plu. bernas or bernu bere barley, corn, ern a place, contracted into bern a barn, Mt. 3, 12.] A BARN; horreum:—Hefeormað hys berenes flore, Lk. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24. On his bern, Mt. 3, 12: 23, 30.

\* Bere-sæd barley-seed, barley, v. bere.

Bere-tun, beor-tun, berewic [beor beer or bere barley, corn, tun an enclosure, a place shut in, or wic a village] A courtyard, a corn farm, a grange, a corn village, BARTON; villa frumentaria:—C. Mt. 3, 12, Som.

Berewe A BARROW, wheelbarrow; vectula, Som.

Berewic a corn village, v. bere-tun, beorwic.

Bergas pig, v. bearg.

BERGA, beria, an; plu. bergen, berien, berigen [Plat. bere: Dut. bere, berrie, beyre: Ger. beere: Dan. bærr: Icel. ber: Franc. bar fruit: Heb. בר fruit] A grape, BERRY, blackberry, a stone of a grape or berry; uva:—Et þæra bergena, Deut. 23, 24.

\* Berg-ællen mountain-eloes; ore-ades, v. ælf.

Bergan to taste, avoid, take care, v. onbirian.

Bergen, berien berries, v. berga.

Berghamstye, perhaps BERHAM, near Canterbury, L. With. pref.

\* Bergyl a sepulchre, v. byrgel.

Berh for bearrh shunned; vitavit.

Berht-hwile a moment, v. bearhtmhwhile.

Berhtmh-what a quick glance, Berhtmh hwate ligetu, Cd. 192, Lye, v. bearhtmh.

Berhtnad brightened, Som.

Berhttr brighter, v. beorht.

Beria a grape, v. berga.

\* Beridan, he berit; p. berad; pp. beriden; v. a. [Dut. beryden: be, ridan to ride] 1. To ride round, to surround, besiege; perequitare. 2. To ride after, to pursue; persequi:—1. Pat he his gefan beride that he besiege his enemy, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 43, 36. 2. Pa berad mon þat wif then they pursued the wife, Chr. 901, Ing. p. 125, 14.

Berig a city, v. burg.

Berig-drenc [berga a berry, drenc drink] Drink made of mulberries; diamoron:—R. 12, Lye.

Berigea a surety, L. Hloth. 6, W. p. 8, 25, v. byriga.

Beri-geblæ hooks, Cot. 93.

Berigen berries, v. berga.

Berindan; p. de [be off, rind the bark] To bark, peel or strip off the bark; decorticare:—Cot. 62.

Beriowsian to repent, v. behreowsian.

Bern a barn, v. berern.

Berne burn, v. byrnan.

Bernes, bernet, burning a burning, v. bærnas.

Berofen bereaved, v. bereafian.

Berowan To row; remigare, Chr. 897, v. rowan.

Berowsian to repent, v. behreowsian.

Berst loss, v. byrst.

BERSTAN, he byrst; part. berstende; p. he berst, hi burston; pp. borsten [Plat. barsten: Dut. Ger. bersten: Al. burstan: Dan. briste] To burst, break, fail, fall; frangere, decidere:—Gif him ær burst, L. Edw. 3. Wægas burston, Cd. 167. Pa burston þa wægas, Jos. 6, 5. Ors. 1, 7. Bersting, e; f. A bursting, a rent; ruptura:—R. 12.

Berpen a burthen, v. byrpen.

Berð-ling a child, v. byse-berð-ling.

Berthwile a moment, v. bearhtmhwhile.

Berumad bedaubed, v. behrumad.

Berwe a grove, v. bearw.

Berypan; p. berypede, hi berypton; pp. beryped, berypt. To spoil; spoliare:—Et. Rawk p. 152, 27, v. rypan.

Berywan to repent, v. hreowan.

Besacen questioned, v. sacan.

Beseh beheld, v. beseon.

Besenct sunk, mersus.

Besencan to sink, v. sencan.

Besæt, besæton besieged, v. besittan.

Besewð sous, v. sawan.

Besanc sank, v. sincan.

\* Besargian to lament, v. sargian.

Besargung a sorrowing, v. sargung.

Besarigende condoling; besari-god grieved, v. besargian, sargian.

Besawe looked; besawen seen, v. beseon.

Besceadenne clothed, v. sceadan.

Bescearon cut, v. besceran.

Besceat shot, v. besceotan, sceotan.

Besceawian. 1. To consider; considerare, v. sceawian to shew. 2. To look round; circumspicere:—1. Mt. 6, 28. 2. Mk. 3, 5.

Besceawigere, besceawere A beholder; spectator, Som.

Besceawod seen; pp. of besceawian, v. sceawian.

Besceawodnes, se; f. A seeing, vision, sight; visio:—Ps. 9, 11.

Besceoren shorn, v. besceran.

Besceotan to shoot, v. sceotan.

Besceran, besciran, ic bescere, he bescyrð; p. bescear, scær, he bescyrede, hi bescearon; pp. bescoren, bescered, bescyred.

To shear off, to shave, to take away, to deprive, remove, deceive; attondere:—Hy eall heora heafod bescearon they all shave their heads, Ors. 4, 11.

Bescoren preost attonsus clericus, Bt. 5, 13. Man ne mot hine besciran, Judg. 13, 5. Ic besceird beo fram tun-scire, Lk. 16, 4, v. sceran.

Bescirugga degradings, v. bescy-rung.

Bescifen bedaubed, v. behrumod.

Bescifen thrust off, v. bescefan.

Bescoren shorn, v. besceran.

Bescreadan to cut off, v. screadan to shred.

\* Bescrepan shaved; pp. of bescrepan from be, screopan to scrape.

Bescrifen; part. Confessed, that hath undergone confession; confessus, Som.

Bescufan, he bescyfð; p. besceaf, hi besceufon; pp. bescofen; v. a. To thrust, cast, hurl or throw off, to precipitate; detru-dere:—Ors. 1, 12. Mk. 5, 13.

Bescutun sent; pp. of besceotan, v. sceotan.

Bescyldigan to accuse, v. gescyld-gian.

Bescylian, þu bescylist To look upon, to regard; intueri:—Bt. 38, 5.

Bescyre should shave, v. besce-ran.

Bescyred deprived, v. besceran.

\* Bescyrednes, se; f. An abdication, a casting off, depriving; abdicatio:—Cot. 14, Som.

Bescyrd deprives, v. besceran.

Bescyrung, bescyrug, e; f. [be from, scerung from sceran to tonsure or consecrate] A deposing, degrading, putting from holy orders; exauctoratio, Som.

Bescyrt injects, v. sceotan.

Beseald furnished, v. syllan.

Besecgan [be, secgan to answer] To defend; defendere:—Bt. 5, 19, v. bereccan.

Be self-wille BY SELF-WILL, wil-lingly, Som.

Besem a besom, v. besm.

Besencan to sink, besencte sunk, v. sencan.

Besengan, p. hi besengdan; pp. besenced To singe, burn; ustulare:—C. Mt. 13, 6: Ors. 2, 7.

Beseon, hi beseoð; imp. beseah, beseah; p. he besawe, beseah, hi besawon [be by, near, about, seon to see] To look about; circumspicere:—Mk. 9, 8. Also to see, behold; videre: as seon,

*Perp-estre, an; f*

O, he besayth: p. ka  
besute, we besute

What is produced  
a child


Norman Child  
He became a burner; ardent  
for by night. Thru burning  
ardent by night  
26 Apr. 30 June 1955

ten; in a swine, hog,  
barrow pig; porches  
Tom. R. 6. M. 5. 11 L. 4

2 Berstan to evade, escape  
from, as at Berstan  
Th. in O/46c

~~Ø~~ [46a]

O. G. Berige, berige


 besceawian<sup>k</sup>  
 Med. to consider;  
 contemplar  
 none B. 36 v.  
~~besceawian~~ besceawia

2/1 Bergyls, es; m. A  
sepulchre Th. Au.  
byrgels

2 Bescyrion 2  
hoil, deuide,  
hoil; private:  
 Bescyriganne  
 4 private son  
 v. Besceran

4. Research looked about,  
viewed p of heron

~~Resced sprinkled~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~Resced on~~ <sup>act</sup> ~~the sink~~  
 stoned, shed; son ~~the~~  
~~s~~ persus born,  
~~\*~~ Resceden clothed

1/ best med re-  
circumfusum  
H 967 & best  
Boyle in her

✓ Be sorghian to sorrao  
for a sorghian

2. <sup>the ed</sup> Bejuralan to  
to Shura, genuine  
double Red Yates  
Stallan N. we

3x

~~xx~~ Beslok bereft v. <sup>ca. 17th Feb 17</sup> <sup>Bassem</sup> ~~xx~~

C 4

1) 7 Besim [4.6 d.]

~~2~~ Bestanden to stand on,  
occupy the Am

23 Admired Admired Ben  
v. Admired

43 Bedwingan to  
p. Bedwingan, we Bedu  
to to wh. p. Th. 2  
V. swingan

De Besmiten; <sup>he</sup> besmát,  
we besmiten <sup>de</sup> to  
pollute defile Th. au

① ~~to be necessary to~~  
~~ensure this.~~

Be-smithian for code  
had to forge Beok 1543  
n-smithian x

2. \*Syrian p od  
p od to end name  
in the v besyru

12. ~~Smittian~~ <sup>Beprysede</sup>  
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 99. ~~Smittian~~ <sup>Beprysede</sup>  
 100. ~~Smittian~~ <sup>Beprysede</sup>

geseon, *Ps.* 10, 5. (For a full explanation v. seon).

Beseten, besetten, *beset*, v. besittan.

Besettan; p. besette; v. a. [be by, settan to set] To set near, to place, own, possess; collocare;—*Ps.* 68, 42, v. settan.

Beshriuen confessed, v. bescriffen.

Besidan by the side, well, v. sid, sidelice.

Beisfred, be-sylfren without silver or money, *Ben.*

Besincan to sink, v. sincan.

Besingan To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm; excantare incantationibus;—*Herb.* 93, 2.

Besining A bending; sinuatio:—*R.* 100.

Besio regard, v. beseon, seon.

Besið A scandal, an offence; scandalum, *Som.*

Besittan; p. beset, hi besetton; v. a. [be by, near, sittan to sit]

1. To sit round, surround,

BESSE, besiege; circumdare.

2. To possess; possidere:—1.

Þat he hine inne besitte that

he enclose him within, *L. Alf.*

38, *W.* p. 43, 46. 2. *Bd.* 2, 1, v. besettan.

Besiwan; p. ede; pp. ed. To sew together, to join; jungere:

—Besiwed febergeweorc, *Cot.* 145.

Bealagen, bealegen cut off, v. alean.

Bealean to beat, v. slean.

Bealegen slain, v. bealagen.

Bealep; adj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, *Som.*

Bealepan to be sleepy, v. slepan.

Bealipan; p. he beslepte. To

slip, and with the preposition

on, upon, to slip or put on,

to impose; imponere:—Hu

hefig geoc he beslepte on ealle

how heavy a yoke he imposed on

all! *Bt.* 16, 4, *Card.* p. 88, 23.

BESM, besma, besem [*Plat.* bes-

sen: *Ger.* besen: *Frs.* v. byiz-

zem] A BESOM, a broom, rods,

twigs; scopæ:—Mid besmum

afœormod, *Lk.* 11, 25: *Mt.* 12,

44. Besman with rods, *Ors.* 2, 3.

BESMITAN, he besmitað; pp. bes-

miten [be, smitta smut] To

BESMUT, defile, dirty, pollute,

contaminate; inquinare:—Þæt

hine besmitan mæge, *Mk.* 7,

15: *Jn.* 18, 28.

BESMITENYs, se; f. Dirtiness,

SMUTTINESS, filthiness, pollu-

tion, infection; sordes:—*Bd.*

3, 23.

Beamyred besmeared; interli-

tum:—*Cot.* 108.

Beansedan to cut off, v. snidan.

Beasniwed snowed, v. sniwan to

snow.

Besolcen slow, v. solcen.

Besone soon, v. sona.

Besorg, besorh; adj. [*Frs.* besorge: *Dut.* in *Kilian* besorgh

saem: be by, near; sorh, sorg care] Anxious, careful, dear,

beloved; sollicitus:—*R.* *Ben.* 72. Besorgost most beloved,

*Bt.* 29, 2.

Besorgod anxious, v. sorgian.

Besorh anxious, v. besorg.

Bespanan; p. bespón, bespeón; pp. bespanen. To entice; per-

suadere:—*Ors.* 1, 2, v. spanan.

Besparrad shut, v. sparran.

Bespeon, bespon induced; p. of bespanan, v. spanan.

Besprecan, we besprecað, bes-

prycð; p. bespræc; pp. bes-

precan, bespræcen [be by, sprecan to speak] To speak to,

to tell, pretend, plead, speak

against, to complain, charge,

accuse, impeach; obloqui:—

*Cristene Romana* besprycð

Christians tell Romans, *Ors.* 2,

4. Hu ge besprecað why com-

plain you, *Ors.* 1, 10. Hit

bespræcen bið, *L. Ethel.* 9:

*Ors.* 1, 12.

Besprengan to besprinkle, v. sprengan.

Besprycð tell, v. besprecan.

Bespyrige, bespirige enquires,

from bespirian, v. spirian.

Best; adv. sup. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.*

best, beste: *Frs.* v. beast: the

*Ger.* adj. bass good, has the

comp. besser better, and sup.

beste best] BEST, most; opti-

me:—Þe helps best behofað

who most wants help, *L. Cnut.*

66, *W.* p. 143, 31.

Besta; seo, þæt beste the BEST,

v. best.

Bestæl stole, obrepst; p. of be-

stelan, v. stelan.

Besteapan to step, v. steppan.

Bestandan to stand by; pp. be-

standen stood by, v. standan.

Bestefnde called, v. stefnian.

Bestelan to steal away, v. stelan.

Bestemed, bistemed steamed,

smear:—Rod blode bistemed

to bestride the cross smeared with blood,

*Cod. Ex.* 23, b. 21: *Cd.* 166,

*Mann.*, v. steman.

Bestingan to inject, v. stingan.

Bestiran, hi bestyredon [be by,

stiran to stir] To heap up;

aggerare:—*Bd.* 3, 2, v. stiran.

Bestred strowed, v. stredan.

Bestreddon heaped up; agge-

raverunt, v. bestiran.

Bestreowan to bestrew, v. streo-

weian to strew.

Bestridan, gestridan [be by,

stræd a stride] To BESTRIDE;

conscendere:—Bestridan hors

to bestride a horse, *Lye.*

Bestroden; part. Brought into

the treasury; inflascatus:—*Cot.*

108, v. strynan.

Bestrudon spoiled, v. strudan.

Bestrypan To strip, rob, spoil;

spoliare:—Bestrypan widu-

wan, *Off. Episc.* 8.

Bestrypedon heaped up, v. bestiran.

Bestrywed bestrewed, v. stredan.

Bestungen injected, v. stingan.

Bestyredon heaped up, v. bestiran.

Bestyrmian To BESTORM, to

storm; agitare:—*Bt.* 3, 2, v.

styrman.

Besuepian, bisuepian, besweþan

[be, sueþe a swathe or band]

To swathe, to bind; ligare:

—*C. Jn.* 19, 40.

Besuncen sunk, pp. of besincan,

v. sincan.

Beswac deceived, v. beswican.

Beswæled SWEALED, consumed.

Beswapan; p. -sweop; pp. swa-

pen, swapyn [be, swapan to

sweep] To clear up, to persuade,

to make clean, to clothe; sua-

dere:—*Bd.* 2, 12: *Ps.* 103, 2.

Beswemede beswum; p. of be-

swimman.

Besweop clothed; p. of beswa-

pan.

Besweþan to swathe, v. besue-

pian.

Beswic, biswic, bigswic, Deceit,

a deceiving, an offence, a scan-

dal; fraus:—*L. Edw.* 1, v. ges-

wic, *Som.*

Beswican, -cian, ic beswice, he

beswicð; p. beswác, beswi-

cede, -ode, -ade, hi beswicon;

p. beswicen; v. a. [be by,

swican to deceive] To deceive,

weaken, escape, offend; deci-

pere:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Deut.* 30,

17. Scandalizare, *Mt.* 18, 6:

*Jn.* 6, 61.

Beswicenda A deceiver, harlot;

pelle:—*Cot.* 170, *Lye.*

Beswimman; p. beswemede. To

swim, to swim about; natate:

—*Bt.* 37, 4.

Beswincan to labour, v. swincan.

Beswuncon laboured; p. beswun-

cen worn; pp. of beswincan,

v. swincan.

Beswungen beaten, v. swingan.

Besyled; pp. [be, syltan to soil]

SOILED, stained; maculatus:

—*Bt.* 16, 4.

Besylfired silvered, BESILVERED,

v. sylfrene.

Besyrod ensnared, v. syrwan.

Besyrypan to take hold of, *Ben.*

Besyrwan to ensnare, v. syrwan.

BET, bett, abet; adv. irr. comp.

of wel [*Plat.* bet] BET-

TER; melius:—Þa axode he

to hwyllcon timan hym bet

wære, *Jn.* 4, 52. Þatse hwæte

mæge þy bet weaxan that the

wheat may grow the better, *Bt.*

23. His horse bett wurde his

horse should be better, *Bd.* 3, 9.

Bet beats; ferit, v. beatan.

**Beta**, beto [*Ger. beto-f*] BETT, a herb that bears burs; personacia:—Cot. 28, Som.

Betæcan; p. betæhte, hi betæhton, betahen; pp. betæht, betahit; v. a. [be by, tæcan to teach, to shew] 1. To shew; ostendere. 2. To BETAKE, impart, deliver to, commit, put in trust; impertire. 3. To send, to follow, pursue; mittere:—1. v. tæcan. He eow betæcð mycele healle, Lk. 22, 12. 2. He betæhte him hys æhta, Mt. 25, 14: Gen. 9, 2. 3. Betæcan cildro on scole to send children to school, Obs. Lunæ, 4, 10. Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce wildeor with swift houndes I pursue wild beasts, Colloq. Monast.

Þ Betæcing, e; f. A betaking; traditio, Som.

Betæht given up; pp. of betæcan.

Betahit betrothed, v. betæcan.

Betahten committed; p. of betæcan.

Betan, gebetan ic bete; p. bette; sub. he bette; v. a. [Plat. betern: Dut. beteren: Moes. botan: bet better, or bot amends] 1. To make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore; emendare. 2. Joined with fyr to mend or repair a fire, to light or make a fire, to kindle; focum reparare. (In this sense bōten is used in low German at the present day. Bōt fierer make the fire, or bōt wat in (literally) light something in, put or light some fire. Soin Frs. fyoe boete struere focum.) 3. To remedy, to make amends, compensate; compensare:—1. Pat he bette that he should improve, Bd. 5, 13: Ex. 21, 22. 2. Pa het he betan micel fyr then ordered he a great fire to be lighted, Ors. 6, 32, Bar. p. 234, 17. 3. Ic hit bete I will remedy it, Deut. 1, 17.

Þ Beteldon deceived, v. betilldon.

Betellan; p. betealde; v. a. [be, tellan to tell] To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear; excusare:—Pat he moste hine betellan that he might answer him, Chr. 1051. Godwine betealde hine Godwin cleared himself, Id. 1052.

Betean to accuse, bequeath, v. teon.

Betera, betra; m. betere, betre; f. n. adj. comp. of gōd [Plat. Dut. beter: Icel. betri: Dan. bedre: Ger. besser] BETTER, melior:—Pat hy wæron beteran þegnas that they were better thanes, Ors. 4, 9, Bar. p. 161, 19. Pa betran tida the better times, Bar. p. 161, 13.

To beteran tide to a better time, Bd. 3, 14: Mt. 12, 12: 18, 6. Hit is betre it is a better [thing], Bt. 38, 7: 29, 1, v. gōd, bet well.

Þ Beterian to be better, v. betrian.

Beterung a bettering, v. betrung.

Betesta best, v. betst.

Bepæht covered, v. þeccan.

Bepærfæð is needful, v. beþearfan, þearfan.

Beþeant covered, v. þeccan.

Beþearfan to want, v. þearfan.

Beþeccan to cover; cloak, v. þeccan.

Beþencan To consider, BETHINK, remember; considerare:—Lk. 15, 17: Elf. T. p. 35, v. þencan.

Beþen [beþen bathed] A fomentation, embrocation; fomentum:—Mid beþenum with fomentations, Bd. 4, 32.

Beþerfað is needful, v. þearfan.

Beþian to bathe, v. bapian.

Þ Beþied made prosperous; pp. of beþian, v. bapian, Som.

Beþige, beþyge cherish, v. bapian.

Þ Beþing, e; f. A fomentation, an assuaging or nourishing medicine; fomentum:—Bd. 4, 32.

Beþoht, -te, -ton bethought, v. þencan.

Beþorfe need, didst need, Bt. 33, 4, v. þearfan.

Beþridian, pryðian; p. ede; pp. ded, dad; v. a. [q. be by, tredan to tread] To surround, beset, circumvent, force, pillage, destroy; circumdare:—Pat hine man wolde beþridian that they would surround him, Ors. 6, 36: 2, 5; redigere:—On his gewæald beþrydan sceolde would force into his power, Ors. 3, 7.

Þ Beþurfon have need, v. þearfan.

Beþwean to wash, v. þwean.

Beþwyr; adj. [be, þwir wicked] Perverse, depraved; depravatus:—Cot. 63.

Beþyddon opened, spread, v. þydan.

Betiene shut, conclude; betiened shut, v. betynan.

Betihan to shut, blame, v. betynan, teon, Lye.

Betiht blamed, v. teon.

Betihtlad, betyhtlad accused.

Þ Betilldon, beteldon, for betel-

don deceived, v. tælan.

Þ Beting a cable, v. bæting.

Beitl a beetle, v. bitel.

Betnes, se; f. [bet better] Satisfaction, amends, recompence; satisfactio:—L. Can. Edg. conf. 9.

Betoce The herb betony; herbæ genus ad vomica:—L. M. 1, 394.

Betogen; part. [be, teogan to pull, draw] 1. Pulled over, drawn over; obductus. 2. Ac-

cused, impeached; accusatus:

—1. Heora scyldas wæron betogene mid hydum their shields were covered with hides, Ors. 5, 7. 2. Þe oft betogen were þyþe who oft was accused of theft, L. In. 37. ¶ Betogen cræt a close carriage.

Betogennes, se; f. An accusation; accusatio, Som.

Þ Betreppan [be, treppan to trap] To BETRAP, to entrap; circumvallare:—Chr. 992.

Betre better, v. betera.

Betredan to tread upon, v. tredan.

Betrian, betarian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. Dut. beteren] To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better; meliorare:—Elf. gr. 25, v. betan.

Betrung, betrung, e; f. [Dut. betering f.; Ger. besserung f.] A BETTERING, amending; emendatio:—Hit wære heora betrung it was their amendment, Bt. 38, 7.

Betrymian; p. ede; pp. ed [be, trymian to fortify] To besiege, environ; circumdare vallo:—Lk. 19, 43: 21, 20.

Þ Betst, betest; adj. sup. def. se betesta, seo, þæt beteste; pos. gōd [Plat. Dut. best, beste: Ger. beste: Icel. bestr] BEST, the best, first; optimus, primus:—Pa þing þe ge betst ongelifað the things which ye believe are best, Bd. 1, 25, Sm. p. 487, n. 12. Scipio, se besta Romana witena Scipio, the best of the Roman senators, Ors. 5, 4. Se beteste the best, Cot. 153. Moisea clipode þa betst borenan, Lev. 9, 1: Gen. 50, 7: Deut. 5, 23. He sealde þæt betste hors he gave the best horse, Bd. 3, 14.

Betst; adv. sup. of wel BEST, most; optime:—Þæt betst licað that pleases best, Bt. 18, 2. Ic him betst truwoode I most trusted them, Bt. 2, Card. p. 6, 3. Albinus was betst gearæd Albinus was most learned, Bd. pref. Sm. p. 471, 23.

Bett better, v. bet.

Bette corrected; p. of betan.

Betugon shut in, drew; p. of betegan, v. teogan.

Þ Betuh, betux betwixt, v. betuwuh.

Þ Betuxsitan [betux between, sitan to sit] To insert, interpose, to set, put or bring in; interserere, Som.

Betweonan between, among, v. betwynan.

Þ Betweonum between, v. betwynan.

Betwih-ligan to lie between, Bd. 1, 27.

Þ Betwion; adj. [be by, twam, twæm; dat. of twa two] Double, twofold; duplex:—Ps. 108, 28.





X 2. Bewisian <sup>to rule</sup> ~~to rule~~  
 Ben.  
 O 4. <sup>4. yish</sup> ~~4. yish~~ <sup>left side</sup> ~~left side~~  
 bewandau <sup>day</sup> ~~day~~ <sup>to find</sup> ~~to find  
<sup>ending (to work)</sup> ~~ending (to work) <sup>ch 25, 26</sup> ~~ch 25, 26~~  
 253, 26  
 X 3. Bewidan, <sup>to hear</sup> ~~to hear~~  
 1. he bewithe <sup>to</sup> ~~to  
 \* to, <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>act as a</sup> ~~act as a <sup>tribe</sup> ~~tribe  
 to R. An <sup>bequest</sup> ~~bequest~~  
 Bewitian, <sup>to</sup> ~~to <sup>provide</sup> ~~provide <sup>Bea H apa</sup> ~~Bea H apa  
 3590~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

§

X Bewandau <sup>to turn</sup> ~~to turn <sup>the</sup> ~~the <sup>aple</sup> ~~aple <sup>Bewig</sup> ~~Bewig  
 v bewandau  
 X 2. Bewarian <sup>to defend</sup> ~~to defend <sup>round, surrounded</sup> ~~round, surrounded  
 3. <sup>Bea H 6316 ft of</sup> ~~Bea H 6316 ft of~~  
<sup>the</sup> ~~the <sup>v bewarian</sup> ~~v bewarian  
 X 4. Bewarian <sup>to defend</sup> ~~to defend <sup>Bea H 6316 ft of</sup> ~~Bea H 6316 ft of  
 3. Bewarian <sup>to work</sup> ~~to work  
 off Cd. by Th p 35, 31 v  
 warian~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

O 1. Bewrigen <sup>corend</sup> ~~corend~~  
 v bewrean

§ 1. Bewende <sup>turned</sup> ~~turned v  
 wendan  
 X Beworecan <sup>to encompass</sup> ~~to encompass  
 5. Th an.  
 X Beworpan <sup>to catch</sup> ~~to catch  
 beat it. An v werpan~~~~~~

Betwuh, betwy, betwih, betwyh, betweoh, betweohs, betweox, betwux, betwuxt; *prep. dat. acc.* [be by, twa two] BETWIX, BETWIXT, among; inter:—*Þæt wæs betwuh Arabia and Palestina that was between Arabia and Palestine, Ors. 1, 3. Betweohs, Ex. 34, 10. Betwih, Bd. 4, 9. Betwyh him among them, Bt. 39, 12. Betweox eow among you, Mt. 20, 26. Betwux wulfas, Lk. 10, 3. Betwux wifa bearnum, Lk. 7, 28; 11, 51. Betwuxt, Nat. Greg. S. p. 11, 14. Betwuh-bruwum between the eyebrows. *U. Bruwa.**

\* Betwux-alegdnæs, se; f. [betwux between, aleged laid] An interposition, interjection:—Interjectio mag beon gecweden betwuxalegdnys on Engliac an interjection may be called betwuxalegdnæs in English, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 48, 3.*

Betwux-aworpenys an interjection.

Betwux-cuman to come between, to happen.

Betwux-gearcud left, omitted.

Betwy, betwyh among, *Bt. 39, 12.* ¶ Betwyh þas þing between these things in the mean while, whilst, *Bd. 1, 27, v. betwuh.*

Betwyh-geset interposed.

Betwyh-gonging going between, dividing.

Betwynan, betweonan, betweonum; *prep. dat.* [be by, twæm; dat. of twa] BETWEEN, among; inter:—Him betwynan among them, *Mt. 9, 3; Jn. 16, 17. Ge habbað lufe eow betwynan, Jn. 13, 35. Þa gewearð hi him betweonum then settled they between them, Ors. 6, 30. Betweonum is sometimes separated. Be sæm tweonum for betweonum sæm between seas, Cd. 163: 170. It is also used adverbially. Ne si lang fæc betweonum be not a long space between, Bd. 4, 9.*

\* Betwyx, betwixt betwix, betwixt, v. betwuh.

Betwyx-sendan to send between.

Betygen accused, v. betogen.

Betyhð accuses, v. teon.

Betynan; *part. betynde*; he betynð; *p. betynde*, hi betynð; *imp. betyn*, betiene; *pp. betyned*, betiened; *v. a.* [be, tynan to hedge] 1. To enclose, hedge in, close, shut up, stop, cover, hide; sepire. 2. To end, to form, finish; finire:—1. Betynde hine, *Mt. 21, 33; Mk. 12, 1.* Hi hine betynðon they enclosed them, *Bd. 4, 26.* Hy betynðon James duru they closed the doors of Janus, *Ors. 6, 7.*

Betynde, *Ors. 5, 14.* 2. Þus þæt word betynde thus the speech ended, *Bd. 4, 9.* ¶ Betynan inne to enclose within, *L. Alf. 21.* Utan betynde shut out, *Ors. 4, 5, v. tynan.*

\* Betyran [be, tyr tar] To BETAR, to smear over, to stain a dark colour; pice liquida inficere:—*Æqu. vern. 2.*

Betyrnan hy they turned.

Be-ufan above, v. bufan.

Be un-gewyrhtum freely; sponte, *Som.*

Be-utan from without, v. butan.

Bewæfan; *p. bewæfde*; *pp. bewæfed*, bewefen; *v. a.* [be, wæfan to cover] To befold, to cover round, to cover, hide; induere:—Heo nam hyre wæfels and bewæfde hig, *Gen. 24, 65. Bewæfedclothed, Mk. 14, 51.*

\* Bewæg utan surrounded, v. wægan.

Bewæht disappointed, v. bepæcan.

Bewæpnian; *p. nde*; *pp. nod*

[be, wæpen a weapon] To take away arms, to disarm; armis spoliare:—*L. Polit. Cnut. 57.*

Beward wrapped up, v. windan.

Bewarenian, bewarian To keep, defend; custodire:—*L. Eccl. Cnut. 26, v. warian.*

Bewarnian to beware, warn, v. warnian.

\* Beweallen cooked, v. weallan.

Bewealwiað wallow, v. weallian.

Bewardian to ward, keep, v. weardian.

Bewearp has cast; *p. of bewyrpan.*

Beweddian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed*, od. To espouse, wed; spondere:—*Ex. 21, 9, v. weddian.*

Bewedding a wedding, v. weddung.

Bewefen covered; *pp. of bewæfan.*

Bewegde, beweht disappointed, *Ps. 131, 11, v. biwægan.*

Bewendan to turn, v. wendan.

\* Bewepan to bewail, beweopon wept, bewopen bewailed, v. wepan.

\* Beweran to pour out.

Bewerenes, se; f. [bewered or beweren forbidden] A forbidding; prohibitio:—*Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9.*

Bewerian to defend, restrain.

Bewerigend a defender.

Bewerod restrained, v. werian.

Bewerung, e; f. [Plat. Dut. bewering] A defence, a fortification; tutamen:—Bewerung strang a strong defence, *Scint. 64.*

\* Bewician to encamp, v. wician.

Bewicode defended.

Be-wille willingly.

Bewimmen A niece; neptis, *Som.*

Bewindan; *p. bewand*, hi bewundon; *pp. bewunden*; *v. a.*

[Dut. bewinden: be about, windan to wind] To enfold, to wrap or wind about, embrace, entwine, extend; involvere:—Josep bewand hyme mid clænre scytan, *Mt. 27, 59; Lk. 2, 7.*

\* Bewiste governed, presided, v. bewitan.

\* Bewitan; *p. he bewiste*, we bewiston; *pp. bewiton*; *v. a.* [be near, witan to know, see, take care of] 1. To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, command; præesse. 2. To keep, preserve, administer; custodire:—1. Þe ealle his þing bewiste, *Gen. 24, 2; 39, 4.* Ne miht þu lencg tun-scire bewitan, *Lk. 16, 2.* 2. Ealle gesceafta motan heora gewunan bewitigan all creaturasmay keep their custom, *Bt. 7, 3; Ors. 2, 2.*

\* Bewlat beheld, saw, v. wlitian.

Bewlatunga Shows, sights, pageants; spectacula, *Som.*

Bewopen bewailed.

\* Beworht employed, worked, built;

*pp. of bewyrpan*, v. wyrpan.

Beworpen cast; *pp. of bewyrpan*, v. weorpan.

\* Bewwæcon wreaked revenge, pursued, v. wreacan.

Bewrencan [be about, wrenc deceit] To deceive; occultis machinationibus circumvenire:—*Moral. præcept. 34.*

Bewreon to cover; *p. þu bewruge*, hi bewreogon covered, surrounded; *pp. bewrigen*, bewrogen covered, hidden, overwhelmed, v. wreon.

Bewrigennes, se; f. A hiding, keeping close or concealing; occultatio, *Som.*

Bewriðan To bind, retain; *pp. bewriðen* retained, v. wriðan.

Bewrogen covered; *pp. bewreon*, v. wreon.

Bewruge protected; *p. of bewreon*, v. wreon.

\* Bewunden wrapped; bewundon tied or wound about, v. bewindan.

Bewurpon, -an threw, cast around, ic bewurpe, v. bewyrpan, weorpan.

Bewyddod in sceat pledged in money, pledged, v. weddian.

Bewylewan to wallow; bewylewad rolled, wallowed.

Bewyrpan; *pp. beworht*. To work, build, work in, engrave:—Bewyrc on golde engrave in gold, v. beworht, wyrcan.

Bewyrpan to cast, throw, v. weorpan.

Be-yrnan; *p. be-arn*; *pp. beurnen* [be by, yrnan to run] To run by, to come in, occur, incur, percurrere:—An wundor me nu on mod be-arn

one wonder now [runs by me into the mind] occurs to me, *Dial.* 1, 10, *Wan. Cat.* p. 154, 3. Heo ne be-arn on leasunga synne he incurs not the sin of [leaving] lying, *Dial.* 1, 2: *Egu. p. 4.* Bezera, bezere a baptist, v. bæd-zere.

<sup>1</sup> Bi by, near, concerning, v. be.

Biarian to threaten, v. bearian.

Bibliopce, an; f. 1. *A library*; bibliotheca. 2. *The Bible*; biblia:—1. *G. R. Ben.* 50. 2. Se saltere ys an boc on þære biblioþecan the psalter is one book in the Bible, *Elf. T.* p. 14, 15; 15, 9.

Bibod commanded, v. bebod.

<sup>1</sup> Bi bread [honey-comb], *Bi. R.* p. 166, 27, v. beo bread.

Bibugan to flee away.

Bibycgong, e; f. [be, bycg from bycgan to buy] *A selling away*; venditio, *Som.*

Bicce, bice, f. [*Ger.* betze, petze: *Iscl.* byekia f.] *A bitch*, a female of the canine kind; canicula:—*Biccan* meole bitch's milk.

Biccen, adj. *Belonging to a bitch*; caninus, *Som.*

Bicerran to pass by, v. cerran.

Bicengere an inhabitant, v. be-ganga.

<sup>1</sup> Bicnian, bicnigan, beacnian, becnan, he bicneð, bycneð; *part.* becnende, becnende; p. bicno-de, hi bicnodon, becnodon; u. a. [beacen a beacon] 1. *To beaxon*, nod; annuere. 2. *To shew*, signify, form; demonstrare:—1. He was becnende hym, *Lk.* 1, 22. Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder, *Lk.* 1, 62; 5, 7. 2. Niht bycneð, *Ps.* 18, 2. Hi becnodon mid eagum they indicate [shew] with their eyes, *Ps.* 34, 22. He sceal mid bellan bicnigan þa tida he shall with bells shew the times, *Lk. Can. Eccl. Wilk.* p. 155, 10. Bycnað eage formeth an eye, *Ps.* 93, 9.

<sup>1</sup> Bicnung a sign, v. beacneng.

Bicwide a proverb, v. bigcwid.

Bidan, abidan, anbidan, gebidan, geanbidan, he bideð, bit; p. bád, gebád, bed, we bidon; pp. biden, gebiden [*Plat. Dut.* beijden, beijen, verbeijen: *Moes.* beidan: *Norse*, ad biida: *Iscl.* bygd an habitation. *Sax.*

bye or *Pers.* اباد abad a dwelling, byan to dwell, byde dwelt: hence byd or bid] *To side*, abide, wait, remain, tarry, expect; manere:—*Utan* we well þære tide bidan wot desire well to wait the time, *Bd.* 4, 24. Wolde þær anbidian, *Gen.* 12, 10. Ðat he gebit that he waits, *Bi.* 38, 3.

Hig gebidan his, *Lk.* 8, 40.

We opres sceolon abidan, *Mt.* 11, 3. Gebidað her, *Mt.* 26, 38.

Biddan, abiddan, gebiddan, ic bidde, þu bitst, he bit, bitt, we biddað; p. bæd, gebed, we bædon; imp. bide; pp. beden, gebeden; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* bidden: *Frs.* bidde: *Al.* bedan: *Moes.* bidgan: *Dan.* bede: bed, gebed a prayer]

1. *To ask*, pray, intreat, beseech; petere. 2. *To bid*,

<sup>1</sup> command, demand, require, enforce, compel; præcipere:—

1. We biddað we ask, *Elf. gr.* 33. Ic bidde þe min Drihten, *Gen.* 19, 18. Ðonne we

us gebiddað when we pray, *Bi.* 41, 2. Biddan þæs þe he

bæd to pray that which he

prayed, *Bi.* 35, 6. Abiddað

hine ask him, *Id.* 42, *Card.* p.

892, 15. He bitt sibbe, *Lk.*

14, 32. 2. Þu bitst me, *Ex.*

33, 12. Bide his me eft, *Gen.*

43, 9. Hi læton bædan my-

cele fyrde then they permitted

to order a large army. *Chr.*

1051, *Ing.* p. 228, 9. ¶ This

verbis is used with fram from, of,

as Bide þu fram me ask of me,

*Ps.* 2, 8. Ic bæd fram Drihtne

26, 7: 20, 4. With to to. To

pray to. Gebiddað him þær

to, *Ex.* 32, 8. Ic me to him

gebidda I worship him, *Bd.* 1, 7.

<sup>1</sup> Bidde a prayer, v. gebed.

Biddende praying, v. biddan.

Biddere *A suiter*, petitioner;

procus:—*Cot.* 191, *Som.*

<sup>1</sup> Bidende waiting for, v. bidan.

Bidedep bedipped, dyed, v. bedy-

pan.

<sup>1</sup> Biecn a beacon, wonder, v. bea-

cen.

<sup>1</sup> Biegan to crown, v. beagian.

Bieñ a crown, v. beag.

Bielde Steadiness, constancy; con-

stantia:—*Cot.* 56, v. belde.

Bien a bean, v. bean.

Biencodd beampod, v. beanbelgas.

Bierhte, bierhtu a flash of light-

ning.

Bierm a bosom, v. bearm.

Biernende burning, for byrnen-

de, v. byrnan.

Biesen an example, v. bysen.

Biesenian to set an example, v.

byanian.

Bieter bitter, v. biter.

Biernes bitterness, v. biternes.

Bietl a beetle; malleus, v. bytl.

Biferende passing by; biferdon

passed by, v. befaran.

<sup>1</sup> Bifgende, bifgende *trembling*,

trembling with a fever, v. bifan.

BIFIAN, bifgean, beofian; *part.*

bifiende; p. byfode, hi bifodon

[*Plat. Dut.* beven: *Frs.* beef-

je: *Swed.* bäfwa: *Dan.* bævé:

*Iscl.* bifa] *To tremble*, shake,

wave; tremere:—Ða wudas

bifodon the woods shook, *Bi.*

35, 6. Deð hig bifan or bif-

gean, *Ps.* 103, 33: *Elf. T.* p.

37, 10.

Bifleon; *part.* bifleonde [be by,

fleon or fleogan to fly] *To*

escape, to pass by or under, to

go away privately; subterfu-

gere:—*Cot.* 192.

Bifitum *A wave*; fluctus:—*Cot.*

87.

<sup>1</sup> Bifolen for, befofen filled; pp.

of befyllan.

Biforan before, v. beforan.

Bifung *A trembling*, shaking;

tremor:—*Ps.* 47, 5, v. beofung.

Bifylc [be by, near, fylc or folc

people] *A neighbouring people*,

province, or region; provincia

adjacens:—*Bd.* 3, 14, *Mann.*

Big of, by, near, v. be.

Big a crown, v. beag.

<sup>1</sup> Bigæð cultivates, practises, v.

began.

Bigan, bigean, bigangan, anbi-

gan, gebigan; p. bigde, ge-

bigde, hi bigdon, begdon; pp.

biged, gebiged; v. a. [*Plat.*

bogen: *Dut.* buigen: *Frs.*

boagje, booghe: *Ger.* beugen:

*Dan.* böje: *Swed.* böja: *Iscl.*

bogna: q. bi, gan to go, or

boga a bow] *To bow*, bend,

worship, subdue, reduce, turn

back; incurvare:—*Bigean* ure

cnceows to bow our knees, *Bd.*

3, 2: *Gen.* 27, 29. Bygdon by-

ra cneow, *Mt.* 27, 29. Ðone

soðan God ic symle bigange

the true God I only worship, *Bd.*

1, 7. Hit abegdon (they)

subdued it, *Chr.* 1073, *Ing.*

p. 278, 23. Ealle leoda ge-

bigan to geleafan to reduce

all nations to the faith, *Elf. T.*

p. 30, 6, v. began, begangan,

bugan.

<sup>1</sup> Bigang worship, tillage, v. be-

gang.

<sup>1</sup> Bigangan to worship, v. bigan.

<sup>1</sup> Bigcwid, bicwid [be, big by;

cwid a saying] *A bysaying*, by-

word, proverb, fable, tale; pro-

verbium, fabula:—*Deut.* 28,

37, v. bigspell.

Bids, byge, es; [*Frs.* bôage;

*Plat. Dut.* boog, m. a bow: *Ger.*

bogen, m. an arch: *Dan.* bue]

1. *A turning*, corner, bending,

angle, bay, bosom; flexus.

2. *Exchange*, buying, com-

merce; commercium:—1. Ðær

nan bige næs, *Num.* 22, 26.

To anes wealles byge at a

corner of a wall, *Ors.* 3, 9,

*Bar.* p. 115, 18. 2. Wið ure

biga hæbban to have commerce

with us, *L. Alf. Guth.* 5. ¶

Biga limes a breaking of a

limb, *Fulg.* 19.

Biga buy, v. bycgan.



Φ 19

○ 2 Biddan [49h]

○ 1/2 Mores bidjan

2 Biberiged buried  
Th. an. v. beg bebygan 3

○ 1c bige pincg dywyrpe  
emages pnticssat Th. an. p. 109.

7 see top of p. 54

3 Biegan, biegean

○ to buy, pay for  
Th. an. p. 109, 112  
v. biegean

g. m. d. v. d. y.  
in. d. d.

& see margin of col.

& Biegan to buy Th. an.  
v. biegean

6 Biebyppan to bedip  
embrace Th. an. v.

bedippan

\* Biege

4 Biedytt shut up Th. an.

7 Biednian [48h] v. dyhan

\* 2 Biegiu p. ode. to

4 Bieumgan to come  
happen Th. an. v. becuman

crowd, coronare;  
P. u. biegeadest 118, 119

& Biege wide a p. 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

8 Bidelan to despise  
Th. an.

9 Bidadan also to enjoy  
Th. an.

[4ga]

7 [50c]

Ø1. Biggenen, is m. Th. An

X Bichafdian to  
behead Th. An.  
v. Bichafdian

X Bilde Bolds ha  
suder. Som Th

X Bilewitings mee  
Th. An v. Bilehwa

X Bikhlaeman. l. gascire  
gekeafte

X \*Biggenen, is m. \*killing  
culture Th. An

X Bihedlice headfully  
unusually Th. An v

X bekydlice  
see text of page 55  
Ø5 [51a]

Ø3

X Biggenen per be.  
yangerwe ~~to~~ ~~from~~

overriding Th. An.  
v. beangan to overrule

Ø1

Ø5 [51d]

Ø4

Ø5 [54a]

Ø7 Bil p. bill, back  
Th. An.  
[51b]

X see <sup>outen</sup> ~~main~~ off 55

X Bigt <sup>Th. An</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~by~~ Ø1 Bilewit [52a]

X Binne, an,   
a bin v. bin

**Bigean** to bend, v. bigan.  
**Bigegnes**, se; f. *An endeavour, a colony*; studium:—*Dial.* 1, 10.  
**Bigels** *An arch, vault, roof*; arcus:—*Elf. gr.* 19.

**Bigen** bought, for bugen, v. bugan.

**Bigencere**, *A worker*; operator:—*Colloq. Monast., Lye.*

**Bigengc**, bigeng worship, observation, v. begang.

**Bigenga** an observer, v. beganga.

**Bigeondan** beyond, v. begeond.

**Bigeongende** passing by; præteriens.

**Bigerdel** a purse, v. bigyrdel.

**Biggan** to worship; biggende worshipping, v. bigan.

**Biggen** an observation, v. begang.

**Biggencere** a worker, v. bigencere, beganga.

**Biggeng** undertaking, v. begang.

**Biggengc** exercise, v. begang.

**Biggyrdel** a treasury, v. bigyrdel.

**Bigydyg**, bigydydig anxious, v. behydyg.

**Bigydylice** diligently, v. behydelice.

**Bigleofa**, bileofa, an [big, bi for, lif life] *Provision by which life is maintained, food, victuals*; victus:—*To bigleofan for food*, *Gen.* 6, 21, v. bigwist, wist.

**Bigleofan**; part. ende; p. ede; pp. ed. *To nourish, feed, support*; cibare, *Som.*

**Bignes**, se; f. *A bending, bowing*; flexio:—*Bd.* 5, 3.

**Bigong** exercise, v. begang.

**Bigonga** a cultivator, v. beganga.

**Bigsen** an example, v. bysn.

**Bigspæc**, e; f. *A by-speech, deceiving*; supplantatio, *Lye.*

**Bigspell**, bispell, es; plu. bigspell, bigspelle, bigspellu; n. [big, bi for, spell a history] *A parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, pattern, example*; parabola:—*Dæsa* sawendan bigspell, *Mt.* 13, 18. Mid bigspellum, *Mt.* 13, 34. Bispell bi þære sunnan, *Bt.* Tit. 6, *Card.* p. 4, 19. We nu sculon manega bisna and bispell reccean we now should many examples and fables [comparisons] produce, *Bt.* 35, 5. Gehyr sum bispell hear an example, *Id.* 37, 3.

**Bigspell-boc** a book of parables.

**Bigstann** to stand by or near, to support.

**Bigswic** deceit, v. beswic.

**Bigwist** food, victuals, v. biwist, bigleofa.

**Bigyrdel** [be, gyrdel a girdle] *A girdle, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence a purse, public purse, a treasury*; zona, saccus, fiscus:—*Ne feoh on eowrum bigyrdum*, *Mt.* 10, 9. *Kinges* gafoles biger-

del the purse of a king's tribute, a treasury, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.  
**Bihealdan** To hold, occupy; tenere:—*Cod. Ex.* 57, a. 10, *Mann.*  
**Bihelan** to cover, v. behelian.

**Biheonan** on this side, v. beheonan.

**Bihlæman**, bihlæmman; v. a. [be, hlemman to sound] *To rage, roar, dash together, to mix with force so as to produce a noise*; fremere, confundere:—*Pa grimman goman bi-hlemmeð gnashes the grim [gums] jaws*, *Cod. Ex.* 97, b. 11. Bi-hlæmeð scre gesceafte mires pure elements, *Cod. Ex.* 20, b. 9, *Mann.*

**Bihydyg** careful, v. behydyg.

**Bii** near, v. be.

**Bil**, g. d. bille; pl. g. billa; d. bilum; [Plat. biel n: Dut. byl m: Ger. beil n: Swed. bila f: Dan. bile c: Norse, bula: Pers. بیل

bil a pickaxe] *Steel, any instrument made of steel, such as a bill, knife, sword; chalybs, flax, ensis.* (Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry):—*Hi ne bill rude gesawan they, the blood-red sword, never saw*, *Bt. R.* p. 158, 84. *Abrægd bille drew sword*, *Cd.* 142. *Blæd forbræcon billa ecgum shed blood with the edges of swords*, *Cd.* 210. *Billum abreotan with swords to destroy*, *Cd.* 153.

¶ **Bill-gesleht** bill-clashing, *Watson's Poet*, by Price, vol. i. p. 96, 13: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144, 6. *Bil-swaðu bill-swathes, sword-paths, wounds*, *Cd.* 160.

**Billage** [bi by, near, lagu a law]

**A BYE-LAW**; lex privata:—*Chr. W. Thorn.* an. 1303.

**Bilcettan** to belch, v. bealcen.

**Bile** A BILL, beak of a bird, the horn of an animal, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship; rostrum, acisculum:—*Ylps bile an elephant's proboscis*, *R.* 18.

**Bile** a bile, v. byl.

**Bilehwit** simple, v. bilewit.

**Bilehwitlice**; adv. *Honestly*; simpliciter:—*Bd.* 5, 13.

**Bilehwitnes**, bilwetnes, bylewitnes, se; f. *Mildness, simplicity, innocence*; simplicitas:—*Se God wunað simle on þære hean ceastre his anfealdnesse and bilewitnesse God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity*, *Bt.* 39, 5: *Ors.* 1, 2.

**Bilened** inhabited, *Som.*

**Bileofa** food, v. bigleofa.

**Bileoran**; p. orde. *To pass over*; transire:—*Ps.* 89, 4, v. leoran.

**Bileouene** victuals, v. bileofa.

**Bilewit**, bilehwit, belewit, bilwit; adj. [bile the beak, hwit white, referring to the beaks of

young birds, then to their nature, *Junius*] *Innocent, simple, mild, gentle, sincere, honest, merciful*; mitis:—*Beoð bilwite swa culfran*, *Mt.* 10, 16.

**Ic eom** bilewite, *Mt.* 11, 29.

**Bilbiban** [bi by, libban to live] *To live by or upon, to sustain, support*; sustentari:—*Neote-na meolc hi mæst bilibbað they mostly live on the milk of cattle*, *Som.* *Ealle cwice wihta bilibbað all living beings are supported*, *Ors.* 2, 1.

**Biliden** deprived, v. beleosan.

**Bilifen** food, v. bigleofa.

**Biliga** a bag, *Ps.* 118, 83, v. bælg.

**Bilic** [Dut. Kil. beeld, beid, bild: *Chaucer*, blee: hence to know one by the blee, by the bill or look] *An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example*; imago, *Som.*

**Bill** steel, v. bil.

**Bilocen** locked up, v. belucan.

**Bilode** having a bill, nib or snout; rostratus, *Som.*

**Biloren** deprived, v. beleosan.

**Bil-swaðu** wounds, *Cd.* 160, v. bil.

**Bilwetnes** innocence, v. bilehwitnes.

**Bilwit** mild, v. bilewit.

**Bilyhte**; adj. *Melancholic, choleric*; biliosus, *Som.*

**Bime** a trumpet, v. byme.

**Bimyldan** to bury, v. bemyldan.

**BIN**; g. d. binne; [Frs. bin: Dut. binne, ben] *A manger, crib, bin, hatch, rack*; præsepe:—*Heo hyne on binne alede*, *Lk.* 2, 7, 16.

**Bin** am; sum, v. beon.

**BINDAN**, gebindan, ic binde, þu bindst, he bint, we bindað; p. band, he bunde, we bundon; pp. bunden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. binden: Moes. bindan, gabindan: Dan. binde: Swed. Icel. Norse, binda] 1. *To BIND, tie*; ligare. 2. *To pretend*; fingere:—1. *Hig bindað byrþena*, *Mt.* 23, 4. *He band hine*, *Gen.* 42, 24. *He geband his sunu*, *Gen.* 22, 9. *Ne mihte gebindan*, *Mk.* 5, 3: 6, 17. 2. *C. R. Lk.* 24, 28.

**Bindele**, an; f. *A binding, tying, fastening with bands*; vinculus constrictio:—*Be mannes bindelan concerning [the] binding [putting in bands] of a man*, *L. Alf. Pol.* 31.

**Bindende** binding, v. bindan.

**Bi-notan** *To pursue, enjoy*; assequi, *Mann.*

**Binnan**, binnon, be innan within; intus:—*Bt.* 1, 1, *Card.* p. 4, 17: *Jn.* 11, 30: *Mt.* 2, 16: *Ors.* 4, 11.

**Binne** a manger, v. bin.

*8/1 X*  
Bio I am, may be, shall be; sum, sim, ero:—*Bt. 40, 5: 33, 4, v. beon.*

Bio bread honey-comb, *Bt. 23.*

*02 9*  
Biodan offer; offerant:—*Bt. 25, v. beodan.*

*2*  
Biom I am, shall be; sum, ero:—*v. beon.*

Bior deer, v. beor.

Biora defence, v. beorh.

Biorhto brightness, *Bt. 41, 1, v. beorht.*

*Bion to be*  
*hda u*  
*beon*  
Bioð They are, may be, shall be; sunt, sint, erunt, v. beon.

Biotian To threaten; intentare:—*Cot. 108.*

Biotul a beetle, staff, v. byl.

Biowyrt beewort; apiastrum, v. beowyrt.

*On: f. 4. 107*  
*285, 1353a 2*  
*[54 b] (a. f.)*  
Birce, byre [Plat. barke f: *Fra. byrk: Dut. berkeboom m: Kil. berck: Ger. birke f: Dan. birk m. f: Sued. björk A*

*birch tree; betula:—Cot. 165.*

Bircen, beorcen; adj. BIRCHEN, belonging to birch; betulaceus, *Som.*

*2*  
Bird a bird, v. brid.

Birden-meto heavy; onerosa:—*Prov. 27, Lye.*

Birele a cupbearer, v. byrle.

Bireð beareth, for byrð, v. heran.

*02 1*  
*f. 118/1*  
Birgan, birgean, byrigan, byrigean, bebyrgan; p. de; pp. ed, bebirged, gebirged; v. a. [Dut. bergen to cover up: *Al. bergen: Ot. giborgan: beorh, beorg a hill To bury; sepelire:—Dær hine man birgde: pær was Isaac bebirged, Gen. 49, 31. Alyf me ærest byrigean minne fæder, Lk. 9, 59: Gen. 23, 6.*

Birgen, byrgen, byrigen, byrigels, e; *f. A burial place, sepulchre, tomb, grave; sepulchrum:—Hat nu healdan þa byrgene, Mt. 27, 64, 66. Wæs niwe byrgen, Jn. 19, 41, 42: 20, 1, 4: Gen. 23, 2, 6, 9.*

Birgincg A tasting; gustatio, *Ben.*

Birgnes a taste, v. byrignes.

Birhtu brightness, v. beorht.

*Birhtu de fenderh, bish*  
*depende f. 118/1*  
*beorgan*  
Birhan to bury; birgde buried, v. birgan.

Birig a city, *Deut. 14, 27, v. burh.*

Birigan to bury, v. birgan.

Birighman a city officer, an overseer of temples, *Som.*

Biriging a tasting, v. birgincg.

Birhto brightness, v. beorht.

*09*  
Birilian, birlian, byrlan To draw, bear; haurire:—*C. R. Jn. 2, 8, 9.*

Birist bearest, vehis, for berist, *Bt. R. p. 181, v. heran.*

Birne a coat of mail, v. byrnē.

Birned burned, armed, v. bærnan, byrnan.

Bisec a bag, v. sec. codd.

*X*  
Bisecan [be dy, sæcan to seek] To be present, to go to; adire—*L. Edg. 62.*

Bisceop, biscop, es; m. A bishop, prelate, high-priest; episcopus:—*Pa astyredon þa bisceopas þa menegu, Mk. 15, 11: Lev. 8, 7. Twegen bisceopas two bishops, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 573, 31. ¶ Yldesta bisceop, Ors. 5, 4. Heah biscop an archbishop, v. arcebisceop. E-fenhada biscop a co-bishop, Gr. Dial. 1, 5.*

Bisceopdóm, es; m. [bisceop a bishop, dom judgment] The judgment of a bishop, excommunication, the province of a bishop; episcopi judicium, vel provincia:—*Dæs bisceopdomes wyrðe worthy of the bishop's judgment or excommunication, Bd. 4, 5, v. bisceoprice.*

Bisceophád, biscophád, es; m. [bisceop a bishop; had hood, head] BISHOPHOOD, episcopacy; episcopatus:—*Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 40: 4, 5, S. p. 573, 28. On biscop hade in (his) episcopacy, during the time of being bishop, 4, 6, S. p. 574, 2, 3.*

Bisceop-hyrde, biscophyrede, bisceop-hyred A bishop's shepherd or clergy; episcopi familia:—*Cot. 44, Som.*

Bisceopian, biscopgan; pp. bisceopod. To exercise the office of a bishop, to oversee, visit, confirm; visitare, confirmare:—*L. Can. Eccl. 18, W. p. 155, 51.*

Bisceoplic, biscoplic; adj. Bishoplike, episcopal, belonging to a bishop; episcopalis:—*Bd. 2, 15.*

Bisceopod bishoped, confirmed, v. bisceopian.

*2*  
Bisceoprice, bisceopscyr, bisceopdóm, es; m. [bisceop a bishop, rice a region, scyre a share, dóm a province] A BISHOPRIC, diocese, province of a bishop; episcopi provincia:—*Bisceoprice, Bd. 2, 7, S. p. 509, n. 8. He onfeng his agenre ceastre biscop scire or bishopdom he received the bishopric of his own city, Bd. 3, 7, S. p. 530, 10, n. 10, 3, 21. Adrifan wæs of his bisceopscire was driven from his bishopric, 4, 13.*

Bisceopsetl, bisceopstol, bisceopseld, bisceopseðl, es; n. [bisceop a bishop, setel a seat] A bishop's residence, see, seat; sedes episcopalis:—*He Bisceop setl onfeng he received the bishop's see, Bd. 1, 26: 3, 7.*

Bisceop penung a bishop's duty, service, v. þegning.

Bisceop-wyrt, biscep-wyrt Bi-

shop's-wort, bishop's-weed, vervain; verberna:—*Cot. 166: Herb. tit. 1. ¶ Bisceopwyrt þe læsse betony, betonica.*

Biscop, bisceop-dóm, bisceop-hád, bisceop-rice, v. bisceop.

Biscopgan to confirm, v. bisceopian.

Biscop heafod lin a bishop's head linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads, a mitre, *R. 64: Elf. gl. p. 69, Mann.*

Biscop-rocc A bishop's rocket; dalmatica:—*Somn. 84.*

Biscopwite, es; n. A bishop's fee for visiting, procurator; episcopo debita:—*Chr. 675, Ing. p. 51, 13.*

Biseah looked about, v. beseon.

Bisec, byseg, bisigun, e; pl. bysgu; f. [Dut. bezig] Business, occupation, employment, utility; occupatio:—*For þam bisgam for the occupations, Bt. Card. pref. p. ii. 7, 8. Of bisum bisegum from these occupations, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 206, 14: Rowl. p. 180. Mid his modes bisigunga with his mind's anxiety, Bt. 35, 1.*

Bisegun employment, v. biseg.

Bisen an example, v. byan.

Bisen blind, *C. Mt. 9, 27: 11, 5, v. blind.*

Biscen to sink, v. sencan.

Bises A leap year; bissextile:—*Menol. 61, v. bissextē.*

Bisetet set, v. settan.

Bisgan, bysgian; pp. hi bisgodan; v. a. [Frs. bysgie] To occupy; occupare:—*Bt. pref. Card. p. ii. 8: Rowl. p. 183, v. abysean.*

Bisg, bisigun occupation, v. bisseg.

Bisleasung vanity, *Ps. 102, 13, v. leasung.*

Bism a besom, v. besm.

Bismar word a reproachful word, *L. Hlud. W. p. 9, 2, v. bismar.*

Bismor, bismor, bysmer, bysmor [be, smere fat, grease] Filthiness, pollution, abomination, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach, contumely, blasphemy; abominatio, opprobrium:—*Hi amyrdon heora folc on bysmore they defiled their people with filthiness, Elf. T. p. 15, 21. Mid þam bismre by the disgrace, Ors. 6, 30: Deut. 28, 29: Ps. 88, 34. Ge gehyrdon his bysmer, Mk. 14, 64.*

Bismierlic, bismorlic; adj. Disgraceful, dirty, unpleasant; turpis:—*Mid þam bismierliceatan aþe with the most disgraceful oath, Ors. 4, 3: 1, 7: L. Can. Edg. 20. On þone bis-*



X Bio l2 <sup>all-</sup> M 9 21 <sup>all</sup>  
 3 Biom 9  
 2 Bio to be <sup>th. An</sup> v beon

1 Bida region to  
 lament, deplore  
 th An

37 (7)

2 Bird, es. n birth  
 th. apol v gebord

2 Beautys byrgean  
 wh. set in oph

11 41

2 Birded for <sup>Bisgu, ef</sup> OZ de

becofod becard

th. ap

2 Vere a fain

Birgen, l2. <sup>th. ap</sup> e: f

2 Birig d of burk a

city <sup>th. ap</sup>

within a city <sup>th. ap</sup>

14, 27.

9 [55b]

2 Birne <sup>th</sup> v. x byrne

2 Bisey [55e] v byyig

2 Bisgu, ef <sup>th. ap</sup> Buicixen,  
 oaghatch, labon;  
 nighnam, labon Beall

2 Bisgu, ef <sup>th. ap</sup> Locapaka

2 Bisgu, ef <sup>th. ap</sup> Locapaka

besos <sup>th. ap</sup>

beson

2 Bisethan to beset,

ever over th. An

to buff, over

2 Bisgiam, th. An

th. ap

2 Bisig <sup>th. ap</sup> bedy

sup byyig

activus <sup>th. ap</sup> Beo H 553

2 Bismarful chane-

ful, blasphemous <sup>th. ap</sup>

2 Bismorian to

mock som v

bymerian.

2 Bismorleat defama

tory verit, vetera

l'bell & carmen

invectivum <sup>th. ap</sup>

01[57e]

2 Blacornages;  
a candlestick Q.

1 Bismorian to  
mock, insult, ill  
treat, <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ byssmerian Bismorian

2 Bismian to give  
example ~~the~~ exemplum, in here  
son v byssnian.

Blac - hlor <sup>son</sup> ~~face~~  
faced, fare <sup>th</sup> ~~th~~ a

3 Bistalcian to  
stalk <sup>man</sup> ~~proceed~~ the  
in v. ~~Stalcan~~

Bismorian to decline  
Ben v beuwerian

03[58a]

4 Bisy busy v. Bith. apol

by Bidiq

3 Bismorian to defend Th. M.  
v beuwerian

(6,7) 6 swa swa bita ~~sicut~~  
~~sicut~~ bucellas 147.6  
07 Antige bita  
singularis ~~florus~~ 1379, 14

09[56h]

1 Biter, es; m A bite;  
morsus Deo K 4115

01 Biword a byword  
<sup>son</sup> v biword

03 Blad [58b]

710 Biter - 2 \* Mors 05[57d]  
baito: scel bito

Blad ~~extra~~ <sup>son</sup> ~~branch~~ <sup>th. an</sup>  
Blades; m <sup>gla</sup>  
<sup>prosp</sup> <sup>prosp</sup> <sup>prosp</sup>  
life, blast <sup>th</sup>  
Be gl.

merlicostan eard in the most unpleasant province, *Ors.* 3, 11.  
Bismernes, *e*; *f.* *A* polluting; pollutio, *Som.*

<sup>n</sup> Bismernung blasphemy, *v.* bysmerung.

Bismirinde Deriding; insultans:—*Dial.* 2, 1.

Bismor a disgrace, *v.* bismor.

Bismorful; *adj.* Dreadful; horrendus, *Lye.*

<sup>x</sup> Bismorlic disgraceful, *v.* bismorlic.

Bismorlice; *adv.* Disgracefully, indecently: probrose:—Bismorlice plegan to play immodestly, *Elf. Can.* 35.

Bismorian to mock, *v.* bysmorian.

<sup>o</sup> Bism an example, *v.* bysn.

Bisnung, gebysnung, *e*; *f.* *An* example; exemplum:—*Elf. T.* p. 5, 15.

Bispell a fable, *v.* bigspell.

Bissenno a parable, *v.* bigspell.

Bissexte, bises *A* leap year; bissexthus:—*Menol.* 61: *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 648, 19.

Bist art, shall be; *es*, *eris*:—*Bd.* 5, 19, *v.* beon.

Bistemed steaming, *v.* bestemed.

Bisuepan to swathe, *v.* besuepian.

Bisuic deceit, *v.* beswic.

Bisuic-falle a pitfall, *v.* feall, *Som.*

Biswic deceit, *v.* beswic.

<sup>x</sup> Biswicol, beswicol; *adj.* Deceitful; dolosus:—*L. Eccles.* *W. p.* 176, 29.

<sup>p</sup> Bit, bitt asks, *v.* biddan.

BITA, bite, an; *m.* [*Plat.* bet, *m.* *Frs.* *v.* byt: *Dut.* beet *m.* *Heb.* בִּטָּה pt a part, bit] 1. A BIT, morsel, piece, fragment, a BITE; frustum. 2. Any thing that bites, an animal; ferus:—1.

After pam bitan, *Jn.* 13, 27: *Ps.* 147, 6. Mid bitum with bites, *Ors.* 1, 1. Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, *L. Ethelb.* 36, *W. p.* 5, 5, Cancer-

adle, pat is bite a cancer, that is a biting disease, *Herb.* 44.

2. *Ps.* 79, 14.

Bitan; *ic* bite, he bit; *part.* bitende; *p.* bāt, hi biton; *pp.* biten [*Plat.* Icel. bita: *Norse.* byta] To BITE; mordere:—

Byton hyne lys lice bit him. Bat fræclice bit fiercely, *Gr. Dial.* 1, 4.

<sup>x</sup> Bite a bit, *v.* bita.

Bitel, bitela, beet; *m.* A BEETLE. blatta:—*Pa* blacan betlas the black beetles, *Cot.* 141, *v.* 1.

Bitende biting, *v.* bitan.

<sup>q</sup> BITER; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Ger.* bitter: *Moes.* baitr]

<sup>x</sup> BITTER, sharp, horrid; amar-

us:—*Ps.* 63, 3, *v.* aterlic.

Biterian, abiterian; *p.* *de*; *pp.*

od, gebitered. To make bitter, sharp; acerbare:—*Past.* 54, 5. Sealdon gebiterod win, *Mk.* 15, 23.

Biterlice, bittyrlice; *comp.* or; *adv.* BITTERLY; amare:—He weop biterlice, *Mt.* 26, 75: *Bd.* 4, 25, *S. p.* 600, 29.

Biternys, bitternes, *se*; *f.* BIT-TERNES; amaritudo:—Genemned Mara, pat ys biternys, *Ex.* 15, 23.

Bið is, shall be; *est*, *erit*, *v.* beon.

Bitl a mallet, *v.* bytl.

Bitmælum, piecemeal, by bits, *v.* mæl.

Bitol a bridle, *Ps.* 31, 12, *v.* bæte.

Bitolden; *part.* 1. Estimated, reckoned, numbered; recensitus. Wuldre bitolden, *Cod. Ex.* 64, b. 13, from tellan to reckon. 2. Bitolden cleansed; purgatus:—Torne bitolden purified from anger, *Cod. Ex.* 15, b. 11: 64, a. 1, from te-

allan to cleanse, *Mann.*

Bitst prayest, *v.* biddan.

Bitt What affords a bite, food; herbitum:—*R.* 60, *Lye.*

Bitt asks, *v.* biddan.

Bitte A bottle, bouget; uter, *v.* byt.

Bitternes bitterness, *v.* biternys.

<sup>r</sup> Bitterlice bitterly, *v.* biterlice.

Bituihu A foul tetter or scab running over the face; mentagra, *Som.*

Biundun bound, for bewundon, *v.* bewindan.

Biwægan; *p.* *de*; *w.* *a.* To dis-

appoint; frustrari:—*Ps.* 131, 11, *Lye.*

Biwærlan to pass by, *v.* wærlan.

Biwered forbidden, *v.* werdan.

Biwist [be, wist food] Food, provision; commeatu:—*Pat* is heora biwist that is their provision, *Bt.* 17: *L. Can. Edg.* 3.

Biwitigan to preside, *v.* bewitan.

Biwoedded wedded, *v.* bewed-

dian.

Biword, biwyrd, *es*; *n.* [be by, word a word] A BYEWORD, proverb; proverbium:—*Cot.* 157.

Biwritan [be by, writan to write]

To write after, by, or out of, to copy; postscribere, *Pref.* in *Past. Lye.*

<sup>q</sup> Bixen; *adj.* Belonging to box,

boxen; buccus:—*R.* 26, *v.* box.

BLA'C, blæc, bleac; *def.* se bla-

ca; *adj.* [*Plat.* blak ink: *Swed.* black, blek bleak: *Dan.* blek ink. The word generally used in Saxon and other Gothic

tongues for black is swart, but blac is sometimes found, *v.* blæc ink] BLACK, dark, opaque,

dusky, pale, pallid; niger, pal-

lidus:—*Ne* might ænne locc gedon hwitne oððe blæcne, *Mt.* 5, 36. He hæfde blæc feax he had black hair, *Bd.* 2, 16. Se mona mid his blacan leothe the moon with her pale light, *Bt.* 4.

Blacberian A BLACKBERRY, mulberry; vaccinium:—*R.* 47.

Blacern, blæcern, blecernæ, *e*; *n.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* blaker, blíc bright, light, ærn a place] *A* candlestick, lantern, light, candle,

lamp; lucerna:—*Bærnað* eower blacern light your candle, *Bd.* 4, 8: *Ps.* 17, 30: *Elf. gl.* 19.

Blacesnung Ardent desire; Ra-

grantia:—*Cot.* 87, *Ben.*

Blac-hrem a raven, *v.* hrem.

Blacian, ablacian To BLACKEN,

grow black, dark, pale; pal-

lere:—*Elf. gr.* 26, 35.

Blacpa the leprosy, *v.* blæcpa.

Blacung; *f.* Paleness, wanness;

pallor:—*Lps.* 67, 14.

Blad a branch, *v.* blæd.

Blæc [*Plat.* blak *n.* This word

properly signifies black ink

only; but, in low German,

they say, rood and grön blak

red and green ink: *Dut.* Kil-

black: *Al.* black: *Dan.* blæk

*n.*: *Swed.* bläck *n.*: *Icel.* blek]

Ink; atramentum:—*Pat* hi

habba blæc and boc fel that

they have ink and parchment,

*L. Can. Edg.* 3. Blæc, *febor* þey,

Blæcan, blæcean, ablæcan [*Dut.* bleeken: *Swed.* bleka] To

BLEACH, to fade; pallidum

colorem inducere:—*Ne* mæg

ne sunne blæcan can be bleach-

ed by no sun, *Bd.* 1, 1, *S. p.*

473, 20, *n.* 20.

Blæcbergen A blackberry; vac-

cinium, *Lye.*

Blæce Paleness; pallor, *Som.*

Blæcern a candle, *Bd.* 4, 8, *v.*

blacern, [blæc ink, ærn a

place] *A* place for ink, an ink-

horn.

Blæc-gym a black fossil, called

jet, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Blæco paleness, *Cot.* 157, leprosy,

*v.* blacung, blæcpa.

Blæc-teru black-tar, tar, naphtha,

a sort of bituminous fluid, *Som.*

Blæcpa, blæcfrust Leprosy; vi-

tiligo:—*Cot.* 221.

BLÆD, bled; *g.* *es*; *d.* *e*; *pl.*

*nom.* *ac.* *a*; *d.* *um* [*Frs.* *v.* bled:

*Plat.* *Swed.* *Dan.* *Dut.* Icel.

blad *n.* a leaf: *Ger.* blatt *n.* a

leaf: *Al.* blæd fruit: *Slav.*

plot blod fruit] 1. A BLADE,

that which springs forth, as a

shoot, branch, leaf, product,

fruit, corn; germen, *v.* brord.

2. A blast, blowing, breath,

spirit, life, mind; spiritus.

3. Fruit, enjoyment, faculty,

gift, reward, benefit, honour,





Blanca see mor

Blanca <sup>(Blanca)</sup> an; m  
[obser, plan =  
chaz a pale horse

Q1

A horse; equus =

On blancum on  
horses. Beo. 67 H

1705.

\* Bland [Moes bland  
mixis: scl. bland n  
mixture [60b]  
a mixture, etc  
[60c]

~~Q2 Bld. 9~~

2. Blad- agendes <sup>glorifying, glorious</sup> <sup>scap</sup> <sup>Thah</sup>  
Beo 220 H 2020 in again

2 Cd. 67 H [60] v. 11 H

4. <sup>Hapite</sup> <sup>see fruit</sup> <sup>Marqu</sup> [58d]

4. Blatesnung a flaming son  
v blatesnung

5. 6 [59a]

Q [17a 3]

7 [59b]

\* Bledie, Destroyed, deadly  
deletus. - Beo p 220 H 5643

8 [59c]

\* Bleda drinc potus  
potus lethalis Cod

9 [59d]

Q2 [61b]  
7 Bledian

cat. slow, sluggish;  
mis (od verb) 406  
Beo gl 1 vol 1

Ex 47.

side slowly; segnider  
Cd. 166 Th 206, 17  
where for Thorpe has  
made a mistake Beo  
gl. to next

\* Bled-dag fruit  
lyn H 400, v bled.  
dag

Q3 [61a]

see foot off 50

\* Bled, e; f Lyn-I 642, 28



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0

~~1 Blod-egesa, an  
a bloody storm.  
166, Th p 208, 3~~

~~1 Blisa at torch: fax  
Tom v blysa, Chase~~

~~2 Bládfag Blood  
stained Book 411.~~

~~2 Blisgera p. incoady  
Sond. elusere~~

~~4 Bláð. hveðw  
blood. cruel, to  
Book 3436~~

~~1 Bliccethan to shine  
fulgere Tom~~

~~3 Blidjian v.  
marqu~~

(1 Blid Th. an  
Blidethorpe Bo of. ult  
= Lynett 772, 34

Q3

charful minded  
~~2 Blid mod, kind,  
of mind well disposed  
Th. Bo: 1286 Th p 108, 2~~

07 [62a]

2, 3. He bletsode hig, *Mk.* 10, 16: *Mt.* 14, 19. He was gebletsod he was consecrated, *Chr.* 795, *Ing.* p. 81, 19. He was gebletsod to cinge, note o. Bletsung boc a blessing book, *Som.* Bletsung, e; f. A/BLESSING; benedictio:—*Ps.* 3, 8: 36, 27. c Blewað blow, v. blawan. Blewan to flourish, v. blowan. Blican, he blícð, p. blác, hi bli-con; pp. bliken; v. n. [Plat. blekken: *Dut.* blinken: *Frs.* bleackjen *Japicx*: *Ger.* blicken: *Swed.* blicka: *Icel.* bika *splendeo*] To shine, glitter, dazzle, amaze; fulgere. Used only by poets:—Blícð þeos be-orhtesunne this bright sun glitters, *Cd.* 38: 149: *Jdth.* 11: *Bi. R.* p. 183, 38, *Som.* BLICE [Dut. blik m: *Ger.* blink m: *Dan.* blink c.] The white, a whiteness, shining; albor, candor:—Banes blíce the whiteness or shining of a bone, *L. Ethelb.* 35, *W. p.* 5, 3. Blicette quivered, glittered, *Cot.* 178, *Lye.* Blicettung, blycettyng; f. A coruscation, shining, coruscation:—*Vps.* 76, 18, *Lye.* BLIN, g. ne; blinnende, g. an; f. [Hence the old English word blin, used by B. Jonson as a noun, thus without. blin without ceasing, *Sad. Shep. herd.* A. 2, s. 6] A BLIN, ceasing, rest, intermission; intermissio:—Butan blinne, or butan blinnendan without ceasing, *Bd.* 76, 12. BLIND; adj. [Plat. *Dut.* Dan. *Ger.* blind: *Frs.* v. blyn: *Al.* blind, blint: *Moes.* bliuda, blinds: *Icel.* blindr: *Norse.* blinde] BLIND; cæcus:—Hig synt blinde and blindra latteowas, *Mt.* 15, 14: *Ps.* 145, 6. ¶ Blind slite a blind or inward wound, *Herb.* 4, 2. Blind netel, a dead nettle; lamium, *Elf. gr.* 15. Blind þearm blind intestine; coecum intestinum. Blinda mann a parasite; palpo, *Elf. gr.* 36. a Blindan to blind, v. blendian. Blindlice; adv. BLINDLY, rashly; temere:—Hu blindlice monige sprecað how blindly many speak, *Ors.* 1, 10. Blindnes, se; f. BLINDNESS; cæcitas:—*Mk.* 3, 5. Blinnan, ablinnan, geblinnan a blinne, he blinð, we blinnað; p. blan, blonn, we blunnon; pp. blunnen. To BLIN, rest, cease, leave off; cessare:—Romane blunnun rician on Breotene the Romans ceased to rule in Britain, *Bd.* 1, 11, *S. p.* 480, 13: *Ps.* 36, 8.

Blinnes rest, v. blin. Blio colour, beauty, v. bleo. Bliotan sacrificed, v. blotan. Bliwende flourishing, for blowende, v. blowan. BLIS, blys, se; f. BLISS, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure; lætitia:—Ne seo hehste blis nis on þam fæsclicum lustum the highest bliss is not in the fleshly pleasures (luis), *Bt.* 33, 1: *Ps.* 29, 6. Blisse wana a deficiency of bliss, *Bt.* 24, 4: *Bd.* 4, 3: *Jud.* 16, 27: *Ps.* 31, 9. Blisier an incendiary, v. blasere. Blissian, geblissian; ic blissige, þu blissast, he blissað, we blissiað; part. blissiende, blissigende: p. blissode, we blissodon; v. n. 1. To rejoice, exult, to be glad, merry; gaudere. Blissiað mid me, *Lk.* 15, 9: *Mt.* 5, 12: 25, 23. Ge woldon geblissian, *Jn.* 5, 35. Hi blissedon, *Bd.* 5, 12, *S. p.* 628, 34: *Ps.* 31, 14. 2. v. a. To make to rejoice, to exhilarate; lætificare:—Iceow geblissige, *Mt.* 11, 28: *Ps.* 20, 6: 42, 4: 45, 4. Exultare, *Ps.* 13, 11: 46, 1: 91, 4, v. bliðsian. Blissung, blisung, e; f. A triumphing, exultation; exultatio:—*Ps.* 64, 13. BLIDE; adj. [Plat. blied, bleide: *Dut.* *Frs.* blyde, bly: *Dan.* *Swed.* blid: *Icel.* blidr: *Oit.* blida] 1. Joyful, merry, cheerful, pleasant, BLITHE; lætus. 2. Single, simple, kind; simplex. 3. Luxurious, effeminate, lascivious; luxuriosus:—1. Beo bliðe þu goda þeow, *Mt.* 25, 21. Þa wæs Jethro bliðe, *Ex.* 18, 9. Hig bliðust wæron, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. C. *Mt.* 6, 22: 10, 16: 21, 5: *Bd.* 3, 22. 3. Hi eac blið-ran gewurdon they also were more effeminate, *Ors.* 2, 5. BLIðheort, bliðheort merry hearted, *Cd.* 10. BLIðheortnys merry heartedness, *Som.* BLIðelice; comp. or; adv. Gladly, joyfully, willingly; alacriter:—Hyne bliðelice onfenge, *Lk.* 19, 6. BLIðelicor more gladly, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Gen.* 46, 30. BLIðnys, se; f. Joyfulness, a leaping for joy, exultation; exultatio:—*Ps.* 99, 2. BLIðsian; p. bliðsode, we bliðsodon. To be glad, blithe, merry; lætari:—*Past.* 49, 5: 50, 2. BLIðust very merry, v. bliðe. BLOD, es; n. [Plat. *Icel.* blood n: *Frs.* v. *Dut.* blood n: *Ger.* blut n: *Al.* bluat, blugt, pluut, plut: *Moes.* bloth: *Dan.* *Norse.* blod] BLOOD; sanguis:—Pines broþor blod clypað up to

me, *Gen.* 4, 10. Mid his eame blode with his uncle's blood, *Ors.* 2, 2: *Ps.* 13, 6: 49, 14. ¶ Dead blod clotted blood, *Cot.* 163. Blóð/dolg, blod/dolh a blood wound, a wound or scar after bleeding, *Som.* Blóð/dryncað blood sheddings, blood shed, *Mann.* Blódes flownys a bloody issue, *Som.* Blóð forlæten let blood. Blóð-geotan to pour out or shed blood. Blóðgeote a shedding of blood, v. blodgyt. Blóðgeotende shedding blood, bloodthirsty. Blóðgewod blood stained, *Som.* Blóðgyt a shedder of blood; sanguinis effusor:—*Lps.* 5, 7. Blóðgyte, es; m. A blood shedding, bloodshed; sanguinis effusio:—Þær wæs se mæsta blodgyte there was the greatest bloodshed, *Ors.* 4, 2. Wæron þa mæstan blodgytas there were the greatest blood sheddings, *Ors.* 3, 9. Butan blodgyte without bloodshed, *Bd.* 1, 3. A red cloud; nubes sanguinea. Blóðþræcan to reach or spit blood, *Som.* Blóð hræceaspitting of blood, *Som.* Blóðig; adj. [Dut. bloedig: *Frs.* v. bloedick] BLOODY; sanguineus:—Þa hwettað hyra blodigan teð who whet their bloody teeth, *L. Eccl.* W. p. 174, 9. ¶ Blodig utsiht a dysentery, *R.* 11. Blóðles bloodless, v. blodleas. Blóðleasw a blood letting. Blóðlætian to let blood. Blóðlætere a blood letter. Blóðleás; adj. BLOODLESS; exanguis:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28. Blóðmonað November, v. blotmonað. Blóð-read blood-red. Blóð-ryne a running of blood, v. blodrynefle. Blóð-seax, blóð-sex a blood-knife, a lancet, v. seax-seax. Blóðseten a stopping of blood, *Som.* Blóðsiht, blodutsyð a flowing of blood. Blóð-wanian to diminish blood. Blóðwite Blood; sanguis:—*Lps.* 15, 4, *Lye.* Blóð-wyrt Bloodwort, knotgrass; polygonum. Blóðrynde a running of blood. Bloedan to bleed, v. bletsian. Bloestbelg-bellows, v. blast-belg. Bloma, an [Plat. blome f: *Dut.* bloem f: *Ger.* blume: *Swed.* blomma: *Icel.* blómi m. blom n. The Germans, in mineralogy, use the expression eisen or eisern blume] Metal, a mass,

*lump; metallum, massa:—*  
Cot. 135. Bloma oððe dah,  
(*Dut. bloem a flower or flower,*  
*meal*), Bloom, *Elf. gl. p. 25.*  
Isenes bloman a lump or wedge  
of iron, *Som.*

Blon, blonn Ceased; cessavit,  
v. blinnan.

Blonde mingled, v. blendan.

Blonden Dyed, coloured; tinctus, *Som.*

Blonden-feax [*Dut. blond-haar,*  
*light or flaxen hair: Dan.*  
*gulagtig-haar yellowish hair:*  
*blundet haar mixed hair.* The  
German blond is light, clear,  
in reference to the colour of  
the face or hair, in opposition  
to brown; "Blonde d. i. hell-  
braune gelbliche haare. Die  
blonde Ceres, wegen der gelb-  
lichen ahren" *Blond, that is,*  
*light brown yellowish hair.* The  
yellow Ceres, from the yellowish  
ears; *Adelung*] Yellow haired,  
golden haired; flavicomus:—  
Cd. 107. Beorn blonden-feax  
the fair haired youth, *Chr. 938.*  
*Ing. p. 144, 5.* The lad with  
flaxen hair, *Mr. Turner.* *Mr.*  
*Price* translates it, *Bairn*  
blended-haired, and adds  
"blonden feax is a phrase  
which, in Anglo-Saxon poetry,  
is only applied to the ad-  
vanced in life, and is used to  
denote that mixture of colour  
which the hair assumes on  
approaching or increasing se-  
nility," *Watson's Poetry*, vol. i.  
p. xcvi. n. 20.

Blosma, blötsma, blosa, an  
[*Frs. v. bloeism: Dut. bloei,*  
*bloesem m: Hil. bloem, blo-*  
*emsel: Ger. blume f.*] A BLOS-  
som, bloom, flower; flos:—*IC*  
*geseah blossom.* After þam  
blossum, *Gen. 40, 10.* Swa  
swa blosma aceras swa blewð,  
*Ps. 102, 14: Bt. 5, 2.* Blost-  
man, *Cot. 124.*

Blosmber, blosmberende, blo-  
stmberende blossom bearing.

Blostman to blossom, v. blost-  
man.

Blostmberende blossom bearing,  
v. blosmber.

Blostman to blossom, blow;  
efflorere:—*Bd. 4, 3, v. gro-*  
*wan.*

Blot, blotung, geblot a sacri-  
fice; sacrificium:—*He to blote*  
*gedyde he gave for a sacrifice,*  
*Ors. 1, 8: Bar. p. 43, 14: 5, 2.*  
*Swilc geblot such a sacrifice,*  
*Bar. p. 43, 18.* He his agene  
sunu to blot acweald he killed  
his own son for a sacrifice, *Som.*  
v. offrung.

Blótan, ablotan, geblotan: ic  
blote, he blét; p. bleot, we  
bleoton; pp. blóten; v. a.

[*Moss. blotan: Norse, blota*]  
To sacrifice, to kill for a sacri-  
fice; immolare:—*Hi blotan*  
*mehtan they might sacrifice,*  
*Ors. 2, 2.* Bliotan, *Ors. title,*  
*4, 4, p. 5, and blotton, 4, 4:*  
*Bar. p. 138, 20, for bleoton.*  
Blot-hræcung a splitting of blood,  
*Lye.*

Blotmonað, es; m. [blot a sacri-  
fice, monað month] November,  
the month of sacrifice, so called  
because at this season the  
heathen Saxons made a pro-  
vision for winter, and offered  
in sacrifice many of the ani-  
mals they then killed. In an  
account of the Saxon months,  
it is thus described. Se mon-  
nað is nemned on Leden  
Nombres, and on ure ge-  
peode blotmonað, forþon ure  
yldraa þa hi hæpene wæron,  
on þam monðe hy bleoton &  
þat is þæt hi betæhton and  
benemdon hyra deofolgyldum  
þa neat þa þe hi woldon syl-  
lan, *Hickes's Thes.* vol. i. p.  
219, v. 376.

Blotsm a blossom, v. blosma.

Blotsmber, blotsmberende blos-  
som bearing, *Som.*

Blotsman to blossom; florere:  
—*Bd. 4, 3, v. blowan.*

Blotspung, e; f. [blod blood,  
spiwung spewing] A throwing  
up of blood; hæmoptois:—*R.*  
10.

Blotung a sacrifice, v. blot.

BLOWAN, geblowan, blewan; ic  
blowe, we blowað; p. blowe-  
de; v. n. [*Plat. blöen: Dut.*  
*Frs. bloeyen: Ger. blühen:*  
*Ot. bluen, blyen*] TO BLOW,  
*flourish, bloom, blossom; flo-*  
*rere:—Hi blowað swa swa*  
*hig eorðan, Ps. 71, 16: 91, 13.*  
*Hio grewð and blewð it grows*  
*and blossoms, Bt. 33, 4: Ps.*  
*27, 10: 102, 14.* Blowan to  
blossom, is sometimes used in  
Saxon instead of blawan to  
blow; and thus, blowan was  
occasionally used by the Sax-  
ons as the present English, to  
blow. We say to blow as the  
wind, and to blow or blossom  
as a flower, v. blawan.

Blowiað shall blow; flabit, v.  
blawan.

Blycyttind, a glittering, for bly-  
cyttung, v. blicettung.

Blydnes Joyfulness; exultatio,  
*Ben.*

Blys joy, v. blis.

Blysa a torch. Blysig a little  
torch, v. blase.

Bóc, boc-treow [*Plat. bök, book*  
*f: Dut. beuke f: Ger. buche f:*  
*Al. buache: Dan. Norse, bo-*  
*eg c.*] A beech-tree, a tree  
bearing acorns, or mast, like

beech, fagus;—*R. 45: æscu-*  
*lus, Cot. 165.*

Bóc; g. d. ac. béc, béc; pl. nom. ac.  
béc; g. bóca; dat. bécum; f.  
[*Plat. book n: Frs. Dut. boek*  
*n: Ger. buch n: Moss. Sweed.*  
*Icel. bok f: Dan. Norse, bog c.*

All these words have evident-  
ly the same origin. *Wormius,*  
*Saxo, Junius, &c.* suppose that  
as boc denotes a beech-tree,  
as well as a book, in the latter  
case it was used in reference  
to the material from which  
the Northern nations first  
made their books. *Wormius*  
infers, that pieces of wood,  
cut from the beech-tree, were  
the ancient Northern books,  
*Lit. Run. p. 6.* *Saxo-Gram-*  
*maticus* states, that Fengo's  
ambassadors took with them  
letters engraved in wood, [li-  
teras ligno insculptas] because  
that was formerly a celebrated  
material to write upon, *Lib.*  
iii. p. 52: *Turner's Hist. Ap.*  
*b. il. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238.*  
Thus the Lat. liber, and Greek  
βιβλος a book, took their  
origin from the materials  
of which books were made.  
*Liber* originally signified the  
inner bark of a tree, and  
βιβλος or βυβλος, an Egyp-  
tian plant, [*Cyperus papyrus,*  
*Lin.*] which, when divided into  
lamina and formed into sheets  
to write upon, was called  
πapyrus, hence papyrus pa-  
per. *Martinius, Stiernhielmus,*  
*Wachter, Adelung, &c.* rather  
derive buch, boc &c. from  
bügen to bend or fold in plait;  
referring to the folded leaves  
of the parchment. Thus dis-  
tinguishing these books from  
their folds, as the ancient volu-  
mina were denominated from  
being in rolls, or rolled in the  
form of cylinders. At the  
Council of Toledo, in the  
eighth Century, a book is  
denominated complicamentum,  
that which is folded. In still  
earlier times, even one fold of  
parchment was denominated  
a book, and *Ker.* calls a letter  
puah, and *Not.* brief puoch,  
LITERALLY a letter book] A  
BOOK, a volume, a writing, in-  
dex; liber:—*IC wrat boc I*  
*wrote a book, Bd. 5, 23.* Adil-  
ga me of þinre bec, *Ez. 32,*  
*32, 33.* Swa he þa boc un-  
feold, *Lk. 4, 17, 20: Deut. 31,*  
*26.* Ða bec befor, *Jn. 21, 25.*  
On þæra cininga bocum in þæ-  
ring's books, *Elf. T. p. 21, 1:*  
*23, 19: 40, 4.* On þære bec  
in this book, *Elf. T. 24, 25.*





~~Blasme, an, an~~

X Blasme an

Q/200. l 4,

X 54\* Mres. boka f.

~~Blasme, an, an~~

3 1 [62 d]

+ Blasme, an id Th. P 1 [63 a]  
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2 Blasme, an  
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Q Blasme, an (Days  
of unimpaired devoted  
to Flora, the God of O 2  
dev of the flowers, id

Floralia. Some O 3 [63 b]

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1 [62 f]

01

3 Boc-cist, e; f  
a book-chest, frank  
case th. a pol  
Boc-staf, ed. m. a  
letter Bocyl n. staf

X Boc-staf

3 Bodifed m.

Bocholta Mem. Codex  
Dipl. III

02 [64e]

Q3

1 Boc-kim kind  
or part of book  
th. an

01 see sup to dyc d  
th. an for det dlef

Boca bedæled *deprived of books*, *Elf. T. p. 2, 3.* On fif bec in five books, *Bd. 5, 23.* Dis is seo boc Adames, mægrace, *Gen. 5, 1: Mt. 5, 31.* Bocas indexes, lists, calendars with the names of saints. ¶ Fewer Cristes bec four books of Christ, the four gospels, *Elf. T. p. 24, 22.* Boca streon, or gestreon a treasury of books, or boc gestreon a book-treasury, a library. Godspelboc gospels. Pistolboc epistles. Mæsseboc a missal. Sangboc a hymn book. Handboc a manual, *L. Can. eccl. W. p. 156, 18.*

⁹Bóc baked; coxit: bocon coxe-runt, v. bacan.

Bócæceras book-land, freehold, v. boc-land.

Bócas indexes; indigitamenta, v. boc.

Bóca streon a library, v. boc.

Bócece a beech, v. boc.

Bóc-cest A tavern; taberna:—*R. 17, Ben.*

Bóccraft, es; m. [bóc a book; craft art, science] Book learning, learning, literature; literatura:—Boetius was in boc-craeftum se rihtwísesta Boetius, in book learning, was the most wise, *Bt. 1.* Para boc-craefta of the knowledge of letters, of literature, *Greg. pref. 2.*

Bócere, es; m. A writer, scribe, instructor; scriptor:—An bocere a scribe, *Mt. 8, 10.* Hwæt he þurh boceras geleornode what he learned through instructors, *Bd. 4, 24.*

Bóc-fel A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum; charta pergamenia:—Þæt hi habba blæc and bocfel that they have ink and parchment, *L. Can. Edg. 3, W. p. 82, 37.*

⁹Bóc-gestreon a book-treasury, a library, *Bd. 5, 21, v. boc.*

Bóc-gihamand a book-coverer, a book-binder, *Lye.*

Bóc-hord a book-hoard, a library or receptacle for books, papers, &c. *Som.*

Bóc-husa a book-house, library, *Lye.* Bócian; pp. bocod, bocude. To book; inscribere:—*Heming. p. 128, v. gebocian.*

Bócland, es; n. Book-land, land held by a charter or writing, free from all sief, fee, service or fines, (such as was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialis, and which we now call freehold); ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—Þe on his boclande cyrican hæbbe who on his freehold has a church, *L. Edg. 2, W. p. 76, 37: L. Edw. 2, W. p. 49, 4, 6.* Se

mon boclande hæbbe the man has a freehold, *L. Alf. 37, W. p. 43, 22, 23: Bd. 2, 3: 3, 24.* Hæfde Romanum to boclande gesælde Romanis per testamentum tradiderat, *Ors. 5, 4: Bar. p. 184, 12.* Boclandes, *Cot. 83, v. folcland and land.*

Boc-lare book learning, learning.

Bóc-leaf the leaf of a book, a charter, *Som.*

Bócleden book latin, latin, v. leden.

⁹Bóclíc; adj. BOOK-LIKE, bibli-cal, bookish, relating to books; biblicus:—On boclicum larum in book learning, *Nat. S. Greg. Elf. pref. Elstob. p. 5, 3.*

Bócod booked, v. bocian.

Bóccædere, es; m. A reader of books, a reader; lector:—*Cot. 126.*

Bóccræding book reading, reading, v. ræding.

Bóccread book red, vermilion, (so named, because of old it was much used in ornamenting books); minium:—Of boc-reade, ex minio, *Cot. 75, 176.*

Bóc-scamul a reading desk or seat, *Som.*

Bóc-staf a letter, character, an epistle, v. staf.

Bócsun; adj. [Frs. boegsum: Kil. ghe-boogh-saem] Obedient, flexible, buxom; obediens, *Som.*

Bócsunnes, se; f. Obedience, plianthness, buxomness; obedientia, *Som.*

Bóc-tæcing, boc-tale book teaching, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the bible, *Som.*

Bóc-treow, a beech-tree, v. boc.

Bócuðe written, v. bocian.

Bocung, e; f. A BOOKING, a setting down in a book; inscription, *Som.*

⁹Bon, bebod, gebod, es; pl. u, o, a; n. [Dut. gebod n: Ger. gebot n: Dan. Swed. bud c: Plat. Frs. gebod n: Icel. bód] A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, message; jussum:—Þæt is þæt mæste bebod, *Mk. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: Mt. 15, 3, 6.* Bod, *C. M. 22, 36.* Gemyndig his bebodes mindful of his command, *Bd. 4, 26, S. p. 600, 15.* Ða gebodu, *Ors. 6, 10.* Ða hi þæt gebod gehyrdon, *Mt. 2, 9.*

⁹Boda, an; m. [Frs. Dut. bode: bod an order; a, v. le.] 1. A messenger. Hence we retain the word BODER, in the same sense; nuncios, *Som.* 2. A preacher; præco:—1. Ða bodan us færdon, *Deut. 1, 23:*

*Lk. 9, 52: Bt. 36, 1, Card. p. 266, 6.* 2. Se soþa boda the true preacher, *Bd. 2, 2, S. p. 502, 31, v. ar.*

Bodare, bodere/A teacher, a master; præceptor:—*C. R. Lk. 9, 33.*

Bóðian, bódigean, bebóðian, gebóðian; ic bodge; part. bodiende, bodgegende; p. bodede, hi bodedon, -udon; pp. boded, -od, -ud, geboden, -dod; v. a. [Dut. bieden, gebieden] 1. To command, order; mandare. 2. To deliver a precept or command, to publish, tell, announce, proclaim, preach; annuntiare. 3. To come with a command, to propose, offer, engage in; offerre:—Bebod-ian is only used in the first sense; bodian and bodgean are generally used in the second, and gebodian in the first and third:—1. Bedod command thou, *Ps. 67, 31.* Geboden, *R. Ben. 5.* 2. Iccomasend þe þis bodian, *Lk. 1, 19.* Geboden told, *L. Athel. 20, W. p. 60, 7.* Bodiað, *Ps. 18, 1: 43, 1.* Ic bodge, *9, 14: Mk. 1, 45.* Ongan bodgean began to publish, *Mk. 5, 20.* Se þat laðspell æt ham gebodode who related the sad story at home, *Ors. 2, 4.* Ongan se Hælend bodian, *Mt. 4, 17: Mk. 1, 14: Ps. 2, 6: Bd. 5, 9.* 3. Geboden offered, *Chr. 755, Ing. p. 71, 15: L. Alf. 5, W. p. 36, 8: Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, n. 10, v. beodan, hebeodan.*

⁹Bodig [Heb. בְּדִי bdi limbs; f.] 1. Bigness or height of body, stature; statura. 2. The trunk, chest or parts of the chest, as the back-bone; truncus corporis. 3. The body; corpus:—The whole body is generally denoted by lic or lichoma, and the chest and members by bodig:—1. Lang on bodge, *Bd. 2, 16.* On bodge heah tall in stature, *Bd. 3, 14. W. Cot. 163.* 3. Past. 35, 3, *Som.*

⁹Bodigean to preach, v. bodian.

Bodlac, es; pl. es; m. A decree, ordinance; decretum:—*Chr. 1129, Ing. p. 359, 21.*

Bódsceipe, gebodsceipe, es; m. [bod a command, scipe] A message, an embassy, a commandment; nuntium:—*Cd. 27.*

Bodung, e; f. A preaching, publishing, divulging; prædication:—Æt Ionam bodunge at Jonah's preaching, *Lk. 11, 32.*

Boec a book, v. boc.

Boensian to intreat, v. bensian.

Boetende bettering, mending, gaining, v. betan.

Boetes, boeties Bootes, Charles's

wain, the constellation lying nearest the north pole; bootes:—*Bt.* 39, 3, *Card.* p. 328, 27, *R.* p. 193.

**Bō'GA**, boh, an; *m.* [*Plat.* bagen *m.* *Dut.* boog *m.* *Ger.* bogen *m.* *Swed.* bage: *Icel.* bogi *m.* *Norse*, boge] 1. Anything curved, a bow, an arch, a corner; arcus, angulus. 2. Any thing extended and curved, a bough of a tree, a branch, an arm, a tail, horn, proboscis; armus, ramus:—1. *Alteu's min-boga* *Gen.* 9, 14. 2. *Se swiðra boh*, *Lev.* 7, 32. *Ex.* 28, 22: *Lk.* 13, 19. *Diploma*, *Elf.* gl. 8.

**Bogan** To boast; jactare:—*Scint.* 46, *Lye.*

**Bogean**, bogen rosemary, *v.* bopen.

**Boge-fodder** a bow-case.

**Bogeht**; *part.* [bog a bow; eht pursued from elthan] Crooked, bent, difficult; arcuatus:—*Bogehte woeg*, *C. Mt.* 7, 14.

**Bogen** rosemary, *v.* bopen.

**Boge-net** a bow-net.

**Boge-streng** a bow-string.

**Bogetung**, e; *f.* A bending, a crook; anfractus:—*Cot.* 18.

**Bogh** a bow, *v.* boga.

**Bogodon** inhabited; incoluerunt, *p.* of bugian.

**Bōh** an arm, a shoulder, branch, *v.* boga.

**Boh** scyld a shoulder shield.

**Bohte** bought; emit, *v.* bycgan.

**Bohtimbru** The materials of buildings; materię edificiorum:—*Soll.* *pref.* *Lye.*

**Bol** A sleeping room; dormitorio, *Ben.*

**Bolca** the decks of a ship; *from* balc.

**Bold** a village, house, bolt, *v.* bolt, bōtl.

**Bold bold**; audax, in proper names, *v.* bald.

**Boldgetal**, boldgetal [bold or bolt a dwelling; getal an order or a course] A dwelling place, street, habitation, house; domicilium:—*L. Alf.* *pol.* 33, *W.* p. 42, 24, 25, 26.

**Bolgen** displeased, *pp.* of belgan.

**BOLLA**, an [Dan. bolle: *Swed.* bål: *v.* fat] Any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, a measure; vas:—*Jdth.* 10, *Thw.* p. 21, 17. ¶ *Heafod bolla* the skull, or brain pan, *Som.*

**Bolstar**, bolster, bolster [*Dut.* *Kil.* *Al.* bolster] A BOLSTER, a pillow for the head; cervical:—*His* heafod onhlyde to þam bolstre laid his head on [to] the pillow, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 599, 6.

**BOLT**, bold, es; *pl.* boltas. A BOLT, a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows, &c. a house, *v.*

bōtl; catapulta:—*Cot.* 45, *Som.*

**Boltimbru** materials of buildings, *v.* bohtimbru.

**Bonc selma** a bedstead, a side of a bedstead, *Som.*

**Bond bound**; ligatus, *Som.*

**Bonda**, an; *m.* [bond bound, one bound by rules, from bindan to bind] A husband, an householder, a master of a family; maritus:—*Se* bonda set the husband dwelt, *L. Cant.* 70, *W.* p. 144, 40: 74, *W.* p. 145, 42.

**Bonde-land** Land held under restrictions, or on conditions, copyhold; tributaria terra:—*Chr.* 775, *Ing.* p. 75, 14.

**Bondwyrt**, bonwyrt a sort of plant, *Som.*

**Booc-hord** a library, *v.* boc-hord.

**BOR** [*Plat.* *baur*: *Dut.* *boor* *f.* a bore or an instrument with which holes are made: *Dan.* *Swed.* *bor* *m.*] A lancet, a surgeon's or barber's instrument, a BURIN, or graving tool; scalprum:—*Cot.* 63.

**bor bearing**; ferens, *v.* bær.

**Bora**, an; *m.* [bor from beran to bear, carry; a, *v.* le] One who bears, a bearer, supporter; gestator. This word is only used in compounds, and in the termination has the same meaning as the *Lat.* *fer*, *ger*, *lator*:—*Cwæg-bora* A key bearer; claviger, *Cot.* 41: 173: *Elf.* *gr.* 8. *Soð-bora* a truth bearer, a prophet, *Chr.* 975: *Gib.* p. 123, 29. *Swyrd-bora* a sword bearer, a soldier; ensifer. *Wæpen*, or *wæpn-bora* a weapon bearer; armiger, *R.* 51: *Elf.* *gl.* p. 63. *Taca-bora* a standard bearer; signifier, *R.* & *Elf.* *gl.* *v.* bær.

**Boran**, boren born; latus, *v.* beran.

**BōRD**, beod, es; *m.* [*Plat.* *boord* *n.* *Frs.* *boed*: *Kil.* *berd*, *bred* *n.* *Moes.* *baurd*: *Swed.* *bräde*, *bord*: *Norse*, *brod*] 1. A BOARD, plank, table: hence our word to board, to receive at table, to live in a house; cæbula, mensa, *v.* bred. 2. A ship, a house; navis. 3. A border, boundary, bank, shield; margo:—1. Of aheawenum bordum of planed boards, *Gen.* 6, 14. *Borda* gefeg a joining of boards, *R.* 26. *Pa* gebroðru set beode sæton the brothers sat at table, *Bd.* 3, 2. *Bord*, *Ps.* 68, 27. 2. *Cd.* 71. 3. *Innan bord* and ut at home and abroad. *Innan bordes* and utan bordes, *Past.* *pref.* Famig bordon with foaming banks, *Bt.* *Card.* p. 400, 6: *R.* p. 188: *Jdth.* 11. 62

**Borda** A list, line; lista:—*Cot.* 120: 44, *Ben.*

**Bord-hreopa** A board covered with a raw hide, a buckler, warlike engine; testudo:—*Cd.* 149, *v.* hreopa.

**Bord-paca**, bord-peaca Board thatch, a warlike engine, a cover or roof of a house, a snare; testudo, laqueus:—*Bord* weall boarded walls, *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 141, 17.

**Boren bora**, *pp.* of beran.

**Borennys**, se; *f.* Birth, nativity; partus, *Som.*

**Borg**, borge to a surety, *v.* borh.

**Borgas** sureties, *v.* borh.

**Borges bryce** a breaking or breach of a suretyship, or pledge, *v.* borh-bryce.

**Borg-gylða** an usurer; foenerator.

**Borg-hand** a surety, *v.* borh-hand.

**Borgian**; he borgaþ [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *borgen*: *Dan.* *borge*: *Swed.* *borga*: *borh* a pledge. To borrow, lend; mutuari —*Pe* wille set þe borgian we will borrow of thee, *Mt.* 5, 42 *Ps.* 36, 22.

**Borgiend** [*part.* of borgian to lend] An usurer; foenerator —*Ps.* 108, 10.

**Borgi-lefde** A promise, or bow of appearance before a judge at a day appointed, a pawn or pledge; vadimonium, pignus, *Som.*

**Borg-wed** any thing given in pledge, a promise, *Lye.*

**BORH**; *g.* borges; *d.* borge; *a.* borh; *pl. nom.* *ac.* borgas; *g.* a; *d.* um; *m.* [*Plat.* *borgem*: *Dut.* *borg* *m.* *Ger.* *bürge* *m.* perhaps from the same root as beorh a city, a refuge or a defence] 1. A security, pledge, loan, bail; fœnus. 2. A person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debtor:—*Bail* was taken by the Saxons from every person guilty of theft, homicide, witchcraft, &c.; indeed, every person was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with King Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly expressed, is in the Laws of Edgar, *v.* *Turner's Hist.* of *A.S. Bk.* vi. *Append.* 3, *Ch.* 6, vol. ii. p. 499:—1. Ic wille, þai selc mann sy under borge ge binnan byrgum ge buian byrgum I will that every man be under [borh] both within cities and without cities, *L. Edg.* *Sup.* 12, *W.* p. 80, 45, 47: *Edg.* 6 *W.* p. 78, 23; *fidejussio*. On his agenon borge on his own

A table  
a board; table:—*Wæp.* 9 tr to beodas  
shield, *He Beo* 4512: 6  
5044.





*Boq, es; m. An arm, bough, armed, raised. III 403, 20: 411, 32-  
 2 Boqa, an, m. I bough, arch; uweil, angatuf. I bough, raised, longed  
 can arch, uweil, cohen bap, fanda  
 a bough, bap, fanda*

19a

BOL

19t

BOR

19v

BOR

uain, the constellation lying  
 nearest the north pole; booties:  
 —Bt. 39, 3, Card. p. 328, 27,  
 R. p. 193.

Bo'ca, boh, an; m. [Plat. bagen  
 m: Dut. boog m: Ger. bogen  
 m: Swed. bage: Icel. bogi m:  
 Norse, boge] 1. Any thing cur-  
 ved, a bow, an arch, a corner;  
 arcus, angulus. 2. Any thing  
 extended and curved, a bough  
 of a tree, a branch, an arm, a  
 tail, horn, proboscis; armus,  
 ramus:—1. *Etasow-min-boga*  
 Gen. 9, 14. 2. *Se swiðra boh*,  
 Lev. 7, 32: *Etasow-min-boga*  
 13, 19. Diploma, Elf. gl. 8.

Bogan To boast; jactare:—  
 Scint. 46, Lye.

Bogean, bogen rosemary, v. bo-  
 pen.

Boge-fodder a bow-case.

Boght; part. [bog a bow; eht  
 pursued from eltan] Crooked,  
 bent, difficult; arcuatus:—  
 Boghte woeg, C. Mt. 7, 14.

Bogen rosemary, v. bopen.

Boge-net a bow-net.

Boge-streng a bow-string.

Bogetung, e; f. A bending, a  
 crook; anfractus:—Cot. 18.

Bogh a bow, v. boga.

Bogodon inhabited; incoluerunt,  
 p. of bugian.

Bph an arm, a shoulder, branch,  
 v. boga.

Boh scyld a shoulder shield.

Bohte bought; emit, v. bycgan.

Bohtimbru The materials of build-  
 ings; materis sedificiorum:  
 —Solil. pref. Lye.

Bol a sleeping room; dormito-  
 rium, Ben.

Bolca the decks of a ship; from  
 balc.

Bold a village, house, bolt, v. bolt,  
 bol.

Bold bold; audax, in proper  
 names, v. bald.

Boldgetal, boldgetæl [bold or  
 bolt a dwelling; getal an order  
 or a course] A dwelling place,  
 street, habitation, house; do-  
 micilium:—L. Alf. pol. 33,  
 W. p. 42, 24, 25, 26.

Bolgen displeased, pp. of belgan.

BOLLA, an [Dan. bolle: Swed.  
 bål: v. fat] Any round vessel,  
 cup, pot, bowl, a measure;  
 vas:—Jdth. 10, Thw. p. 21,  
 17. ¶ Heafod bolla the skull,  
 or brain pan, Som.

Bolstar, bolster, bolster [Dut. Kil.  
 Al. bolster] A BOLSTER, a  
 pillow for the head; cervical:  
 —His heafod onhyld to þam  
 bolstre laid his head on [to]  
 the pillow, Bd. 4, 24, S. p.  
 599, 6.

BOLT, bold, es; pl. boltas, A  
 BOLT, a warlike engine to throw  
 bolts, arrows, &c. a house, v.

bol; catapulta:—Cot. 45,  
 Som.

Boltimbru materials of buildings,  
 v. bohtimbru.

Bonc selma a bedstead, a side of  
 a bedstead, Som.

Bond bound; ligatus, Som.

Bonda, an; m. [bond bound, one  
 bound by rules, from bindan to  
 bind] A husband, an house-  
 holder, a master of a family;  
 maritus:—Se bonda sæt the  
 husband dwelt, L. Cnut. 70,  
 W. p. 144, 40: 74, W. p. 146,  
 42.

Bonde-land Land held under  
 restrictions, or on conditions,  
 copyhold; tributaria terra:—  
 Chr. 775, Ing. p. 75, 14.

Bondwyr, bonwyr a sort of  
 plant, Som.

Booc-hord a library, v. boc-hord.

Bor [Plat. baar: Dut. boor f.  
 a bore or an instrument with  
 which holes are made: Dan.  
 Swed. bor n.] A lancet, a  
 surgeon's or barber's instru-  
 ment, a BURIN, or graving tool;  
 scalprum:—Cot. 63.

bor bearing; ferens, v. bæ.

Bora, an; m. [bor from beran  
 to bear, carry; a, v. le] One  
 who bears, a bearer, supporter;  
 gestator. This word is only  
 used in compounds, and in  
 the termination has the same  
 meaning as the Lat. fer, ger,  
 lator:—Cæg-bora A key bear-  
 er; claviger, Cot. 41: 175:  
 Elf. gr. 8. Soð-bora a truth  
 bearer, a prophet, Chr. 975:  
 Gib. p. 123, 29. Swyrð-bora  
 a sword bearer, a soldier; en-  
 sifer. Wæpen-, or wæpn-bora  
 a weapon bearer; armiger, R.  
 51: Elf. gl. p. 63. Taca-bora  
 a standard bearer; signifer,  
 R. & Elf. gl. v. bæ.

Boran, boren born; latus, v. he-  
 ran.

BORD, beod, es; m. [Plat. boord  
 n: Frs. boed: Kil. berd, bred  
 n: Moes. baud: Swed. bråde,  
 bord: Norse, brod] 1. A BOARD,  
 plank, table: hence our word  
 to board, to receive at table,  
 to live in a house; tabula, men-  
 sa, v. bred. 2. A ship, a house;  
 navis. 3. A border, boundary,  
 bank, shield; margo:—1. Of  
 sheawenum bordum of plained  
 boards, Gen. 6, 14. Boida ge-  
 gef a joining of boards, R. 26.  
 Ða gebroðru sæt beode sæton  
 the brothers sat at table, Bd. 3,  
 2. Bord, Ps. 68, 27. 2. Cd.  
 71. 3. Innan bord and ut at  
 home and abroad. Innan bor-  
 des and utan bordes, Past.  
 pref. Famig bordon with  
 foaming banks, Bt. Card. p. 400,  
 6: R. p. 188: Jdth. 11. ¶

Borda A list, line; lesta:—Cot.  
 120: 84. Ben.

Bord-hreopa, A board covered  
 with a raw hide, a buckler,  
 warlike engine; testudo:—Cd.  
 149, v. hreopa.

Bord-paca, bord-peaca Board  
 thatch, a warlike engine, a cover  
 or roof of a house, a snare;  
 testudo, laqueus:—Bord we-  
 all boarded walls, Chr. 938,  
 Ing. p. 141, 17.

Boren born, pp. of beran.

Borennys, se; f. Birth, nativity;  
 partus, Som.

Borg, borge to a surety, v. borh.

Borgas sureties, v. borh.

Borges bryce a breaking or breach  
 of a suretyship, or pledge, v.  
 borh-bryce.

Borg-gylda an usurer; foenera-  
 tor.

Borg-hand a surety, v. borh-  
 hand.

Borgian; he borgað [Plat. Dut.  
 Ger. borgen: Dan. borge:  
 Swed. borga: borh a pledge]  
 To borrow, lend; mutuari:  
 —De wille sæt þe borgian who  
 will borrow of thee, Mt. 5, 42:  
 Ps. 36, 22.

Borgiend [part. of borgian to  
 lend] An usurer; foenerator:  
 —Ps. 108, 10.

Borgi-lefde A promise, or bond  
 of appearance before a judge,  
 at a day appointed, a pawn or  
 pledge; vadimonium, pignus,  
 Som.

Borg-wed any thing given in  
 pledge, a promise, Lye.

BORH; g. borges; d. borge; ac.  
 borh; pl. nom. ac. borgas; g.  
 a; d. um; m. [Plat. borge m:  
 Dut. borg m: Ger. bürge m:  
 perhaps from the same root  
 as beorh a city, a refuge or a  
 defence] 1. A security, pledge,  
 loan, bail; foenus. 2. A per-  
 son who gives security, a surety,  
 bondsman, debtor; fidejussor,  
 debitor:—Bail was taken by  
 the Saxons from every per-  
 son guilty of theft, homicide,  
 witchcraft, &c.; indeed, every  
 person was under bail for his  
 neighbour. It is generally  
 thought, that the borh origi-  
 nated with King Alfred, but  
 the first time we find it clearly  
 expressed, is in the Laws of  
 Edgar, v. Turner's Hist. of  
 A.S. Bk. vi. Append. 3, Ch. 6,  
 vol. ii. p. 499:—1. Ic wille, þat  
 sælc mann sy under borge ge  
 binnan burgum ge buan bur-  
 gum I will that every man be  
 under [borh] both within cities  
 and without cities, L. Edg. Sup.  
 12, W. p. 80, 45, 47: Edg. 6,  
 W. p. 78, 23; fidejussio. On  
 his agenon borge on his own

*A table  
 a board, table, a house  
 shield, the Beak 4512:  
 5044.*

On bagum  
in gulfs

Ueagra bagum  
in bending of beam  
doves

On the bagum  
On his bagum

1 Bag. Ed 30 Th p 40, 20:  
151, Th p 188, 21:

2 Bag. 167 Th p 209, 12:  
165y

On his bagum  
13, 16: 1413, 32h

Bandað heora bogan

13 Th. 36, 13 - Bogan

heora bit gebroa

cen 13 36, 16. Ninn

pinne bogan by

27, 3. - Aleowd m.

boga on pam wolcum  
24h 9, 14

3 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

4 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

5 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

6 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

7 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

8 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

9 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

10 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

11 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

12 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

13 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

14 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

15 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

16 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

17 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

18 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

19 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

20 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

21 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

22 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

23 Boh. es m. A shaid  
arm, shaid, bough, shaid

1837  
Stones heowan para  
heowa bogas lid 2, 8:  
lik 1837, 14, 5: 1837  
mycele bogas lik 4, 32

1837  
Bord-habbande  
shield having or bea  
ing Beo K 3785  
my shields

2 Bona, an m. A slayer  
occisor Beo 16 K 352  
07 [67a]

2 es; m. Th. An  
Bord-weal board wall,  
shield; Minis wolden wold  
1837, 14 also note

3 Bon-gar belum mor  
kiferum Beo 152  
a fatal spear 3.

4 Borgen saved  
of beorgan

5 Bont for band bound

08 [69 d]

6 v bindan  
08 [67c] swed bor m

7 Bonga

8 Bora, an; m. A  
ruler

8 Bord-weiden shu  
wand; lignum clyti  
Beo K 2686

9 Bices boran states  
rulers, or rulers of

9 skathor branch  
Eggs 3, 5 San 38, 14 v  
boy

10 (tho) state (d. 224  
Th p 296, 10

11 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

12 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

13 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

14 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

15 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

16 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

17 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

18 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

19 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

20 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

21 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

22 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

23 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

24 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

25 Bold, es; m. A house, hall, palace,  
domus, atrium Beo K 1987 d  
216 Th p 273, 19

X  
01[69e]

02[69f]

X  
(02[70b])

X  
Bot; eif a compensate 03[71a]  
etc

07

[69g]  
01 Her is deo bot  
here is the remedy or spell Ben  
from the dup CXXVII

06[71b]

X Botenung <sup>corruption</sup> u. speaking  
corrected Ben X  
u. Botenung

02 Botenung ware, eif 07[70a]  
correctus

X  
01 ed: m



security, *Ethelr.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 26. Gif þu feoh to borh gesylle if thou give money on loan, *Alf. eccl.* 35, *W.* p. 31, 42. 2. Se borh the surety, *L. Edg.* 6, *W.* p. 78, 22, 26. Be borges andsæce concerning a denial of a bail, *L. In.* 41, *W.* p. 21, 17. Sette getreowe borgan shall appoint true sureties, *L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 11, 47; p. 102, 33, 34, 35; *L. Edw.* 6, *W.* p. 49, 40, 43; p. 50, 1. Ge ascað eowre borgan ye shall search out your debtors, *L. eccl.* 42, *W.* p. 194, 28. ¶ Borhes ealdor a headborough or borsholder, *Som.*

Borh-bryce, es; m. [borh a pledge, bryce a breaking] *A* pledge breaking, a violation of a bail; fidejussionis violatio:—Be borh-bryce concerning a pledge breaking, *L. Alf.* 3, *W.* p. 35, 12, 13; *L. In.* 31, *W.* p. 20, 2; *L. Alf.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 51.

Borh-fæstan, geborh-fæstan [borh a surety; fæst fast] *To fasten or bind by pledge, or surety; fidejussione obligare:—*Man borh-fæst þam cyninge ealle þa pægnas they bound by oath all the thanes to the king, *Chr.* 1051, *Ing.* p. 228, 33.

Borh-hand, borhond, borhoe a pledge by the hand, a pledge, surety, security.

\*Borhigenda [borh a loan; agenda a possessor] *An usurer; foenerator:—**Lps.* 108, 10, *Lye.*

Borhoe, borhond a surety, v. borh-hand.

Borhleas; adj. *Void of security; fidejussore carens:—**L. Const.* *W.* p. 117, 52.

Borh-wed any thing given in pledge, *Som.*

Borian [Plat. baren: *Frs.* v. bo-arje: *Dut.* boren: *Kil.* booren: *Ger.* bohren: *Dan.* bore: *Swed.* bora, bor an instrument to make a hole] *To bore, to make a hole; terebrare:—**Elf. gl.* 25. Wyrn þe borað treow a worm that perforates wood, *R.* 23, *Lye.*

Borlice openly, plainly, v. bærllice.

Born burned, p. of byrnan.

Borsten bursted, pp. of berstan.

Boruct-ware *A* people inhabiting a part of Germany; Boructuarii, *Ger. antiq.* 1. 3, c. 13, v. Cluver.

Boryn [borynde or berende from beran to bear] *Bearing; fiantans:—**Ps.* 77, 76.

Bosanham, Bosenham [Forte a sylvia sumptum, *Som.*] *BOSHAM* or *BOSHAM* in *Sussex:—**To Bosanham at Bosham, Chr.*

1049, *Ing.* p. 220, 8: p. 221, 4: 1051, p. 231, 12.

Bosg, bosig, bosih [*Dan.* baas: *Swed.* bäs n: *Icel.* bás] *An ox or cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter, a boose, as it is now called by the common people in the midland and Northern counties. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies—*They say "you will find it in the cow's boose," that is, in the place for the cow's food; præsepe:—*C. R. Lk.* 13, 15.

\*Bosum, bosm, es; m. [Plat. bossem, bossem, bussem m: *Dut.*

boezem: *Ger.* busen m: *Tat.* buosum: *Not.* buosum] 1. The space included by the folding of the arms, the bosom, lap; gremium. 2. A fold in clothes, an assemblage of folds, such as were formed about the breast in the loose dress of the ancients, especially when the arms were closed, a concavity, a collection of clouds irregularly folded together. In this sense, the word is chiefly used in composition; sinus, sinus velorum:—1. Ic hig bare on minum bosume, *Num.* 11, 12. Do þine hand on pinne bosum, *Ex.* 4, 6, 7: *Ps.* 34, 16. 2. Segel-bosmas the bosom, bending or bowings of the sails, v. bearn, fepem, greada.

Bót [Plat. bute f: *Dut.* boete f: *Swed.* bot c: hence our to boote, Chaucer's boote a help, remedy] *A* boot, compensation paid to an injured party, a redressing, recompence, an amends, a satisfaction, an offering, remedy, a cure, an assistance, a correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance; compensation, emendatio, reparatio:—For bote his sinna for a redressing of his sins, *Bd.* 4, 25, *S.* p. 599, 32: 5, 13, *S.* p. 632, 13. Bringað anne bucan to bote bring a kid for an offering, *Lev.* 4, 23, 28: *L. Alf.* 49, *W.* p. 34, 3: *Bd.* 1, 27, *S.* p. 489, 9. ¶ To bote to boot, with advantage, moreover, besides.

Botelos bootless; sine emendatione, v. botleas.

Bopen Rosemary, darnel; rosmarinus:—*Herb.* 81. Bopen, Lolium and oðra lypra cynne the darnel [*q* bromus mollis, *Lin.*] and other injurious kinds, *R.* 100.

Botl An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall; domus:—Þær wæs þa cyninges ealdor

botl there was the king's royal dwelling, *Bd.* 2, 11, *S.* p. 511, 18. Pharao eode into his botle, *Ex.* 7, 23: *Mt.* 26, 3: *L. In.* 67, 68, *W.* p. 25, 21. ¶ Cynelec boil a kingly dwelling, a palace, *R.* 81. Botl-gestreon household property, *Cd.* 52. Botlweard or botlweard one who hath the care of a house, a house-steward, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28.

Botleas; adj. *BOOTLESS, unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or expiated; inexpressibilis:—*Donne is þat botleas then is that unpardonable, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2, *W.* p. 127, 26: *pol.* 61, *W.* p. 143, 11.

Botm [Plat. böhn: *Dut.* bodem m: *Frs.* boem: *Ger.* boden: *Swed.* botten: *Icel.* botn] *A* BOTTOM; fundum:—Tunnan botm a tun or tub's bottom, a drum, *R.* 25. Scipes botm a ship's bottom, *R.* 83.

Botwyrð; adj. *Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for; emendabilis:—*Æt botwyrþum pingum among pardonable things, *L. Cnut.* 3, *W.* p. 127, 52.

\*Boung a bragging, boasting, v. bogan.

Box, boxtreow [*Dut.* bux: *Span.* box] *THE BOX-TREE; baxus:—**Elf. gl.* 17.

Box; pl. buxa [Plat. bússe, búske f: *Ger.* büchse f: *Dan.* bosse] *A* box, a small case or vessel with a cover; pyxis:—Hundteontig boxa a hundred boxes, *Jn.* 19, 39: *Mt.* 26, 7. ¶ Sealf-box a salve-box, *Mk.* 14, 3.

Bracan [*Frs.* brake: *Dut.* breken] *To break, bruise or Bray in a mortar; contere:—*Beon æle bracene to be beaten up with oil, *Lev.* 6, 21, v. breacan. Brac-hwile a glance while, a moment, v. bearmh-wile.

Bracigean *To dress, mingle or counterfeit with brass; ætare* v. bresian.

BRA'D; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. *Frs.* Dut. breed: *a broad ex* *Ger.* breit, brad: *Moes.* braid: *Dan.* *Swed.* bred: *Icel.* breidr] *BROAD, large, vast; latus:—*Twelf mila-brad twelve miles broad, *Bd.* 1, 3, *S.* p. 475, 19. Mid bradam handum with open hands, *Mt.* 26, 67. Bradre and bradre broader and broader, *Ors.* 2, 5. Bradost, *Ors.* 1, 1: *Ps.* 118, 96.

\*Brád-æx a broad axe.

Brádanford [brad broad, ford a ford] *Bradford in Wilts:—*Æt Bradan-forda be Afene at Bradford by Avon, *Chr.* 652.

Bráðanrelic, Bráðunreolic, Bráðanreige *The Flat Holms, an island in the mouth of the Severn*.—Chr. 918, Ing. p. 132, 19. Bráð-hlaf, bræð-hlaf a biscuit, parched or baked bread, Som. Bráðlande nider or bræðende niðer tending downwards, Ors. 5, 10, Bar. p. 192, 17, v. brædan.

Bráðnis, e; f. BROADNESS, extension, surface; latitudo, superfluitas:—Þære eorðan bráðnis was adruwod, Gen. 8, 13: 1, 2: 2, 6, v. bred.

Bráð-pistel a thistle with long leaves, sea-holm, sea-holly; eryngium:—Cot. 212.

Bræc breeches, pl. of broc.

Bræc broke, fregit, p. of breccan.

Bræcce, bræcce breeches, v. broc, broc.

Bræc-copu, bræceopu the breaking disease, falling sickness.

Bræchme A noise, rustling, crackling; strepitus, Som.

Bræcseoc, bræcseoc-man A frantic man, lunatic, one troubled with the falling sickness; phreneticus:—Ed. 4, 3.

Bræcseocnes Epilepsy; epilepsia:—Som.

BRÆD, bred, [Plat. brede f: Dut. breedte f: Ger. breite f: Dan. brede c.] 1. BREADTH, width; latitudo. 2. That which is spread, a table, victuals, a rumour, falsehood, fiction; mensa, fucus:—1. Fiftig fæðma on bræde, Gen. 6, 15. On brædo in breadth, Bd. 1, 1. 2. Butan bræde without falsehood, L. Edw. 1.

Bræd broad; latus, v. brad.

Brædan, gebrædan; p. brædde, bræd, gebræd, hi bræddon; pp. bræded, gebrædd; v. a. [Plat. breiden: Kil. breeden: Ger. breiten] 1. To make broad, extend, spread, draw out, stretch out, melt, pave, board; dilatate. 2. To spread a report, to publish, pretend; propalare. 3. To spread before the fire, to roast; torrere, v. gebrædan:—1. Þat hi his naman brædan that they spread his name, Bt. 30, 1: Lps. 118, 32: Bd. 2, 7. His handa was bræðende was spreading his hands, Ors. 4, 5.

Gebrædd mid stane paved with stone. 2. Gebræde he hine seocne he pretended himself sick, i. e. that he was sick, Chr. 1003, Ing. p. 176, 26. 3. Flesc on fyre gebrædd flesh roasted or broiled on a fire, Herb. 60, 3, v. tobrædan, abredian.

Bræde roasted meat, a table, Som.

Bræðednes, se; f. Width; latitudo:—Lps. 117, 5.

Bræðels A carpet; stragulum:—R. 4.

Brædene [Flor. Bradene: so called from its size] BREDON Forest, near Malmesbury, Wilts., Chr. 905.

Bræding, e; f. A spreading; ampliatio:—Bt. 19.

Bræding-panne a frying-pan.

Bræð-isen [bræð, isen iron] A scraping or graving tool, file; scalprum:—Cot. 173.

Bræðnys broadness, v. bradnis.

Bræð-paþing a frying-pan.

Bræð bent; strictus:—Cod. Ex. 19, a. 8, v. bredan.

Brægdan; pp. of brædan to spread; dilatate.

Brægdan deccit; brægd fiction, Lye, v. bræd.

BRÆGEN, bragen, es [Plat. brægen m: Frs. Dut. Brein: Kil. breghe, breghen] The BRAIN; cerebrum:—Bregenes adl the brain's disease, L. Md. 2, 27.

Bræhtun a glimpse, v. bearhtun.

Bræmas sea water, v. brym.

Bræmbel-brær a bramble brier, v. bremel.

Brær, brer A brier; tribulus, Som.

BRÆS BRASS; æs:—Elf. gr. v. ar.

Bræsen, bresn; def. se bræсна; seo, þæt bræ sne; adj. 1. Bræsen, made of brass; æretus.

2. Strong, powerful; fortis:—1. Elf. gr. 5. 2. Se bræсна weard the strong ward or protector, Cd. 196.

Bræsnian To mix, cover, or counterfeit with brass; ærare:—Elf. gr. 36.

BRÆSNA strong, v. bræsen.

Bræstlung creaking, v. bræstlung.

Brætun To change, alter; mutare:—Ne bræt-na his hiw changes not his hue, H. in dis Pascha, p. 5, Som.

BRÆD An odour, a scent, smell good or bad, a savour, BREATH; odor:—Þære wynsumnyse bræð, Gen. 8, 21. Mid þam bræðe ofsmorod smothered with the smell, Ors. 6, 32, v. æðm.

Brætmælum by little and little, by piecemeal, Som. v. mæl.

BRÆW, brew, breg, es; m. A BROW, an eyebrow, eyelids; palpebra:—Ps. 10, 5.

Bragen the brain, v. brægen.

Bran burned; ardebat:—Cd. 162, q. barn from byrnan to burn.

BRAND, brond [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. brand m: Old Latin, branda: Norse, brandr; Frann. brandon] 1. A BRAND, a torch; titio. 2. Metaphorically from its shining, a sword; ensis: as Frann.

brandr, Norse, brandr: Ital. brando; hence the Eng. to BRANDISH:—1. R. 30. 2. Hicks. i. p. 192, c. 2, l. 16: Gr. Fr. Theot. p. 93, c. 2, l. 18, Mann.

Brand-isen, brand-red [Dut. Kil. brandüser, brandroede] A branding iron or rod, a tripod; andena, tripes:—R. 10: Cot. 13, Som.

Branwyrt A blackberry; vaccinium:—R. 39.

Brassica colewort, cabbage, Som.

Brastl a noise, v. brastlung.

Brastlian; part. brastliende, brastligende [Ger. prasseln, brasseln: Swed. prassla] To BRUSTLE, crackle, make a noise, burn, burst asunder; crepescere:—Equ. vern. 43, Som.

Brastlung, brastl [Ger. gebrassel or geprassel n: Swed. prassel n.] A crackling, crashing, BRUSTLING, creaking, burning, breaking; crepitus:—Hig to bræcon þa bucas mid micelre brastlung, Jud. 7, 20. Brastlung treowa a creaking of trees, Elf. gr. 1, 10: Greg. 1, 2.

Bratt A cloak; pallium, Som.

Braue [Icel. bref a brief, or diploma] A letter, BRIEF; literæ, Lye.

Bræc was discharging; p. of brucan.

Bræcan to break, v. breccan.

Bread, broed [Plat. Dut. brood n: Ger. brod n: Ot. brot: Franc. broud: Dan. Swed. bröd n: Icel. brard] A bit, fragment, BREAD; panis:—C. R. Jn. 13, 27, 30.

Breathm a shining, a moment, v. bearhtun.

Brehtnung a noise, v. brehtnung.

Bræard a brim, height, top, v. brerd.

Bræaw-ern A place for putting off clothes; apodyterium:—R. 55, Lye.

Bræawas the eyebrows, v. bræw.

Bræc breeches, v. broc.

Bræc gain, profit, necessity, v. bryce.

BRÉCAN, abrecan; þu bricst; p. bræc, gebræc, hi bræcon; pp. brocen, gebrocen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. breken: Frs. brekke: Ger. brechen: Ot. brechen: Moes. brikan: Dan. brække: Swed. bråka: Heb. פרקן prq] To BREAK, vanquish, overcome, weaken, open, move, excite, produce; frangere:—Bræc þa hlafas, Mt. 14, 19: Jn. 19, 32. Þu bricst, Ps. 2, 9: Chr. 851, Ing. p. 92, 19: Ors. 2, 4. Movere. Ongan he hine bræcan began to excite himself, Chr. 1003,

pr. gr. II  
56, 22, 23  
Bræw lone  
A 158

q. d. a. e.  
Bræd, pl  
nam ac bræd  
q. ena, d. um  
þ. in I 642, 4  
þ. l. 102, 4

Bræaw-ern  
a place for  
brewing; co.  
quina cere.  
vide þ. in  
II 338, 3

Bræwas þals  
pubra lone  
A 169

8/jm

es; m.  
þ. in I 26, 19  
(Beo 11)

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\* ~~Bredem~~ 01  
 Bredem, e: f  
 bred broad, denia a  
 valley, } Bredan &c 0 ]

\* ~~Bred. panne~~ an  
 a frying pan b. tooth  
~~supple~~ ~~frange~~ tip  
 } Bredgen es; ~~on~~ n.  
 the brain, etc. [72a]  
 } Drathian, l s x on  
 pare, } C[73c]

Bred, bred, dl.  
 } Breda, Lec. Margia

\* Breda lumbi 04 [72b] 03 [73d]  
Ben 05 [72c] 04 [74a]  
 05 [74b]

1 3 [71c]

06 [72d]

3  
8

(0) ~~[73a]~~ [73a]

06 [75a]

\* Brand, broad  
 es: m ~~and~~ to note  
 brander m: Fr. branden  
m ~~the~~ } a Forch, etc  
 C[73b]

1. Breca broken, fractus  
Dec H360

Ol. Bragg m. A. Prince  
Prince; Prince's Book  
848:3905

X  
 x Bredesbyrig - dl.  
 x Bredes. bark, g  
 - berge, - d. byrig  
 O Bredesbyrig, O Bredes.  
 mesbyrig at Bredes  
 Chr 910 og 128,  
 v. Bredes. bark

✓ Pr. y. - of princely  
✓ eminent Dec 1857

card, es; in a ruler-guard, a last; ~~prime~~ ruler.

*Ant. prince nelen*  
*regis custodes, regis*  
*gii satellites* Ed 131 f  
*Th p 166, 13:*

Ex 81b  
Breast. gewand  
cl: n breast clothing  
a coat of mail Bao  
K 2422: 4319  
Breast. weordung  
e: f breast ornaments  
Bao K 5003

1/2 Breast, wylur, wim  
 Breast, flight, wim  
 Heart of muscle, 2/3  
 minute spine 1/2 1/2  
 Beak 3750

~~Submember a branch~~  
162 1/2 x 172  
Cd. Index

04 [762]

Bishop  
 2 Breckin Th. An v  
 122 Breckin  
 04 [77b]

05[77c]



Ing. p. 176, 26. Prodesse, Bd. 4, 22.

Brecing, *v.* A BREAKING; fractio:—R. Lk. 24, 35.

Bred; *pl.* bredu *A* surface, plank, board, table, a small table; superficies:—On bradan brede in a broad surface, Bt. 18, 1: Deut. 9, 9, v. bradnys. ¶ Lytle hus of bredan a small house of tables, eating houses, R. 55. Breda piling, or flor to perscenne a joining of planks or floor for thrashing, R. 55.

Bred deceit, *v.* bræd.

Bred broad, *v.* breden.

Bredan, bredgan; he brit; *p.* bræd, brægd, hi brudon, brugdon; *pp.* broden, brogden, brægd [Plat. Dut. breiden: Frs. breydje: Icel. bregd: Franc. breydan] To weave, bend, fold, BRAID, knit, to gripe, lay hold of, draw out; plectere, distringere:—Ic brede me max I weave for myself nets, Col. Monast. Elf. gr. 28, 5. Handum brugdon, Cd. 93. Mundum brugdon, Jdth. 11: Th. Hep. p. 24, 38. Griped or drew with hands. Of his brægd hogan from his bent bow, Cod. Ex. 19, a. 8.

Bredan 1. To nourish, cherish, keep warm; fovere. 2. To roast; assare, *v.* weormian:—1. Cot. 86. 2. Som.

Bredbure a bed-chamber, *v.* brydbur.

Breden, bred, bræd broad; *lat.* *v.* brad.

Bredende; *adj.* [part. of brædan to pretend] Deceitful, cunning, crafty; dolosus:—Ors. 5, 7: Bar. p. 188, 27.

Bredguma a bridegroom, *v.* brydguma.

Brediponne, breedingpanne a frying-pan, *v.* brædpanne.

Bred-isern a graving iron, *v.* brædisen.

Breg eagan the brow of the eye, the eyebrow.

Bregd, bregda fear, terrible, dread, *v.* broga, bregnes.

Bregdan to knit, *v.* bredan.

Bregden taken away, drawn out, *v.* bredan.

Bregean, gebregan; *p.* de, hi bregdon; *pp.* ed; *v.* a. [broga fear] To give fear, to frighten, terrify; terrere:—Sume wif us bregdon, Lk. 24, 22. Ne heo ge gebredege, Lk. 21, 9, Bd. 5, 12.

Bregen the brain, *v.* brægen.

Bregen-ford, Brent-ford [Hunt. B. Brendeford; D. Brenford:—Ford the ford, Brent the river Brent] BRENTFORD in Middlesex, situate where the

river Brent flows into the Thames, Chr. 1016.

Bregþ a brow, *v.* bræw.

Bregnes, se; *f.* 1. Fear, terror, dread; terror. 2. A scare-crow, bugbear; terriculum:—1. Ps. 87, 17. 2. Som.

Brego, bregu, [Norse, brego] A word chiefly used by poets, denoting a governor, ruler, lord, prince, king; imperator, rex:—Se beorna brego a leader of men, Jdth. 12, p. 25, 11. Norðmanna bregu the leader of North men, Chr. 938. Brego engla the ruler of angels, Cd. 9. Brego moneynnes ruler of mankind, Bt. R. p. 174. Babilone brego the king of Babylon, Cd. 187: 131. — 4. Bregyd for breged frightened, *v.* bregean.

Brehtn a moment, *v.* bearhtn.

Brehtnian To make a noise or crackling; creptre:—Cot. 202, Som.

Brehtnung, breahntung, *e;* *f.* A noise, a clattering, a cracking; convolutus:—Cot. 49, v. l.

BREM, brym; *comp.* bremra; *sup.* brymust; *def.* se brema; *seo, þæt* breme; *adj.* Renowned, famous, BRIM, notable; celebris:—Se breima ealdor the famous prince, Jdth. Thw. p. 22, 10. De Romana brymuste the most renowned of Romans, Ors. 2, 2. Brema Babilone weard the famous Babylonian guard, Cd. 177. Gregorius breme in Brytene Gregory renowned in Britain, Menol. 77. Ben tid bremu famous prayer tide or time, Menol. 144.

Breman, abreman, gebreman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v.* a. To celebrate, solemnize, make famous, have in honour; celebrare:—Þæt hie þæt halige geryne breman mægen that they may celebrate the holy sacrament, L. Eccl. 4, W. p. 178, 27. Abremende celebrating, Cod. Ex. 13, a. 1. He wold gebreman þa Judeiscan he would honour the Jews, Som.

Brembel a bramble. Brembel-æppel a thorn apple, *v.* bremel.

Brembel-brær a bramble brier, *v.* bræmbel-brær.

Brembr a bramble, *v.* bremel. Breme famous, *v.* brem.

BREMEL, brembr, bræmbel-brær, brembel, *es;* *m.* [Plat. brummelberen *f.* Dut. brummel *m.* Ger. brombeere: Danc. brambar *n.* Sued. brombär] A brier, a blackberry bush, BRAMBLE, a thistle, tormenting, mulberry tree; tribulus, vepres, morus, rubus fructico-

sus, Lin:—Betwux þam bræmelum, Gen. 22, 13. Dornas and bremelas, Gen. 3, 18.

Bremelþyrna a bramble thorn, a bramble bush, *v.* bremel.

Bremen solemn, *v.* brem.

Bremesbyrig BRAMSBURY, of Bramsby, Lincolnshire, Chr. 910, *v.* Brunanburh.

Bremman [Dut. brommen: Frs. brimme] To rage, roar; fremere:—R. Jn. 11, 48.

Bremra more illustrious, *v.* brem.

Brengan to bring, *v.* bringan.

Brengnes, se; *f.* An offering; oblatio:—Ps. 39, 9.

Breunning A burning; crematio, Som.

Breod bread, *v.* bread.

Breord a brim, *v.* breord.

Breost [Plat. Dut. borst *f.* Ger.

brust *f.* Moes. brusts. Dan.

bryst *c.* Swed. bröst *n.* Icel.

Norse, briost] The teats which

contain milk, the BREAST, mind;

pectus, ubera:—He beot hys

breost, Lk. 18, 13. Þa breost

the breasts, Lk. 11, 27. ¶ Bre-

ostban the breastbone, Ben.

Breost-bedern the breast-

chamber, the inmost thoughts,

the mind, R. 73: Elf. gl. p. 71.

Breost-beorh, breost-geborh a

breast defence, breast-plate, Som.

Breost-cofa the breast cham-

ber, the mind, the breast, Bt.

R. p. 160.—Breost-gehygd a

breast thought, Cd. 64. Breost-

geþanc a breast thought, the

mind, Cd. 192.—Breost-hord

a mind hoard, a mind, Cd. 79.

Breost-line a breast cloth, the

stomacher, Cgt. 89.—Breost-

loca the breast enclosure, Cd.

180.—Breost-net a breast net,

Cd. 154.—Breost-roec a breast

clothing; thorax, Cot. 163: R.

63: Elf. gl. p. 68, *v.* rocc.

Breost-warc a breast pain, the

asthma, short windedness, Som.

Breost-weall breast works, ram-

parts or parapets made breast

high, Cot. 199, Som.—Breost-

wylmas breast warmth, the

breast, teats, udders, Ps. 21, 8.

Breotan; *v.* a. To bruise; con-

terere:—Hérgas breotað, Cod.

Ex. 14, b. *v.* brytan, abreotan,

tobrittan.

Breoten, Breoten-ealond Bri-

tain, *v.* Bryten.

Breoton, perhaps beorton, or be-

ortun a hall, Mann.

Breoton Britain, *v.* Bryten.

Breotone-lond Britain's land.

Brier a briar, *v.* brær.

Breord, breard, briord A brim,

margin, rim, top of a pot or

vessel, a shore, bank, brink;

labrum, ora, margo:—Oð þo-

ne brerd to the brim, Jn. 2, 7.

Bres brass, *v.* bræs.

Worm-lake & sea wall, Margincum (K) 450, 24  
 Brim-hlaeste ocean, freight, fishes, 450, 51. Ch. 102h 13, 16  
 Brim-wif a daughter; 450, 32 Broch 1143.  
 Brim-wif a daughter; 450, 32 Broch 1143.  
 20m BRI 200 BRI 33 BRO

Bresne brazen, strong, v. bresen.  
 Bretenan mere the British mere  
 or lake, a name of a place,  
 Welshpool, Som.  
 Bretene Britain, v. Bryten.  
 Breð breath, v. bræð.  
 Bræðer to a brother; fratri, v.  
 bröðor.  
 Bretland Britain, v. Bryten.  
 Brettas Britons, v. Bryt.  
 Brettnera A steward; dispensa-  
 tor, Lye.

Turner M.  
 Kelly f.  
 vol I p 316,  
 note 19

Brin II 115, 26  
 ade if p ed

g. broce.

d1  
 Grim 1647, 1, 6  
 [790]

Brinse, an  
 f. A gadfly;  
 tabanus, Lye.  
 267, 21  
 A. S. opp. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p.  
 536.

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 536.

Bridel, bridels a bridle, v. bridl.  
 Bridel-pwangs the bridle, reins.  
 Bridestung The herb pimpinell;  
 bipenella, pampinella, Som.  
 Bridgite a marriage feast.  
 Bridgifu, bridgita a dowry, mar-  
 riage portion, espousals, Som.  
 Bridguma a bridegroom, v. bryd-  
 guma.

BRIDL, bridel, brydel, brydyls,  
 es; m. [Dut. breidel m: Old  
 Frs. bridel] A BRIDLE; fræ-  
 num: — Gewealdlepara para  
 bridla a governing leather, or  
 rein of the bridle, Bt. 21. Bryd  
 del-pwangs bridle thongs or  
 reins, Coll. Monast: Bt. R. p.  
 167: 185: Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533,  
 n. 34. ¶ Bridles midl a  
 bridle's middle, a bit, Elf. gl.  
 Som. p. 59.

Bridlac a marriage, amusement,  
 v. brydlac.  
 Bridlian To BRIDLE, curb, rule;  
 frænare, Som.  
 Brig a bridge, v. brycg.  
 Briht bright, v. beorht.  
 Briht-hwile a glance, v. bearhtm.  
 Brihtlice brightly, v. beorhte.  
 Brihtmen Broken meat, crumbs,  
 scraps, fragments of the table;  
 fragmenta, Som.  
 Briig pottage, v. briw.  
 Brim the sea, v. brym.  
 Brim-flod a sea-flood, deluge, v.  
 brymfloð.

Brim-hengest a sea-horse, a ship.  
 Brim-hleste the sea's burdens,  
 merchandise, rewards, fishes,  
 Lye.  
 Brimsa A gad-fly; tabanus:—  
 Cot. 160, Lye.  
 Bring, es; m. That which is  
 brought, an offering, a sacrifice,  
 company; sacrificium:—Cd.  
 158. Bringas holocausta, Ps.  
 50, 20.

BRINGAN, brengan, gebringan;  
 he bringð, bryngað; p. bröhte;  
 pp. gebröht, brungen; v. a.  
 [Plat. Ger. bringen: Frs.  
 bringe: Dut. brengen: Ker.  
 pringan: Isid. bibringan: Ott.  
 bringan: Will. bringon:  
 Moes. briggan, pronounc-  
 ed bringan: Dan. bringe:  
 Swed. brenga] To BRING,  
 adduce, lead, produce, bear,  
 carry; ferre:—Ne mæg ge-  
 bringan cannot bring, Bt. 32,  
 1: Ps. 28, 1: 40, 3. Seo eorðe  
 westmas bringð the earth  
 produces fruit, Bt. 33, 4. Mot  
 bringan blosman may bring  
 blossoms, Bt. 7, 3. Þær was  
 gebroht win there was wine  
 brought, Chr. 1012: Lev. 1, 2:  
 32, 24. ¶ To wife broht to  
 wife brought, married, Bd. 3,  
 7: 4, 19.

Brjord a brim, v. brend.  
 Brim-hlaeste ocean, freight, fishes, 450, 51. Ch. 102h 13, 16  
 Brim-wif a daughter; 450, 32 Broch 1143.  
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 20m BRI 200 BRI 33 BRO

Briosa an os-fly, a bee, breeze;  
 tabanus, Som. v. brimsa.  
 Brist carrier, vehis for berist,  
 from beran.  
 Bristl a bristle, v. byrst.  
 Bristniende, perhaps for britni-  
 ende, brittende or bryttende  
 breaking; frians, v. brytan.  
 Brit knif plectit, v. bredan.  
 Brittanfe, Brittonie BRITAIN,  
 v. Bryten.

Brittan to dispose, v. bryttian.  
 Brittic British, v. Bryttisc.  
 Brittnera a manager, v. brytta.  
 Briw, es; m. [Plat. bree, brie  
 m: Frs. Dut. bry m: Ger. brey  
 m: Wel. briw a fragment, mor-  
 sel. Huloet, in the reign of Ed-  
 ward VI., calls it "browesse,  
 made with bread and fat meat."  
 In Yorkshire it is now called  
 breaw. In the north of Eng-  
 land a brewis is a thick piece  
 of bread soaked in a pot of  
 boiling fat, salted beef] BREW-  
 is, the small pieces of meat in  
 broth, pottage, frumenty, &c.;  
 jusculum:—Elf. gr. 9, 46.  
 Briwas niman, Somn. 205, v.  
 cealer-briw.

Briwan; pp. browen. To brew;  
 coquere cerevisiam, Som.  
 Bróc; f. bréc, bræc; pl. bréc,  
 bræc [Plat. brook, bûx f: Frs.  
 Dut. broek f: Ger. bruch m:  
 Isid. brucha: Dan. brog c:  
 Swed. brackar, böxor f: Irish,  
 broages: Ital. brache: Fr.  
 braies: Lat. bracca: Grk.  
 βρακα: Armor. brag. In the  
 north of England breeks:  
 Heb. ברכ brc a knee, dress  
 covering the knee] THE BREECH-  
 ES, a girdle; femoralia:—Elf.  
 gl. 26: R. Ben. 55.

Broc [Dan. brok m: Irish, broc:  
 Corn. Wel. brock] A BROCK,  
 gray or badger, a lizard; gru-  
 mus:—Elf. gl. 13, Som.  
 Broc; [Frs. brok a fragment,  
 from brocen the pp. of breacan  
 to break or burst forth] 1. A  
 spring, BROOK, rivulet; latex,  
 torrens. 2. Broc, gebroc, broh  
 metaphorically, that which vio-  
 lently breaks from the body or  
 mind: hence affliction, misery,  
 tribulation, adversity, a disease,  
 malady, sickness; afflictio, mor-  
 bus:—1. Se broc the brook,  
 Bt. 6. 2. God nyle nan una-  
 berendlice broc him ansettan  
 God wishes not to put on them  
 any unbearable affliction, Bt.  
 39, 10. Mid heardum broce  
 with severe [hard] affliction, Bt.  
 39, 11. Brocu afflictions, Lye.

Broc An inferior horse, a jade;  
 caballus, equus vilior:—And  
 secen him broc on on-raðe  
 and sought a horse for him to  
 ride on, L. Md. 2, 6, Som.

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 ride on, L. Md. 2, 6, Som.



O 4/78b]

66

O2[79a]

C 3/79-b

36 [78a]

~~22~~ Bridgifu, brydgifu  
doorg etc

X Brittan, parb  
brittende to crumble  
conterere, fricare  
Som, Ben, dy  
v <sup>sub</sup> ~~for~~ g brittan

~~to Broc. 4; \*n~~  
Hickory, dis.  
Gm I 643, 25





01

X

X Brodor-wyrt  
brother work; here  
quedam stricken  
bedus et bassin  
sanans Ben. 4

X Bront? [Cel. brandor]

[81e] (6) rostrum navis i.e. (2) [83a]

[82a]

(7) aestuans <sup>foaming</sup> ~~Beo~~ <sup>about the boiling</sup>  
streaming, raging,  
boiling, aestuans  
Bromne geol ladan the head foaming teal  
horrens, Beo ~~2~~

K 475: Mymb. bront  
about the boiling field so late vrican  
ne ford, Beo ~~2~~  
K 1130 Antersikelufe

X Broc-minte, broc  
mynte anif water  
mint ~~la~~ vofl minte

X Brost breath th  
a. a. brost

with permit (let) to  
enjoy Cd. 126 th. 10  
161, 13. So brace 877  
37 dom 139, 25

X Broden-mel es: n  
turshed ~~Beo~~ K 5231

X Brod es: n, the an

(7) [83b]

(7) [81c]

(4) [82c]

X Broden-mel es: n  
turshed sword Beo K  
3332

X Brodor l. 8 Maes  
brothar m; dl- brother  
lg ~~la~~ brathair m:  
Wel. brawd m. - la  
30 raden Brodor-  
- raden - ~~la~~ l 31  
Brodor-sib - l 34  
Brodor-pinen - l 37  
Brodor-wif

X le-braga Pa hine  
le-braga an-gest  
when he him the  
fear file Beo K 3383

X Brok-pred dire  
calamity Cd. 86,  
th. 108, 29

(8) [81d]

28



Broca a brook, v. broc.

Broccen, or gæten roc [be, roc a garment, gæten a goaten, caprine] A garment made of goat or sheep-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins melotes:—R. 61: Med. ex. quadr. 1, 1.

Broce use, v. bryce.

Brocen broken, pp. of brecan.

Brocian; p. ode; pp. gebrocod; v. a. [broc affliction] To oppress, vex, trouble, afflict, persecute; opprimere:—Gebetan þe hi þonne brociað to amend whom they then afflict, Bt. 39, 11: Ors. 2, 4. Næfde se here Angel-cyn gebrocod the enemy had not destroyed the English nation, Chr. 897: Ors. 4, 1.

Broclie; adj. Sick, grieved, miserable; æger.

Broclice; adv. Sickly, grievously; ægre, Som.

Brocmynnt watermint, BROOK-MINT [q. menta sylvestris, Lin.]:—Herb. 106, Som.

Brocod sick, broken, afflicted with a rupture, broken in fortune, bankrupt, Som.

Brocu troubles, v. broc.

Brocuug Contrition, sorrow; contritio, Som.

Broda a brood, v. bried.

Brod; adv. Freely, of free cost; gratis:—Cot. 97, 164, Som.

Brodettan, brodettan To tremble, quake, to pant for fear; tremere:—Greg. 2, 25: Cot. 154, Som.

Brode A growing together, a congealing, a waxing hard; concretio:—Cot. 55, v. 1, Som.

Brodetung A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie; figmentum:—Ps. 102, 13, Som. v. bried.

Brodig; adj. BROODY, brooding; incubans:—Brodige henne a broody hen, Briedf.

Broel [corrupted from the Lat. brolium or briolium] A park, warren stored with deer: hence the BROYL, a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; vivarium, Som.

Broga, an A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread; monstium:—Ænig oþer broga any other prodigy, Bt. 36, 1: Ps. 87, 17: Past. 17, 2. Butan brogan without dread, Lev. 26, 6.

Broh misery, v. broc.

Broht Bird-lime; viscum, Som.

Brohte brought; attulit, v. bringan.

Brom BROOM, what is made of broom, a broom, besom; myrica, scopæ:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

Bromdan [brom broom, dun a

hill] The name of a place, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 117, 41.

Brom-fæsten a broom-field, a field, a close or wood of broom, Som.

Brond a torch, v. brand.

Brooc a brook, v. broc.

BRORD, es; m. A prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass, corn, &c. a herb; punctus, frumenti spica, herba:—Cot. 157. Ne furþan brordas not even herbs, Bd. 4, 28, v. blæd.

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Broð a scent, v. bræð.

Broðer a brother, for broðer and its compounds, such as broðerlic, v. broðor and its compounds.

Brøðerscipe Godes, or luff Christian love; caritas.

BRØÐOR, brøðer, brøður; nom.

g. ac. brøðor; d. brøðer; pl. nom. ac. gebroðra, brøðra, u. g. brøðra; d. brøðrum; m. [Plat. Dan. Swed. Nors. broder m: Dut. broeder m: Ger. bruder m: Ot. brader: Will. bruder: Moes. brothar, breathe: Arm. breur: Slav. bratr: Irish. tha: Sans. bhrātre: Pers. bradr:—Avenar thinks

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Brøðorlic, brøðerlic; adj. BROTHERLY; fraternus:—Bd. 4, 22: Elf. gl. 5.

Brøðorlicnys, se; f. Brotherlyness, brotherhood; fraternitas, Som.

Brøður, Mt. 4, 21:—Brøðra brøðru, Jn. 7, 3, 10, v. brøðor a brother.

Brown brewed, cooked, Som. v. briwan.

Brucan enjoy, v. brucan.

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Brucing A function, an occupation, enjoyment; functio, Som.

Brudon for bræddon spread; dilatarunt:—Cd. 154, v. brædan.

Brugdon laid hold of, drew; strinxerunt v. bredan.

BRUN; adj. [Plat. brūn: Frs. bruen: Dut. bruin: Ger. brun: Dan. Swed. brun: Fr. brun: Ital. bruno: Low. Lat. brunus. Wach. says from bernan or byrnan to burn, from the colour produced in burning] BROWN; fuscus:—Cd. 146: Bt. R. p. 189: Cot. 86.

Brunan-burh, Brunnan-burh, [Ethelw. a contemporary calls it Brunandune: D. Sim. Weondune, Ethrunnanwerch, Brunnan byrge: M. Will. Brunsford: Ingul. Brunford in Northumbria: Hunt. Brunesburh, Brunesburh, Brunesburh: Hova. Brunnanburg, Brumenburh: Brom. Brunneburh] The place where the famous battle of Athelstan was fought, in the year A.D. 938. Camden thought this place was at Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Gibson mentions, that in Cheshire there is a place called Brunburh. Mr. Turner says, I observe that the VILLARE mentions a Brunton in Northumberland. Dr. Ingram selects Brumby, Lincolnshire, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 15, v. Bremes-byrig.

Brunbaso [brun brown, baso pur-

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Brunan-burh, Brunnan-burh, [Ethelw. a contemporary calls it Brunandune: D. Sim. Weondune, Ethrunnanwerch, Brunnan byrge: M. Will. Brunsford: Ingul. Brunford in Northumbria: Hunt. Brunesburh, Brunesburh, Brunesburh: Hova. Brunnanburg, Brumenburh: Brom. Brunneburh] The place where the famous battle of Athelstan was fought, in the year A.D. 938. Camden thought this place was at Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Gibson mentions, that in Cheshire there is a place called Brunburh. Mr. Turner says, I observe that the VILLARE mentions a Brunton in Northumberland. Dr. Ingram selects Brumby, Lincolnshire, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 15, v. Bremes-byrig.

Brunbaso [brun brown, baso pur-

ple] *A purple colour, a purple or scarlet garment; ostriger: —Cot. 145. py brunan oððe py brun basewan, Cot. 183.*

Bruneþan *A disease; erysipelas cerebri: —L. M. 1, 4, Som.*

Brunewyrt *Brown-wort water-betony, spleen-wort, milkwort; scrophularia minor: —Herb. 57, Som.*

Brungen *Brought; latus, v. bringan.*

Brun *a brook, v. burn.*

Bruun *red, brown, Lye, g. brun.*

Bruwa *a brow, v. brew.*

Bryc *a bridge, v. brycg.*

Bryce *a violation, infraction, v. brice.*

BRYCE, brice, broce, es; m.

[*Plat. bruuk m: Fra. brek:*

*Dut. gebruik n: Ger. brauch*

*m: Dan. brug n: Swed. bruk*

*n.] Use, the occupation or ex-*

*ercise of a thing, profit, advan-*

*tage, fruit; usus, commodum:*

*—Gehiwide wæron mennis-*

*ces bryces were made for man's*

*use, Bd. 3, 22: Deut. 4, 19.*

*Gif þat owiht bryce was if*

*that were any advantage, Bd.*

*5, 14, S. p. 634, 8, n. Lænes*

*landes bryce advantage of*

*lands, loan, fruit, rent, Cot. 92.*

BRYCG, bricg, bryc, brycg [*Plat.*

*brügge f: Dut. brug f: Fra.*

*brügge: Ger. brücke f: Swed.*

*brygga f.] A BRIDGE; pons:*

*—Þæt he ne myhte to þære*

*brygge cuman that he could*

*not come to the bridge, Ors. 2,*

*75, Bar. p. 76, 1, p. 71, 27, p.*

*76, 30: 6, 30, Bar. p. 231, 9.*

Brycg-bot *a repairing of a bridge,*

*v. bricgbot.*

Brycg-geworc *repairing of a*

*bridge, v. bricg-geworc.*

Brycgstow *Bristol, v. Briggstow.*

Brycian; p. bricsade. *To profit,*

*do good; prodesse: —He him*

*geferum brycian gymde he*

*took care to do good to his com-*

*panions, Bd. 5, 9, 2 Him syl-*

*fum bricsade benefited him-*

*self, Bd. 5, 13, v. brucan.*

Brycð *uses; utitur, v. brucan.*

BRYD, brid, e; f. [*Fra. breid:*

*Dut. bruid f: Ger. braut f:*

*Not. prud: Moes. bruth: Dan.*

*Swed. Norse, brud: Icel. bruda]*

*A BRIDE, wife, woman;*

*sponsa: —Ferdun ongean þa*

*bryde, Mt. 25, 1. Adames*

*bryd Adam's wife, Cd. 10: 26.*

*Me Sarran bryde laste bedd-*

*reste gestah, Cd. 129: St. K.*

*p. 160, 3.*

Bryd-bed *a bride-bed.*

Bryd-bur *a bedchamber.*

Bryde *a drawing out; extractio:*

*—L. Alf. pol. 34, v. brædan.*

Bryd-eala, bryd-ealo *a bride-ale,*

*bride or marriage feast; nuptial convivium, Som.*

Þær was þat bryd-eala

Mannum to beala

There was that bride-ale

The source of man's bale.

Chr. 1076, Ing. p. 280, 19.

Brydel *a bride, v. bridl.*

Bryde last *a bride foot, a step.*

Brydelica gewrit *a play; drama, Som.*

Brydel-þwngas *bride-reins, v.*

*bridl.*

Bryden wah *a broad wall, v. bre-*

*den.*

Brydgifa *espousals, v. bridgift.*

Bryd-guma *a bridegroom, suiter;*

*sponsus, procus: —Mt. 9, 15:*

*Pa. 18, 5. ¶ Brydguma bro-*

*þor a bride-groom's brother.*

Brydlac *a marriage gift, bride-*

*laces.*

Brydleof *a marriage song.*

Brydlic; adv. *Bridal; nuptia-*

*lis: —C. Mt. 22, 12.*

Brydlofa, brydlopa, brydloppa

*a marriage, a marriage feast.*

Brydreast *a bride bed, v. brydbed.*

Brydreaf *a nuptial garment.*

Brydsang *a marriage song.*

Brydþingas *marriage affairs.*

Brydyls *a bride, v. bridl.*

Brycg *a bridge, v. brycg.*

Bryht *bright, v. beorht.*

Bryhtm *a glance, v. bearmtm.*

BRYM, brim; pl. brimu, bræ-

*mas [Icel. brim n.] The sea;*

*salum, mare: —On þam brad-*

*an brime on the broad sea,*

*Cod. Ex. 55, a. 7. Ofer brad*

*brymu over broad seas, Cd. 100:*

*Menol. 539. ¶ Brym-floed a*

*deluge, R. 115. Brym-stream*

*or see the sea, R. Mt. 8, 18.*

Bryme *famous, v. brem.*

Brym-floed *a deluge, v. brym.*

Brymme, es; m. *A BRIM, brink,*

*an edge, a border, lip of a pot,*

*and such like; ora, margo: —*

*Bremmas sees the borders of*

*shores of the sea, a strait, Hymn.*

*Som.*

Brym-stream *or see the sea, v.*

*brym.*

Brymste *most famous, v. brem.*

Bryne, byrne, es; m. *A burning,*

*scorching, heat, fire; incendi-*

*um: —Þa brynas para husa*

*the burnings of their houses,*

*Bd. 1, 19: Deut. 9, 22. ¶*

*Bryne-adl a burning disease, a*

*fever, Cot. 92. —Bryne-gield a*

*burnt-offering, Cd. 140.*

Bryne BRINE, salt liquor; sal-

sugo: —R. 33.

Bryngat *bringeth; ferat, v. bring-*

*gan.*

Bryrd *grieved; compunctus, q.*

*from bryrdan to goad, v. on-*

*bryrdan.*

Bryrd-dag *passion-day.*

Bryrdnys *sorrow, v. onbryrdnys.*

Bryrð *ruleth; gubernat: —Bt.*

*R. 167, v. prose, c. 25, where*

*welt, from wealdan to govern,*

*answers to bryrð in the poetry.*

Brysan; p. de; pp. brysed, bry-

syd, gebrysed. *To bruise; con-*

*terere, Som.*

Bryt *A nymph; nympa: —R. 88.*

BRYT, Brit, Bret; g. Bryttes;

m. [*Wel. brith, brit of divers*

*colours, spotted: Heb. כרר*

*brd hence the pl. כררים*

*brdim spots, spotted with co-*

*lours] A BRITON, whether in*

*Great Britain or Bretagne;*

*Britannus: —Ærost wæron*

*bugend þyses landes Bryttas*

*the first inhabitants of this land*

*were Britons, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 6:*

*2, 10: Chr. 457, Ing. p. 16,*

*19: Bt. 1, 16. Brytta ealond*

*the island of Britons. Brytta*

*þeode the nation of Britons,*

*Bd. 1, 34: 3, 10.*

Bryta *an author, v. brytta.*

Brytan *to break, v. bryttian.*

Brytednys, es; f. *A breaking, a*

*bruising; contritio, Som.*

BRYTEN, Bryton, Brytene, Bry-

teneland, Brytland, Breoton,

Breotene, Breoton-ealond,

Breoton, Breotene, Brotene,

Britannie, Brittene, Brittonie,

Brytene [*from Bryt because*

*of their painted bodies. Bo-*

*chart says, the Grk. Βρεταν-*

*νικη is the Punic ברתאן*

*brt-ank the land of tin] BRI-*

*TAIN; Britannia, Cambria: —*

*Brytene igland is ehta hund*

*mila lang the island Britain is*

*eight hundred miles long, Chr.*

*Ing. p. 1, 1. Maximus, so*

*Casere on Bryten londe ge-*

*boren Maximus, the Emperor,*

*was born in the land of Britain,*

*Chr. 381, Ing. p. 11, 9. Breot-*

*on (Brytene C.) is Ealond*

*þæt was iu geara Albion ha-*

*ten Britain is an island that*

*was formerly called Albion, Bd.*

*1, 1, S. p. 473, 8: 2, 1: Ors.*

*6, 30: Bar. p. 228, 16. ¶*

*Bryten-ricu British empire,*

*Menol. 446. Bryten-walda,*

*Bryten-wealda a British ruler*

*or king, Chr. 827.*

Brytford [*Bryt a Briton, ford a*

*ford] BRITFORD, near Sarum,*

*Wiltshire, Chr. 1065, Ing. p.*

*253, note a.*

Bryten *the herb Britannica, or*

*spoon-wort. O.]*

Brytian *to profit, v. bryttian.*

Brytnedon *enjoyed, v. bryttian.*

Brytnere *a distributor, possessor,*

*v. brytta.*

Brytofta *Espousals; sponsalia:*

*—R. 87.*

Bryton, Brytonland *Britain, v.*

*Bryten.*

Brytsan; g. brytsena; d. bryt-

*bring 42, 68, afferte 12, 20, 1, 2;*  
*he may bring, or let him bring; ferðt 11, 4*

*the bride chamber*  
*See K 1235*

*eyelashes*

*3 an; the hair on the eye lids; cilic*

*um - line A*

*168. McIlwain*

*brucan is*

*mean the eye*

*intercilium*

*line A 167.*

*Oferbrucan*

*eyebrow, Sup.*

*allumilline*

*166. (et brim)*

*brim*

*Brim,*

*ed in the*

*sea; aquor*

*Print 167, 24*

*644, 13. III*

*393, 2*

*of same word*

*as brym*

*any well a u/*

*bramble*

*bremel*

*the*



X Bryn-ecg brown  
edged spoken of  
a sword th. Au

X Bryde last a bided step  
X Bryn-fag brown calowes none A 538 v. Bryne-argt  
Des K 6229  
X Bryden solle firm  
X Bourdan compun. th. Au  
gere Ben

[85a]

[85b]

X Brycg, brecg: f.  
a brycg th. Au

X Brym, es; m, a  
th. Au

[86a]

[85b]

X Brymel u margin  
X Bryndude  
[86c]

X Bryne-leoma an  
a fire's flame Des  
K 4621

X Bryne-wyln, es  
m a fire wave,

Des K 4647

X 10 Bryngat

X Bryk  
Bryk th. Au

X Brytan, Bryton, Bry-  
ton, Breton, ei; f.  
Britan Brytene isle  
Britan island Cho Bryp

Gesichte Brytene saage  
Britan Bd 2, 24

Bisse (f) Bryne  
Brytene Bd 1, 11  
th 473, 34 - On Be  
tone in Britan Bd  
1, 7 l. p 476, 31 -

Ealve Brest/ne  
of all Britan Bd 3  
5, 33 l. p 476, 5

O 1 Bd 5, 9 n. d.  
line 32.  
X Sec. l. m. p.

O x 2 <sup>1m</sup> p 623, 33

[84c]

04

X Bryd-ealot, bryd-ealu th. Au  
bryde ale, marice  
feath son



03

\* Brythene g. d. ac  
of Bryten Britain

Burge saved p. s.  
of Beorgan

02 <sup>i tompabit</sup>  
Burgan, H. an  
mean

\* Bryth a, an m  
of a despenor Beo gl.  
l. 1. dl - [Horse brioter] l. 7. dl - Horse Gullbrioter  
00 Bryth [87d]

08 [88c]

01 Brythe, es; m Briton  
than

05 [87c]

\* Britian l 3 dl - [Horse  
briota, brytha a fragment]

for byht  
N. B. h. d. h. w. s. p. m.  
bigan.

04 Bulentan herba  
genus ed pisoras  
l. 1. 1, 47 som

05

06 bit m lin? hain? 149  
07 [87c]

\* Bien inhabit  
ed 35, ed p. 155, 32.  
209, ed l. 259, 18

04 [88a]

08 [89g]

01 Bunden - shefra  
navis. proora ligni  
his compacta Beo  
14.3 w Beo d in stp

\* Bine, an f. A cup  
paganth an. Beo K 547

\* Birtes; m d. x  
bed chamber Beo K 278  
Bured for gebynad  
befits rth ga.

04 [92c]

08 [88b]

01 se byn-wiga  
bigan scedde  
the warrior must bow  
submit Beo K 5832

\* B. ge byrian  
Burg, mag. burg  
c. ft. A relation,  
family; cognatio  
Beo K 5469



3 senum; pl. [from brytan to break] Broken parts, fragments; fragmenta:—Fulle þæra bryt-sena, Mt. 14, 20: Mk. 8, 8: Jn. 6, 13.

Brytene Britain, v. Bryten.

Brytta, bryta; m. [Norse, bri-tur] A dispenser, an author, a bestower, a possessor, lord, prince; dispensator, dominus:—Lifes brytta life's lord, Lord of life, Cd. 6: Jdth. p. 22, 33, 36. Godes brytta [Norse, Gullbriatur] dispenser of gold, Cd. 138.

Bryttas, Britta of Britons, v. Bryt.

Bryttian, bryttigan, brytan; hi bryttigað; p. bryttade, we bryttedon; v. a. [Norse, bri-ta, brytta a fragment] To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use, employ, occupy, possess, enjoy. (A word used by poets); dispensare frustatum, gubernare, frui:—Land bryttade ruled the land, Cd. 62. Mihton mægyn bryttigan might use force, Cd. 4. Sculon welan bryttian shall enjoy wealth, Cd. 99. Woruld bryttade enjoyed the world, Cd. 62.

Bryttisc, Brittisc; adj. British;

Britannicus:—Chr. Ing. p. 1.

a Bryttwealas Britons.

Bu both, v. ba, begen.

Búan, gebugian; ic búe, he byð; p. ic búde, we búdon; pp. gebún [Plat. boen: Dut. bouwen to till: Ger. bauen: Ott. Will. buen: Moes. bauen, gabauan: Dan. boe: Icel. búa: Swed. bo.—bu, bye an habitation] To inhabit, dwell, to cultivate, till; habitare, colere:—He let heo buan he let them inhabit, Cd. 13. He bude on East-Anglum he dwelt among the East-Angles, Chr. 890: Ors. 1, 1.

4 Buc, es; m. [Dut. bak a wooden bowl: Dan. bak c: Swed. båk m. Chaucer writes boket/ in some parts of England, as in Cheshire, a pail for water is now called a bouk: hence with the Danish postpositive article -et bouket bucket] A bucket, flagon, vessel or water-pot, pitcher; lagena:—Elf. gl. 22. Hydria. Tobræcon þa bucas, Jud. 7, 20, 21.

Buc a stag, buck, v. bucca.

4 Bucc A cheek, a part of a helmet; buccula:—Cot 25, Lye.

8 Bucca, an; [Plat. buck m: Dut. Frs. bok m: Ger. bock m.] An he-goat; a buck; hircus:—Bringað anne buccan, Lev. 4, 23: Ps. 49, 10, 14. Buccan beard a goat's beard, Cot. 174. Buccan horn buck's horn, the sign Capricorn, Equ. vern.

Gen 32, 14

Buccingham, mmes; m. [Hunt. W. Bukeingham: Brom. Buckyngham: Bucen or becen beechen; ham a village, says Camd. from the number and size of the beech trees.—bæc, v. boc a beech, ing, ham]

BUCKINGHAM:—To Buccinghamme to Buckingham, Chr. 918.

¶ Buckinghamshire, Chr. 1010.

Buce [Plat. buuk: Dut. buik m:

Kil. beuck, buyck m: Ger.

bauch m: Al. buh, buch:

Swed. buk: Dan. bug: Chau.

bouke the trunk of the human

body. In the north of England,

they say bouk, bowk for the

bulk, the size, the body of a

tree] A solitary and secret

place, the belly; seccus, ven-

ter:—Cot. 215.

Bucen beechen, v. becen.

Både commanded; præcepit, offer-

ed; obtulit, hi budon, v. beo-

dan.

Både dwelt; habitavit, v. buan.

Buend One dwelling, an inhabit-

ant, a farmer; incolæ, agri-

cola:—Buendra leas void of

inhabitants, desolate, Cd. 5.

buan.

Bufan, bufon; prep. d. [Plat.

baven: Dut. boven, contracted

from be-oven or by-oven:

be by; ufa, ufan above] Above,

used in opposition to under;

super:—God totwæmde þa

wæteru þe wæron under þære

fæstnisse fram þam þe wæron

bufan þære fæstnisse, Gen. 1,

7.

Bufan, bufon, abufan, be-ufan;

adv. Above, before, beyond,

moreover; supra:—Swa we

her be-ufan cwædon as we

here above said, L. Athel. 3,

W. p. 63, 24. Swa abufan

sædan before [before above]

said, Chr. 1090: Bd. 4, 22:

Past. 8, 1, v. ufa.

Bufanweþen before-said, afore-

said, above-said.

Bugan both, v. begen.

Búgan, begean, abúgan, gebu-

gan; p. ic beáh, beag, we

bugon; imp. bug, buh; pp.

bugen, bogen, gebogen; v. a.

[Plat. bögen: Frs. c. buge:

Frs. boege: Dut. buigen:

Ger. biegen: Dan. bøje neut.

—boga a bow] To bow, bend,

to give way, recede, flee, sub-

mit, yield; flectere:—Dat ic

bugende uncnytte, Mk. 1, 7.

Heo was abogen, Lk. 13, 11.

Heora cneo begean scolden

should bow their knee, Bd. 3,

17, S. p. 544, 39. Abeah, Jn.

8, 6: Gen. 28, 12. Ðu wylt

hyder bugan, Gen. 19, 21:

Ex. 21, 13: Num. 25, 2. Hi

bugon þa to þam, Jos. 9, 27:

11, 19: Chr. 1013. Hi gebu-

gon to Josue, Jos. 10, 4.

Bugend, bugigend A dweller;

habitor:—Chr. Ing. p. 1, 6.

6 Bugian, gebugian, to bugianne;

p. hi bugodon, bogodon, ge-

budon; pp. gebuen. To in-

habit, incolere:—Bt. 17: 18,

1: Ors. 1, 10: Elf. T. p. 21,

13, v. buan.

Bugunde bowing, v. bugan.

Buh avoid, v. bugan.

Buhsomnes obedience, v. boc-

sumnes.

Bul A stud, boss, brooch; bulla:

—Cot. 26.

Bulberende Bearing bulbs; bul-

baceus, Som.

Bulgian To bellow; admugire:

Martyr. 17, Jan.

Bulgon Were angry; indignati-

sunt, v. belgan.

Bulluca A calf, a young bull,

a bullock; vitulus:—Scint-

54.

Bulot, bulut, bolot A herb, toad-

stool, mushroom, an excrescence

found at the roots of oaks; her-

ba:—L. Md. 2, 58, Som.

Bun A sort of cup; carchesium,

populi genus:—Jdth. 10.

Bunda A farmer, steward, father;

villicus:—L. Cnut. 8.

Bunda Bundles; fasciculi.

Bunde Bound; vinxit:—bunden

bound; ligatus, v. bindan.

Bune A cane, reed, pipe, flute;

fistula, Som.

Bune, bunna Bologne in France;

Bononia:—Chr. 893.

Buoftalmon Wild chamomile;

bupthalmus:—Herb. 140.

Bur [Al. bauer: Norse, bur] A

bower, cottage, dwelling, an

inner room, storehouse; con-

clave, casa:—Lps. 26, 9: R.

27. ¶ Cumena bur a guest-

house, Bd. 4, 31, v. burh.

Bureg a city, v. burh.

Burcote A bed, couch, a bed-

chamber, den; cubile:—Past-

16, 1.

Burge of a city, v. burh.

Burgaman A citizen; civis:—

Deut. 1, 16.

Burgan to protect, v. beorgan.

Burgate; pl. burgatu A gate to

a dwelling, a door, a porch;

porta, fores:—Jud. 16, 3.

Burgbete, burgbote a repairing

of cities, v. burh, bot.

Burgbrice house-breaking; v.

burhbrice.

Burge-bisceop the bishop of the

city.

Burgendaland The land of Bur-

gundians, an island in the west

of the Baltic sea, Borringholm

or Bornholm, Ors. 1, 1.

Burgendas The Burgundians;

Burgundiones, Som.

Burgeteld *A tilt or covering of a tent, a tent; tentorium:—Jdih. 10, 12.*

Burge wearð *a multitude of a city, v. burh-wered.*

Burg-runan *the fairies of the mountains, beorg a mountain, Som. v. burhrunan.*

Burg-scepe *citizenship, v. burh-scepe.*

Burgstal, burgstol [*Beorg a hill; stal a seat, dwelling*] BOSTAL, BURSTAL, &c. *the name of places built on a hill.*

Burgum to cities, v. burh.

Burgwaru *city-men, citizens, v. burhwaru.*

Burgweallas *the city walls, v. burhweal.*

Burh *a surety, v. borh.*

BURH; g. burge f. d. byrig; pl. nom. ac. byrig; g. burga; d. burgum; f. [*Plat. borch f. Dut. burgt f. Dan. Swed. Icel. borg m. n.*] 1. *A town, city, what are now called cities were anciently called burhs; urbs. 2. A fort, castle; castellum. 3. Court, palace, house; curia:—1. Hegasawe þa burh. Gen. 11, 5: 13, 12. Binnan burgum within a city, L. Edg. Sup. W. p. 80, 46. Roma burh the city Rome, Bd. 1, 11. 2. Ora. 3, 1. 3. Som. ¶ Efter burgum through cities, openly, publicly, Bt. R. p. 155: 195. Burg, or the modern bury, denotes a city, as Canterbury, &c.*

Burhbote *a repairing of cities.*

Burhbrice *A breaking into a city, a burglary, house-breaking; urbis violatio:—L. In. 45: Alf. pol. 36.*

Burh-ealdor *An elder of a city, a mayor, governor; præfectus urbis:—Elf. gr. 14: 9, 55.*

Burh-fæstan *A city-fastness, a fort, fortress, citadel, defence; arx:—Cd. 80.*

Burhg *a city, v. burh.*

Burhgeat, burhgata *A city-gate; porta urbis:—Jos. 2, 5.*

Burhgemot *A BURGMOTE, a meeting of townsmen, corporation; urbis comitia:—L. pol. Edg. 5: L. Cnut. 15.*

Burh-gerefa *A city reeve, governor, bailiff; prætor, præfectus:—R. 6: Curiales 8.*

Burhgewearðas *the borough-wards or keepers, v. burhweardas.*

Burh-leod *A town's people, a citizen; civis:—Ora. 3, 7.*

Burh-loca *a locking of a city, a gate.*

Burh-man *A town's man, citizen; civis:—Nathan 1.*

Burh-ræden, burh-ræddenn *Freedom of a city; muni-*

cipatus:—Cot. 128, v. burh-scepe.

Burh-riht *The civil-law; jus civile, Som.*

Burh-runan *The fates, furies, fairies; parcae:—Cot. 92.*

Burh-sæta *A dweller in a city, a citizen; civis, Som.*

Burh-scepe. 1. *A BOROUGHSHIP, freedom of a city, also boundary of a city; municipatus urbis, territoria. 2. A free borough, an incorporate city or town; municipium:—1. Elf. T. p. 7. 2. Elf. gr. 10: Jos. 13.*

Burh-sceyre *A borough liberty, city boundary, lying within a city's bounds; territorium:—Cot. 148.*

Burh-setan *citizens, v. burh-sæta.*

Burhsita *one free of a city, a citizen, v. burh-sæta.*

Burhsittend, es *A citizen; civis: Lk. 15, 15: Cd. 106.*

Burh-spræc *civil or courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity.*

Burh-stapel *a dwelling in a borough, a mansion, house, Som.*

Burh-sted, -styd *A city; urbs:—Cd. 50.*

Burh-waru; g. d. e; ac. e, or u; pl. nom. ac. e; g. a; d. um; f.

*The population of a city, population; cives:—Elc burhwaru*

*wugende to him, Jos. 11, 19. Seo burhwaru abeah the*

*population submitted, Chr. 1013. Yldest burhwaru eldest of the*

*population, governors, R. 8. Burhware gefeoht a civil war*

*R. 55: Chr. 1012.*

Burhwealdan *citizens.*

Burh-weall *a city wall, a wall.*

Burh-weardas *borough-wards, watches or keepers.*

Burh-wit; adj. Courtlike, civil; urbanus:—R. 8.

Burig *a city, v. burh.*

BURNE, an; f. [*Plat. Dut. Kil. born*] *A SOURN, stream, brook,*

*river; torrens, rivus:—Ofer þa burnan Cedron, Jn. 18, 1.*

*Ofer burnan, Ez. 7, 19: 8, 5: Bd. 3, 1. ¶ As a prefix of*

*termination to the names of places, burn denotes that they*

*were situate near a stream: hence in the modern names*

*of places we find bourne, brown, braun, bran: thus,*

*Winterbourne, Swinburn, Brownsover.*

Burne burned, v. byrnan.

Bur-priche *A parish, diocese; parochia, Som.*

Bur-reaf *hangings for a chamber, tapestry.*

Burste, burston broken, bursted, v. berstan.

Bur-þegn, bur-þen *a chamberlain, steward.*

Burug, buruh *a city, v. burh.*

Buruhwaru *the people of a city, v. burhwaru.*

Buruh-weordas *citizens.*

Buta, bute *except, but, v. butan.*

Buta, bute both, v. batwa.

Bátan, báton, búton; prep. d. [*Plat. buten: Fra. c. buten: Dut. buiten*] *Without, except;*

*sine, absque, præter:—Butan leahtræ, Mt. 12, 5. Buton wi-*

*fum and cildum, Deut. 20, 14. Butum geongum litlingum,*

*Gen. 50, 8: Lev. 4, 21. ¶ Butan æ without law, an outlaw.*

Butan wite *without punishment.*

Butan gefearnungum *without cost, freely.*

Butan, buton, butun; conj. BUT, *unless, except; nisi:—Buton*

*þat hit sy ut-aworpen, Mt. 5, 13: Bt. 34, 10.*

Bute but, v. butan.

Bute both, v. batwa.

Buter, butera, f. Fra. buter, boe-ter: Plat. botter: Dut. boter f: Ger. butter f.] BUTTER;

butyrum:—Elf. gl. 21. / Buter-flege *a butterfly.*

Buterucas bottles, v. buteruc.

Buterstoppa *a butter-vessel.*

Buteruc, butruc *A flagon, bottle; flasco, utor:—Gen. 21, 15.*

Butes-carlas *sailors, v. butse-carlas.*

Báton but, without, v. butan.

Butruc *a bottle, v. buteruc.*

Butse-carlas [*bates carlas, i. e. bat sæ carlas*] *Seamen, sailors;*

*nautæ:—Chr. 1066.*

Butte *a butt for wine, v. byt.*

Butting-tung BUTTINGTON, *the name of a town in Monmouth-*

*shire. Somner thinks it was so called because it was but-*

*ting or near the river Severn, on Sæferne stape.*

Buttor-fleoge [*Plat. better-flege: Dut. Kil. boter-vilege*] *A BUTTERFLY; papilio:—R. 22.*

Butu, butwu both, v. batwa.

Butun but, without, v. butan.

Buuc [*Plat. Ger. backe f.*] *A cheek; bucca, Som.*

By, bye [*Dan. bye a town, village: Swed. Icel. by an habitation,*

*a village*] *A dwelling, habitation; habitatio:—C. Mk. 5, 3.*

Hence, by and bye in the termination of the names of places.

By by, v. be.

Byan to inhabit, v. buan.

BYCGAN, gebigan, gebicgan; io bycge; p. bōhte, gebōhte; imp.

byge, bige; pp. geboht; u. a. To buy, procure; emere:—

Bige þa ping, Jn. 13, 29. Hig woldon bycgan, Mt. 25, 10.

Gebigð þone æcer, Mt. 13, 44.

Gebicgan frið to procure peace, Past. 59, 2.



Bur. geteld, es in  
a lower. tent Th. an

Burgh a city Th. an  
v burh

Burghon saved f. pl. 226, 19 v burh. weard a city's  
226, 19 v burh. weard a city's

2 beorgan

2 Burges weall es,  
in a town wall  
Th. an

1 Butan. l 11 Butan  
\* gearwungum

7 [416] 90 d] 0 3, es, m

0 5 [92a] from  
bucan to  
amount

7 Burh Peterborough  
Th. an

Burh. stede es, m  
Indea f. B

a city place, locus  
w. b. l. 4524

Burgh. wealg, an in  
city wealth, wealth of city.

Burghon to burg Th. an  
v beorgan

2 Burigen a sepulchre than  
v birgen

Burina an in  
a stream from fm III

387, 25, but? as pa  
buran is m f

1 x Bu  
bucaran in buker

Grius mytt. sup. 1111

2 Buter. qe pucor, buker  
ointment buker than

2 Buterice. es; in A  
leather bag, or bottle, etc.

2 Buttingham, es in  
13 Buttingham

0 5 [91a]

2 Butyre, an; f Butte  
Th. an

0 5 [92d]

7 Burh. hlegd a  
mountain height 146 th. p. 182, 3  
v beorh. hlegd

5 Bure a bristle than  
v byrst  
0 7

xx ~~moxes~~ ~~seps~~ a city's enclosure, a city's walled septum, ~~with~~ ~~with~~  
Beo R 3852

Beo an. Beo R 3852  
Egram II 506, 17

03[95d]

04[95e]

4

Byrd? Heavy; gravis  
Rec H 5316

07[93c]

0515

08[93e]

Byrd's pac H 40, 10

Byrd's specimens  
riches Thes H 135, 2

for Byrd's

09[94a]

10[94b]

Byrd's lower H. an

from Byrd's

08[94c]

Byrd's to  
build, supply, fur.  
rich, instance  
Rec H 2182

010[94e]

011[95a]

012

Byrdian sustenere

Byrding

Ther. Vucht a creek, bay, in closure

Can feel bugt  
with p 133. He d

05[95f]

Byrd, es; in Hon,

child Th. in 1850

Byrd, es; in Hon

time? Th. an

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

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Byrd, es; in Hon

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Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

09[55c]

0[96f]

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon

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Byrd, es; in Hon

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Byrd, es; in Hon

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Byrd, es; in Hon

Byrd, es; in Hon





Byrðene-dæl a share of a burthen, a portion.

Byrðere A porter; portarius, Som.

Byrðor A breed; foetus, ¶ Byrðor-pinen, byrðor-pinen a midwife, Som.

Byrðor Born; partus:—Bd. 1, 27.

Byrð-pinen a birth servant, a midwife.

Byrðyn a burthen, v. byrðen.

Byseg business, v. biseg.

Bysen an example, v. bysn.

Bysenian to give an example, v. bysnian.

Bysenung an example, v. bysn.

Bysgian to occupy, busy, employ, v. bisgan.

Bysgu occupation, v. biseg.

Bysmere a deceiver; bysmernes deceit, v. bismere.

Bysmrian, bysmrian; p. ode. To deride, reproach, blaspheme, revile, defame; irridere, deridere:—He bysmrað hy, Ps. 2, 4: Mt. 27, 39: Gen. 39, 14, 17.

Bysmernunga blasphemies.

Bysmor infamy, v. bismor.

Bysmorfull deceitful, v. bismorlic.

Bysmorlice disgracefully.

Bysmorode mocked, v. bysmorian.

Bysmor-spræc disgraceful speech, blasphemy.

Bysmr disgrace, v. bismor.

Bysmrian, bysmrigenne: p. ode; pp. -od. To deride, v. bysmrian.

Bysmrung deceit, derision, v. bismor.

Bysn, bysen, bisn, e; f. An example, pattern, model, resemblance, similitude, precept, command; exemplum:—He bysne gegearwade he gave an example, Bd. 4, 27. Be sumere bisene by some example, Bt. 22, 2: Cd. 30, 32.

Bysnian; p. ode; pp. od. To give or set an example or pattern; exemplum dare:—Pa bisnodon these set an example, Bt. 39, 11: L. Can. Edg. 52: 66.

Bysnung an example, v. bisnug.

Byssene an example, v. bysn.

Bysst A loss; damnum, Ben.

Byst biestings, v. beost.

Byst art; es, eris, v. beom.

Byt, te; pl. bytta [Frs. butte]

A bottle, flagon, BUTT, tuss; uter, dolium:—Pa bytta beoð to brocene, Mt. 9, 17. On calde bytta into old bottles, Mt. 9, 17. On bytte into a bottle, Ps. 32, 7: Jos. 9, 5.

Byt commands, v. biddan.

Byter, byternys bitterness, v. biternys.

Byð inhabits, v. buan.

Byðne a keel, v. bytne.

Bytl, bitl, biotul [Plat. betel m.] A BEETLE, hammer; mal-leus:—Jud. 4, 21.

Bytla A hammerer, builder; sedi-ficator:—Cod. Ex. 34, b.

Bytlian; p. ode. To build; sedi-ficare:—Cd. 90.

Bytling, bytlung, e; f. A build-ing, edifice; edificium:—Soll. pref.

Bytne The keel or bottom of a ship; carina:—Cod. 32.

Bytte bottles, v. byt.

Bytte-hlid a lid of a butt. Bytt-fylling a filling of bottles.

C and ce are often changed into h or hh before s or ð, and especially before t; as strehton they stretched, for strecton from streccan. Ah-sian for acsian, or axian to ask; sehts for secð seeks, from secan to seek. In words immediately derived from Sax-on, k is frequently substituted for the Saxon c, as cyng a king; cyn kin, or kindred. Sometimes q or ch; as cwen queen; cild a child.

Cac [Frs. kak] Dung, ordure; stercus.—Cachus a privy; la-trina, Som.

Cæbest a halter, v. cæfester.

Cæder-beam a cedar-tree.

Cæfed embroidered, Som.

Cæfester, cæfli A halter, head-stall; capistrum:—Cod. 31, 39.

Cæg, cæga; ac. cæge; pl. ac. cægia; f. [Frs. cay: cayce a small key, Japica.] A KEY; f. Stef-cræfte is seo cæg þe þæra boca andgytt unlycð

grammar is the key that un-locks the knowledge of books.

Elf. pref. gr. Som. p. 1: Lk. 11, 52: Mt. 16, 19. ¶ Cægboras, cæg-hiorde a bearer or keeper of keys. Cægloc, cæg-loca a lock, L. Cnut. 74.

Cæggian To lock, shut fast; obserare, Som.

CÆLAN, celan, calian [Plat. kö-len: Ger. kühlen: Dut. koe-len: Frs. koelje: hence Chauc. kele] To cool, to make cool, to refresh; algere, refrigerare:—Donne him cælð, Hexaem: Cot. 113: Bt. 26, 2.

Cælc chalk, v. cealc.

Cælc, cælic a cup, v. calic.

Cæle A KEEL or bottom of a ship; carina, Som.

Cælf a calf, v. cealf.

Cæmban [Frs. kymme: Dut. kammen] To comb; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28.

Cæmpa a soldier, v. cempa.

Cænnan to know, v. cennan.

Cænne a profession, v. canne.

Cænned Born; natus, v. cennan.

Cænnestra, f. One who has borne, a mother, dam; genitrix, Som.

Cænrin a generation, v. cynnryn.

Cæpe-hus [cepa a merchant, hus a house] A storehouse; arma-rium:—Elces cynnes cæpe-hus, R. 109.

CÆPPE, cappa A CAP, cape, cope, hood; pileus, cucullus:—Elf. gl. 19: R. 27.

Cærcærn a prison, v. carcærn.

Cærcian to chirp, chirp, v. cearcian.

Cæren A sort of wine; defrutum:—Cod. 66.

Cærfille Chervil; cœrefolium:—Elf. gl. 43.

Cæsse CRESS: nasturtium:—Elf. gl. 16.

Cæse chose, v. ceosan.

Cæster a city, v. ceaster.

CAF; comp. ra, re; sup. est, ost; adj. quick, sharp, nimble, swift; acet, celer:—Elf. T. p. 35: Bt. 34, 7.

1/2  
 Bytme, an: f a  
 wheel of a ship; caru  
 Res. of in ceol

04[97d]

isig busy Th. Am  
 Sup. bisig  
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 Bydgunz employment;  
 com. v. v. sec  
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 Bytme, an: f a  
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02g =

2/3  
 Bytme, an: f a key  
 Highmire of London  
 bet loc and cogan  
 they entered the lock  
 they itic 14 Thier  
 17, 11

01

02[1d]

7a]

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 Bytme, an: f a key  
 Highmire of London  
 bet loc and cogan  
 they entered the lock  
 they itic 14 Thier  
 17, 11

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 Bytme, an: f a key  
 Highmire of London  
 bet loc and cogan  
 they entered the lock  
 they itic 14 Thier  
 17, 11

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 Bytme, an: f a key  
 Highmire of London  
 bet loc and cogan  
 they entered the lock  
 they itic 14 Thier  
 17, 11

03[1b]

04[1c]

05[3a]



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Quelling, p. 1  
Playfully, p. 1  
Chimney, p. 1  
354, 39

21p

CAM

21q

CAN

21r

CAR

Cafertun, cafortun [i. e. mycel, and rum heall, R. 109.] 1. A large and roomy hall; atrium. 2. A vestibule, an entrance, inclosure before a house, an inclosure; vestibulum, conseptum ante aedes:—1. Jn. 18, 15, Bd. 3, 11. 2. An lytel cafertun, Bt. 18, 1.

Cafice; adv. Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly; velociter, viriliter:—Num. 31, 6. Cafyns a hastening, v. cafscype. Cafortun a hall, v. cafertun. Cafscype A quickness; velocitas:—R. Ben. 5.

Cal A herb, wild cole-wort; arboracia, lapsana:—R. 44, v. cawl.

Calc A shoe, little shoe, sandal; calceus, sandalium:—Mk. 6, 9.

Calde cold, v. ceald.

Cald called, Lye.

Caldea byrig the city of Chaldea, Babylon, Som.

Calf a calf, v. cealf.

Califian to CALVE; vitulum edere, Som.

Calian to cool, to grow cold, v. cælan.

2 CALIC, cælic, calc; m. [Plat. Dut. kelk m: Ger. kelch m.] A cup, CHALICE, goblet; calix:—Mt. 26, 28: Ps. 22, 7.

3 Calla [Icel. kall, karl] A man:—Hilde calla a man of war, a general, Cd. 156, Lye.

4 CALO; adj. [Dut. Kil. kael, kaluwe] CALLOW, bald, without hair; calvus:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.

Caluer-clim, caluer-clympe a skull, v. calwer.

Caluw l. 1, v. calo.

Calwa A disease which causes baldness; alopecia:—Cot. 12.

Calwer, calwere A skull, a place for burial, a bald place on the top of the head; gabalacrum, calvaria, calva:—Cot. 96, Som.

CAMB, [Frs. kaem: Dut. kam] A comb, crest; pecten:—Elf. gl. 27. ¶ Camb helmes crest of a helmet, R. 53.—Camb on hætte, or on helme a crest on the hat or helmet; crista:—Cot. 46.

Cambiht Combed; cristatus, Som.

6 Camell A camel; camelus:—C. R. Mk. 1, 16.

7 Cammec, cammoc, cammuc, commuce Maiden weed, bog fennel or rest harrow, cammock; peucedanum:—Herb. 96. Gohina, Cot. 100. *Urs. 4, 506*

CAMP; comp. gecamp, es; m. [Plat. Dut. kamp m. a combat, a field: Dan. Swed. kamp m. a battle: Ger. kampf m. a fight] A CAMP, contest, war; certamen:—Bd. 3, 2.

Campdóm, campháð Warfare; militia:—Sciut. 29, 1: Bd. 2, 7.

91 Campian to fight, encamp, v. campian.

Camp-sted a place for encamping, a camp.

Camp-wered, camp-werod Men in camp, an army, soldiers; exercitus:—Bd. 2, 5.

Cananeisc A Canaanite, Gen. 9, 18.

Can know; is able, can; þu canst thou knowest, v. cunnan.

Cancelere A chancellor; cancellarius:—Chr. 1093.

Cancer-adl a cancer-disease, a canker, v. bita.

Cancere, cancre A CANCER, disease, any animal, a crab; cancer, tam morbus quam animal, Som.

Cancer-hæbern, cancer-hæderu a hole for fish or crabs, a hole in a wound, a cave, den, Som.

Cancetung, cancettende A laughing, giggling; cachinnus:—L. Eccl. 21: Cot. 58, v. ceahhetung.

Cancere a canker, v. cancre.

Candel, es [Icel. kindir m. fire: Norse, kindil: Pers. کندیل]

kandeel a candle] A CANDLE; candela:—Elf. gl. 19.

Candel-bora A CANDLE-BEARER, a subdeacon, a clerk; acolythus:—Cot. 203.

Candel-leoht candle-light.

Candelmasse CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, was celebrated with many lighted candles, L. Const. p. 114.

Candel-snytels candle-snuffers.

Candel-stæf, candel-sticca A candle-staf or stick; candelabrum:—Mt. 5, 15.

Candel-treow a candlestick with branches, a candlestick.

Candel-twist a pair of snuffers.

Candel-weoc a wick of a candle, a torch.

Candel-wyrt CANDLE-WORT, an herb; fromos:—R. 44.

Cann Know; scio, v. cunnan.

7 Cannu, canne [Frs. kanne] A CAN, cup; crater:—R. 24.

CANNE, cænne [Ger. künde f: Dut. Kil. konne, kunne] A profession, knowledge, cognizance, notice; professio, notitia:—L. Hloth. 16. ¶ Canne riht a right to take notice, Som.

Canon, es; m. 1. A CANON, a rule; regula, canon. 2. A canon or prebendary; canonicus:—1. Canones boc, Bd. 4, 24: L. Edw. Guth. 2. Som.

Canonóm a canonship, office of a canon, Som.

Canonelic; adj. Canonical; canonicus:—Hæp Can. p. 1.

Canonfas, canonicas canons, v. canon.

Cantelcap, canterkæpp, es; m. CANTEL-COPE a sort of priest's garment; caracalla:—Chr. 1070.

Cantere A singer; cantor, Som. Cantic; m. A song; canticum:—Deut. 31, 19.

Cantwara burhge, Cantwæburg, Cantwara buruh, Cantwara byrig CANTERBURY, Rochester:—Cantwara burhge B'. seo is cweðen æt Hrofeceastre, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 572, 13.

Cantwara-mægðe the county of Kent, men of Kent.

Cant-waras Kentish men, L. Hloth. 16: Bd. 1, 15.

Capelein, capellan A chaplain; capellanus:—Chr. 1099.

Capitel, or capitol mæssa early mass.

Capitol, capitul, capitula, an; m. A chapter; capitulum:—On þam endr biðes capitulan in the end of this chapter, Bt. 32, 2.

Cappa [Plat. Ger. Dan. kappe f: Swed. kappa f: Dut. kap f: Icel. kápa f.] A cap, cope, priest's garment, v. cæppe.

Capun [Plat. kapuhn, kapphaan m: Dut. kapoen m. a hen: Dan. Swed. Icel. kapún m.] A CAPON; gallinaceus:—R. 39. *Home 1, 314, 56*

Cár, cára care, v. cáru.

Care CARK, care; cura, Som. v. car.

Carcern, carcærn [Moes. kar-kara] A prison, a house of correction, a quarry in which prisoners were compelled to work; carcer:—He sie on carcærne gebroht he is brought to prison, Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 20.

Carclif Agrimony; agrimonia:—Elf. gl. 16.

Care care, v. caru.

Cárefull careful, Ps. 39, 23, v. carfull.

Carendre A people of Germany, the Sclavi. Carenthani, or Carentani, their country is now the Dutchy of Carinthia or Cærnthen:—Ors. 1, 1, Foster's notes.

Cárfull; adj. CAREFUL, anxious, curious; sollicitus:—Elf. gl. 23.

Carfullice; adv. CAREFULLY; sollicit:—L. Alf. 35.

Cárfulnys, se; f. CAREFULNESS, curiosity; sollicitudo:—Hom. pasc. p. 13.

Cárian to take care, heed, to be anxious, v. cearian.

Carited Charity; caritas:—Chr. 1137, Lye.

CARL [Frs. keerl: Dut. karel] 1. Charles; carolus. 2. A

**CEA**

Cealfian to calve, v. calfsian.  
CEAP, os; m. [Frs. kepp: Dut.  
koop m: Ger. kauf m: Isel.  
kaup] 1. Cattle; pecus. 2.  
Saleable commodities, price,  
sale, bargain, business; pre-  
tium, negotium:—1. His neah-  
gebuures ceap his neighbour's  
cattle, L. In. 40. 2. Ceapes cwilde  
murraim of cattle, Chr. 197. 2.  
Deopum ceapum gebohte us  
bought us at a great [deep]  
price, L. In. 57. Summe wa-  
ron to ceape gesælde some  
were sold at a price, Nath. 8:  
Gen. 41, 56. Ceap awyrigend  
a detestable business, Somn. 158.  
Ceap-cniht a hired servant, a  
slave.  
Ceap-dæg A bargaining or mar-  
ket-day. ¶ Ceap-dagas the  
Nones, or stated times when  
the common people come to

the common people came to market, R. 96.  
 Ceap-eale ðe the ale-selling place, an ale-house.  
 Ceap-gyld bargain money, price of what is stolen or lost.  
 Ceapian; p. ceapode, hi ceapodun; pp. ceapod [Plat. Dut. koopen: Frs. keapje: Ger. kaufen to buy: Moes. kaupon] To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase or sale of a thing, to buy; emere, negotiari:—Ceapiað oð þat ic cume, Lk. 19, 13: Mt. 21, 12. Mihte yð geceapian, gif ænig man ceapode might easily buy, if any one bargained, Ors. 5, 7, Bar. p. 188, 12. ¶ Syllan to ceape to sell, v. cēpa. Hence the name of

places remarkable for trade,  
such as *Cheapside*, *Chippen-*  
*ham*.  
✓ *Ceaping*, *e. f.* *A buying, mer-*  
*chandise*; *emptio* :—*L. Athel.*  
*24.*  
*Ceaplas cheeks, whelps*, *Som. v.*  
*ceaff*.  
*Ceápmān*, *cypman*, *cypeman*,  
*nes*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. koopman*  
*m.* *Ger. kaufmann m.*] *A*  
*CHAPMAN, merchant, market-*  
*man*; *mercator* :—*L. Alf. 30 :*  
*L. In. 25.*  
*Ceap-sceamul a toll-booth, cus-*  
*tom-house, tradesman's stall.*  
✓ *Ceapscipa a merchant ship, a ship*  
*of burden or trade.*  
*Ceapestl a tradesman's booth,*  
*stall or shop.*

Ceapstow *A market-place, a market; forum:—Bd. 2, 1, 3.*  
Hence the name of *Chepstow*.  
Ceapstræt *a street or place for merchandise, a market.*  
Ceapung, e; f. *Business, trade, traffic, commerce; negotium:—Ps. 90, 6: negotiatio, L. Athel. 13.*



merchandise police pres ceases (the) shall have effect  
 of the merchandise  
 2 Edw. 4th  
 Wp 52, 36

[13a]

~~Callian~~ to call  
 vague dine  
 Th. An

[13b]

~~ceap~~, es; m; a pur  
 chase; pack's  
 Rec'd 4826

~~ceatra~~ ~~calmaria~~  
 cat 42: 168. inter ed.

8[8a]

04[9d]

quce pertinent ad  
 mensam. Frigida  
 viciu L. M. 1, 39, 4

2

05[10a]

~~ceaca~~, ~~ceca~~, an; m  
 a chuk, jaw; mala, madailla  
 Grim III 40, 19

San Eye

06[10b]

~~Cartaina~~

~~ceachetung~~ a  
 retheking, some v

~~ceale~~, ~~ceale~~  
 an all selling place

ceachetung

05[14a]

~~ceac-bora~~ Anihilus

Cat 13 Eye

07[11b]

08[11c]

ceator, es; m [city]

~~09[11d]~~

~~ceaperas~~ Th P 104, 30

010[12a]

011[12b]

077f

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7[8c]

~~cealc-hyt~~, e; f [ Hunt Cealcide: West Chalcha  
 = the ] Chalks, Kent etc

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19[8d]

013[12d]

~~ceap~~ scip, es; n  
 a merchant ship

~~ceaff~~ scip, es; n  
 cat, 12

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[15a]

~~Cat~~, ~~caffes~~, m  
 Grim III p 341, 24  
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07

Xentinas

Q[386]

Hebung  
3 v. Säcke

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~~Q4~~ celloid huel

~~but like a cut~~ <sup>up</sup> ~~a ship~~ <sup>Ship Bock 76 &</sup> ~~a sword~~ <sup>keel was bygone</sup>

Life giving, i.e. A cooling  
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654 *Ctenargyre medu*  
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Celine  
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9[16c]

14 Q Engel het, pak  
trede ceofan on  
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$$O_8[19a]$$

cénde; cénd

~~(b) (7) (D)~~

04

2. An m of

Ceapung-gemot a meeting for trade, a market.

Ceapung-ping a buying, setting a price, saleable.

Ceara care thou, v. carian.

Cearcern a prison, v. carcern.

Cearcetung, e; f. A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth; stridor, Som.

4 Cearcian; part. ciende (hence Chancer, to chirke, chirking, and our chirp) To chatter, creak, crash, gnash; stridere:—*Elf. gr. 26.*

Cearre with care: cearena full full of cares, v. caru.

Cearfan to carve, v. ceorfan.

5 Cearian, carian; ic cearge, pu cearast, he cearað; p. ode; pp. od. To take care, heed, to be anxious; curare:—*Neceara pu care not thou, Cd. 104: Mt. 6, 34.*

Cearig; adj. Careful, pensive, wary, CHARY, anxious, grieving; sollicitus, cautus:—*Cd. 101.*

6 Cear-sorge sorrowful care, anxiety.

Cearung, e; f. Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint; sollicitudo, Som.

CEAS [Fries. case] a quarrel; lis:—*L. Athel. 18. Pr. v. ceast.*

Ceas chose; p. of ceosan.

Ceasega A chooser; elector:—*Cd. 151.*

Ceasnes, se; f. Election, choice; electio, Som.

6 Ceast Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal; lis:—*Alf. eccl. 18.*

7 Ceaster, cester; g. ceastre; pl. caestra; f. [From Lat. castrum.] The names of places ending in -ceaster and -ches-ter were probably sites of a castrum, a fortress, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5.] A city, fort, castle, town; urbs, castellum:—*Ne mæg seo ceaster beon behyd, Mt. 5, 14.*

8 On þære hean ceastre in the high city, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 28, 11. Se Hælend embfor ealle burga and caestra, Mt. 9, 35.

Ceaster-gewarð, warð townsmen, citizens.

9 Ceaster-wyrhta An embroiderer; polymitarius:—*Cot. 156.*

Ceastiull; adj. Full of contention, tumultuous; tumultuosus:—*Scint. 28.*

Ceastra cities, v. ceaster.

Ceat A thing; res:—*Cot. 100.*

Ceatra, cheats; circumventiones, Lye.

Ceaw chewed, v. ceowan.

Ceawel a basket, v. cawl.

Cedele, cedeleac The herb mercury; mercurialis:—*Herb. 84.*

Ceder-beam, -triv a cedar-tree, v. cæder-beam.

Cef chaff, v. ceaf.

Cega a key, v. cæg.

Cegan, acægan To call, name; vocare:—*R. Mt. 2, 7.*

Cehettung a laugh.

Ceke a cheek, v. ceaca.

Celan To chill, to be very cold; algere:—*Bd. 1, 27. resp. 8, v. celan.*

Cele Chillness, a very great coldness; algor:—*Bt. R. p. 175.*

Celender, cellendre The herb coriander; coriandrum:—*R. 43.*

9 Celeponia The herb calendine chelidonia, Som.

Celf a calf, v. cealf.

Celing, e; f. A refreshing; refrigerium, Som.

Cellas Cells; cellæ, Lye.

Celldre coriander, v. celender.

Celment-man, celmert-mon, an hired servant.

Celnes, gecelhys, se; f. Coolness, air; refrigerium:—*Ps. 65, 11: Opposed to hætu.*

Cemb, cemde That which is combed, tow, hards; stupa:—*Cot. 192.*

Cemban; p. de. To comb; pectere:—*Elf. gr. 28, v. cæmban.*

Cemes A coat, surplice; camisia:—*Cot. 31.*

CEMPA, an; m. [Dut. kempfer, m: Ger. kämpfer n.] A soldier, warrior, CHAMPION, a novice, a young soldier; miles:—*Ælfric con cempaanne dæl, Jn. 19, 23. Twa hund cempena two hundred of soldiers; manipulus, R. 7. Cempena yldest first, chief of the soldiers, a commander; tribunus militum, Ors. 4, 6.—Cempena riht military law.*

CEN; adj. [Dut. koen: Ger. kühn] KEEN, fierce, bold, warlike; acer:—*Bt. R. p. 162.*

audax, Past. 33, 4, 160.

Cene-helm a crown, v. cyne-helm.

Cene-setel a king's seat, a throne, v. cyne-setl.

Cenesta keenest, v. cene.

Cenlice; adv. [Dut. Kil. koen-lick: Ger. kühnlich] Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably; animose:—*Elf. T. 15.*

CENNAN; part. -nende, -nynde; p. cende; pp. cenned, gecenned. To bring forth; parere:—*Gen. 2, 7: 18, 13. Cennynde wif enixa mulier, Bd. 1, 27.*

Cennestre one who has borne, a mother, v. cænnestre.

Cenning, e; f. Birth, a producing; partus:—*Pære cennin-ge tima, Gen. 25, 24. Cenning tid, Gen. 38, 27: Lk. 1, 57.*

Cennynde producing, v. cennan.

Cennynde producing, v. cennan.

Cennynde producing, v. cennan.

Cennynde producing, v. cennan.

Cennynde producing, v. cennan.

Cennynde producing, v. cennan.

Cennynde producing, v. cennan.

[240]

Celendre ori- andrum him I

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02

22a

22b

CES

22c

CIL

*Ceorl-folk common people.*  
**Ceorlian**; p. ode [ceorl] a husband; To take a husband, to marry; nubere:—Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wifian to take a wife, Mt. 22, 30.  
**Ceorlic**, **ceorlisc**, **cirlisc**, **cyrlisc**; adj. CHURLIKE, rustic, common; vulgaris:—**Ceorlisc** folk common people, R. 87. **Ceorlisc-hlaf** common bread, R. 66. **Ceorlstrang** fæmne a rough woman; virago.  
**Ceort**-ig **Ceorot's** island, **Chertsey**, in Surrey:—Bd. 4, 6.  
**Ceorung**, e; f. A murmuring, complaint; murmuratio.—Num. 17, 5.  
**Ceośan**, **aceōsan**, **geceōsan**; ic **ceōse**; þu, he cyst, **gecyst**; p. ic, he **ceās**, **geceās**; þu cure, we **curon**, **acuron**, **gecuron**; sub. he **ceōse**; pp. **gecoren**, **acuren**. [Plat. kōsen: Dut. Ger. kōsen] To choose, elect, select; eligere:—**Pat** se **cyn**ing him **ceose** **sumne** **wisne** man, Gen. 41, 33. **Pa** **gecuron** **hig**, Mt. 13, 48. In **Bisceopes** **hade** **wæs** **gecoren** **wæs** **chosen** to bishophood, episcopacy, Bd. 4, 23. **Feawa** **gecorene**, Mt. 22, 14.  
**Ceosel**, **ceost** [Dut. Kil. keel] Gravel, sand; glareā, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called **CHESIL**.  
**Ceosl-stan** sand-stone.  
**Ceosol** The ventricle, a cottage; ventriculus, Lye.  
**Ceośung** a choosing, v. **aceośung**.  
**CEOWAN**, he **cywō**; p. **ceāw**, hi **cuwon**: pp. **gecōwen** [Pidt. Dut. kaauwen: Ger. kauwen] To **cheu**, eat; ruminare:—**Loov**. 11, 3: **manducare**, Elf. T. p. 42.  
**Ceowal** a basket, v. **cawl**.  
**Ceowung** A chewing; rumination, Som.  
**Cepa** A chapman, merchant; mercator:—Bt. 15. ¶ **Syl-lan** to **cepe** to sell. **Cepena** **binga** **gewrixle** commerce, R. 16, v. **ceap**.  
**CEPAN**; p. **cepte**. To go about, endeavour, make an attempt, betake oneself to, seek after, catch at, heed, regard, catch, 02 **KEEP**; capture, observare, tenere:—**Ne** **nanes** **fleames** **cepan** nor to make an attempt of any flight, Elf. T. p. 36, 18. **Ic** **cepte** **I** **endeavoured**, Mod. confit. **I**. **Cepan** his **mæles** to keep the time of his meals. ¶ **De** **cepað** who observe, Elf. T. p. 28, 3.  
**Cepe**-**cnihit** a bought servant, a slave, v. **ceap**-**cnihit**.  
**Cepeman**, **cepmān** a merchant, v. **ceapman**.

**Cepestow** a market, v. **ceapstow**.  
**Cepepinc** Hire, reward; merces, Lye.  
**Cepeping** A saleable thing, what is for sale; res venalis:—Bd. 2, 1.  
**Cepinc**, **ceping** Traffic, merchandise; negotiatio:—C. Mt. 22, 5.  
**Cepla** a basket, v. **cawl**.  
**Cepman** a chapman, v. **ceapman**.  
**Cepsceamol** A stall; telonium:—**Jn**. 8, 20, v. **ceapsceamol**.  
**CER**, **cier**, **cyr**, **re**; f. [Plat. keer f: Dut. Fra. keer m.] A turn, bending, space of time, season, occasion, business; versio, flexus, vices:—**Past**. 4, 1: **Cd**. 166. **Æt** **oðrum** **cerre** at another turn or time, Bt. 35, 2. **Æt** **anum** **cierre** at one time, **Past**. 61, 2. **Æt** **sumum** **cyrrre** **cerre** or **cierre** at the same turn or time, when, Lk. 22, 32.  
**Cerdis**-**cesford** **Cerdic's** ford, **Charðford**, **Hants**. Chr. 508.  
**Cerdis**-**cesleag**, **Cerdiscesleah**, **Cerdic's** ley or field, **Cheardesley**, **Bucks**, Chr. 527.  
**Cerdisces** ora **Cerdic's** shore, **Cer-dickshore**, **Norfolk**, Chr. 495.  
**Cerene**, **cyrin**. 1. Boiled wine; sapa. 2. An earthen vessel; vas fictile. 3. A churn; sinum:—**I**. Guthl. Vit. v. 16, 2 and 3. Som.  
**Cerfe** shall separate, v. **ceorfan**.  
**Cerfille** **chervill**, v. **cerville**.  
**Cerian** to murmur, v. **ceorian**.  
**Cerlice** The herb carlock or charlock; rapum sylvestre:—**L**. Md. 1, 39.  
**Cernan** To churn; agitare butyrum, Som.  
**Cerran**, **acerran**, **gecyrran**, **geccerran**; p. **cerde**, **cyrde**, **cirde**, **gecerde**, **gecirde**, **gecyrde**, **hi** **cyrdon**; pp. **acyrred**, **gecerred**, **gecirred**, **gecyrrred** [Dut. keeren] To turn, avert, return, pass over or by; vertere, reverti:—**On** **woh** **cerde** **turned** into an error, deviated, Cot. 61: **Jn**. 6, 66: **Gen**. 38, 22. **Cirrað** to fremdum **godum**, **Deut**. 31, 20: **Pr**. 89, 3. **Ic** **gecyrrre** on **min** **hus**, Mt. 12, 44. **Gecer-rað** **pat** **folc**, R. Lk. 23, 5.  
**Gecerre** hine let him turn, Bt. 35, 1. **Gecerred** from wind, C. Lk. 7, 24.  
**Cerre** with a turn, v. **cer**.  
**Cerrednys** a turning, v. **acyrred**-**nes**.  
**Cerse** [Dut. korst m.] **CRESS**; nasturtium:—**Herb**. 21.  
**Cerville** **chervill**, v. **cerfille**.  
**Cese** a cheese, v. **cyse**.  
**Cese-lib**, **cyslib** milk curded, curding; coagulum, Som.  
**Cesol** a cottage, v. **ceosol**.

**Cest** a chest, v. **cyst**.  
**Cester** a city, v. **ceaster**.  
**Cete** A cabin, cellar; cella:—R. 108.  
**Cetel**, **cetil**, **cetl** a kettle, v. **cytel**.  
**Cetel-hrum** kettle-soot, Som.  
**Ceterheht** A cataract, flood-gate; cataractum. **CATTERICK**, near **Richmond**, **Yorkshire**, Som.  
**Chece** a cheek, v. **ceac**.  
**Chid** **chid**: **chidan** to **chide**, v. **cidan**.  
**Chieke** the cheek, v. **ceac**.  
**Chinne** the chin, v. **cyn**.  
**Chinteð** the chin or fore-teeth, v. **cintoð**.  
**Chor** A CHOIR, dance; chorus:—**Elf**. gl. 19. **Chor-gleow**, Lps. 149, 3.  
**Chorl** a churl, v. **ceorl**.  
**Christen** a Christian, v. **cristen**.  
**Cicel** A morsel, a little mouthful; buccella:—Cot. 26, Som.  
**Cicen**; pl. **cicenu** [Dut. kuiken] A CHICKEN; pullus:—**Elf**. gl. 12. **Henne** mid **cicenum** a hen with chickens, Somn. 122. ¶ **Cicena** mete chicken's meat, chick-weed; alsine:—**Elf**. gl. 15. **More** A 550  
**Cicene** a kitchen, v. **cycene**.  
**Cicle** a morsel, v. **cicel**.  
**Cid**, **cyðe** **Strife**, **chiding**, **contention**; contentio:—**Somn**. 305.  
**Cidan**, p. **cidde**, hi **cedun**; pp. **cidde**. To contend, strive, quarrel, **CHIDE**, **brawl**; increpare:—**Ex**. 21, 18: Lk. 4, 35.  
**Cidde** told, v. **cyðan**.  
**Cider** [Dut. cider] **CIDER**; vinum pomarium, Lye.  
**Ciding**, **cyðung** A CHIDING; increpatio:—**Ors**. 4, 12: **Pr**. 108, 8.  
**Ciele** cold, Cot. 88, v. **cile**.  
**Cielf** a calf, v. **cealf**.  
**Ciellan**; pl. **Vessels** for drink, wooden tankards, leather bottles; obbæ:—**Dial**. 1, 5, v. **cyll**.  
**Ciepe** an onion, v. **cipa**.  
**Ciepe-mon** a merchant, v. **ceap**-**man**.  
**Cierlisc** a rustic, v. **ceorlic**.  
**Ciern** a churn, v. **cerene**.  
**Cierre** in a turn, v. **cer**.  
**Ciest** a chest, choice, v. **cyst**.  
**Cifes** a harlot, v. **cyfes**.  
**Cifes-gemanna** fornication; concubinitas:—**L**. Can. Edg. 21.  
**Cigan** to call, call upon, v. **cygan**.  
**Cignis**, se; f. A name, naming; nomen, Som.  
**Cilct** chalked; calce illitus, Som.  
**CILD**, **es**; pl. **cild**, sometimes **cildru**; n. A CHILD, infant; infans:—**Aris** and **nim** **pat** **cild**, Mt. 2, 13, 14. **pat** **cild** **wixð** and **gewurð** **eft** **cnapa** and **eft** **syððan** **cnihit** the child



C2

01 Cok<sup>alla</sup> 8/4 pl. Long 780m  
v cok -

\* churlike, free  
born Res 7/2 gl

01 [20d]

\* Xetre ht

02 [19b]

0 Out kien -

1x

\* Cord<sup>ices</sup> ford, es, m  
Chard<sup>ford</sup>

\* Child a child v. old  
chorses; m. choris, quire th. Ance

\* Ciau brace Lot. 2x

05 [22b]

08 Cord [19c]

03 [21a]

09 [20b]

07

04 [21b]

06 [22c]

Ger kauen

~~Ger kauen~~

07 [22d]

05 [21c]

06 [21d]

011 y cepe from  
cepa or cep, or cep, cep

10 [20c]

2 flames cepan  
cepau to take flight  
th. du

07 [21e]

03/also cildra than

Circ-dl-

03[24c]

01

Deel. kofima

lugurium d[iga] 24e

01[24f]

Cip A tent, booth

Aster a hand

Child: clat, es; m  
A child-dress

maculum som.

oldins ed. 15th p. 192.

swaddling cloth  
Th. An.

Cipan to sell, Th. An.

like a gift, curtesy  
supl.

Child: cradol, es; m  
a child-cradle Th. An.

Cipin cyphor  
Circ, anit

Cipin cyphor  
week of paragon  
eye. wices

Childes, scord, es; m

0[25b]

a child's clothing garment

known Th. An.

the top robe or cloak

09

childish till they are

[28d]

08 son to Argit

1 Year's old; preteate

Cioring chewing

Cile nige Wledonia Herb. 75.

010 rumination Den v

05[17a] 23c

Ly.

Circ-dl-

07[28c]

06[23g]

Cin of kin Th. An.

Cirichia

Cina cyn

Cirichia chunhite  
ecclesiastical, Th. An.

Cin: borg A cover

07[42a]

ing of the chin, ribs

Cirman to make

010[29a]

151, Th. p. 185, 28

Cirman to return Th. An.

02 q. m  
[20a]

Cinea king son, Den

v cyn

09[26b]

Cinean to take, your, hiare

Cir-treow a cherry

Cinn a kin, race, Th. An.

Cir-treow v cyn-treow

Clean heart clean  
or pure hearted; m. n.  
thus corde

Cinn a kingdom son Den

Cine-stol a metropolis son Den v cyn-stol

Cine-stol a metropolis son Den v cyn-stol

Cine-stol a metropolis son Den v cyn-stol

grows, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man, Hom. Sax. ¶ Mid cild beon, weorðan, or wesan to be with child.—Cilda hyrd a schoolmaster.—Cilda trog or cradela a cradle, Elf. gr. 13.—Cilda mæsse dæg CHILDREMAS DAY, innocents' day.—Cild-claðas swaddling-clothes, Lk. 2, 7.

Cild-fostre a child-fosterer, a nurse, Som.

Cildgeong, cildgeongman An infant; infants:—C. R. Ben. 49, 70.

Cildhād CHILDHOOD, infancy; infantia:—Mk. 9, 21.

Cild-hama the womb.

Cildisc childish, puerile, v. cildlic.

Cildiugōð childhood.

Cildiung-wif a child-bearing woman.

Cildlic, cildisc; adj. Childish, puerile; infantilis:—Bd. 4, 8.

Cildru children, v. cild.

Cildsung Childishness; puerilitas, Som.

Cile Cold, coldness; frigus:—Gen. 8, 22, v. cvl.

Cilferlamb, cilforlamb A female lamb; agnus femina:—Lev. 5, 6.

Cilian to cool, v. colian.

Cilic Hair-cloth; cilicium:—C. Mt. 11, 21.

Cill, cille a leather bag, v. cielan.

Ciltern [ceald cold, ern place] The CHILTERN, high hills in Buckinghamshire, Som.

Cim, cim-stanas The base of a pillar; bases, Som.

Cimbal, cimbala A cymbal; cymbalum:—Elf. gl. 20: Greg. 1, 9.

Cimbing a joint, conjunction.

Cime a coming, v. cyne.

CINA, cyna, cinu an. A chink, a fissure, vault; rimpa?—Ic ge-seah ane lytle cypan, Bt. 35, 3.

Cinan To gape, to break into chinks; hiare, dehiscere, Som.

Cinban chin-bone.

Cincg a king, v. cyng.

Cincung great laughter.

Cind a kind, nature, v. gecynd.

Cine A commander of four men, or a fourth part of an army; quaternio:—Cine oððe feower manna ealdor, Elf. gl. 8.

Cine a cleft, v. cina.

Cinelic of the same kind, also kingly, v. cynelec.

Cinene, cinende gaping, v. cinan.

Cing a king, v. cyning.

Cingestun Kingston, v. Cyngestune.

Cinlic gaping, v. cina.

Cinh a kind, the chin, v. cyn.

Cintoð a front tooth, a grinder.

Cip a chough, a sort of crow, v. ceo.

Ciol a ship, v. ceol.

Ciolan, ciolan [Dut. keel: Kul. keele kele] The throat; guttur:—Ps. 13, 5: 113, 15.

Ciorian to complain, v. ceorian.

Ciorl a rustic, v. ceorl.

Cipa, cipe An onion, scallion; cepa, ascalonium:—Cot. 12, 55.

Cipeleac A leak; cipus:—Cot. 12, 55.

Cipp A coulter, harrow; dentale:—R. 1.

Cipresse, the cypress-tree; cupressus, Som.

Ciptum brought, v. ceapian.

Cirac, circe, ciric, cyrice, an [Dut. kerk] A church; temple: ecclesia:—In circan bebyrgd was was buried in a church, Bd. 2, 7, S. p. 509, 5: Elf. gl. 18. The first Anglo-Saxon churches were built of wood, Bd. 3, 25: 3, 4.

Cyric is sacerdes æwe the church is the priest's wife, Off. Reg. 6: Ors. 2, 2.

Cyrican ealdor an elder of a church, a churchwarden.

Circe-wic A church dwelling, a monastery; monasterium:—Chr. Gib. p. 240, 23.

Cirelc circular, like a church; ecclesiastical; Elf. T. 22.

Circol, circul A circle, the zodiac, a sphere; circulus, Som.

Circol-wyrda a juggler, a fortune-teller, Som.

Circul a circle, v. circol.

Circul-adl the shingles, wolfs-hunger; zona, curcilla:—L. Md. 1, 36.

Circul-craft knowledge of the sphere, of astrology, or mathematics, Som.

Circ a church, v. circ.

Ciric-grið the church's peace.

Ciric-sceat church-scot, payment made to the church.

Cirictung A church-yard; cœmeterium:—L. Can. Edg. 26.

Circ-wæccan church-watches, vigils.

Cirisbeam A CHERRY-tree; cerasus, Som.

Cirlisc rustic, v. ceorlic.

Cirm a charm, crashing, v. cyrm.

Cirnel a kernel, v. cynnel.

Cirpsian; p. siede; pp. sied.

To crisp, curl; crispate, Som.

Cirpslocas crisped or curled locks, Som.

Cirrede turned, changed, v. cer-ran.

Cirspan to crisp, v. cirpsian.

Cis; adj. [Dut. kies, koos] Choice, nice in eating; fastidious in edendo:—Herb. 8, 2.

Ciser-applā a kind of dried figs; caricæ:—Cot. 38.

Cisilstan sand-stone, v. ceol-stan.

Cisnes choiceness, niceness, v. ceasness.

Cissea-ceaster [Cassa's city] CHICHESTER, Sussex:—Chr. 895: L. Athel. 14.

Cist chooses, v. ceosan.

Cist goodness, v. cyst.

Cist election, choice, a band of soldiers, v. cyst.

Ciste, A chest; cista:—Cod. Ex. 1, b, v. cyst.

Cisten-beam A chestnut-tree; castanea:—R. 46.

Cismælm earnestly, Som.

Cite A city, Som.

Citelan [Frs. kitelje] To tickle; titillare, Som.

Citelung a tickling.

CID, es; m. A young tender shoot of a herb or tree, from the root upwards, a germ, sprig, blade; festuca. Ofter gærsa cidas, Bt. 32, 2. Forhwælc sæd to cīðum and wyrtrumum weorðe why should every seed turn to germs and roots, Bt. 34, 10.

Cisere A reprover, chider; reprehensor, Som.

Cisfæst rooted, growing, Som.

Citil a kettle, v. cytel.

Claded etad, v. gecladed.

Clacneas, clacneas free Cot. 104, 10.

Clæfer-wyrt Clover, small clover; trifolium minus:—L. Md. 1, 30.

Clæfra; pl. Violets, gilliflowers; violæ:—Reade clæfra marigolds; calthæ. Hwite clæfra white violets or stock-gilliflowers, violæ albae, Som.

Clæg [Frs. klai] CLAY; samia terra:—R. 56.

Clæghangre [from its clayey situation] CLAY-HANGER, or Clay-honger, Suffolk, Chr. 1016.

Clæia; adj. CLAYEY; argillaceus, Lye.

Clæmende hardening, Cot. 145.

Clæmian [Frs. kliemje] TO CLAM smear, anoint; linere:—Gen. 6, 14.

Clæmning, e; f. A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening; litura, oblimatio:—Elf. gr. 47, Som.

CLÆN; adj. 1. CLEAN, pure; mundus. 2. Chaste, innocent; castus, innoxius:—1. Wic clæn, Ps. 74, 7. Clæne nyten, Bd. 4, 24: Lev. 23, 22.

2. Clæne oððe heofonlic unmarried, Elf. gr. 9, 49. Pu bist clæne, Deut. 23, 22: Gen. 44, 10.

Clænan To clean; purificare:—L. Can. Edg. 22.

Clæne; adv. CLEAN, entirely; penitus:—Ors. 4, 1. Cd 210, 10.

Clængeorn a desire of purity.

Clænehlaf corn, bread, Som.

Clænlic pure, cleanly, v. clæn.

Clænlice purely, cleanly; purē, Som.

Clænnes, se; f. Cleanness, chas-

*Cleofa an. That which is cloven, a cleft, a chasm, den, chamber; cubile:—Bd. 4. 9.*

*m l/m III  
uig, 8*

22g

CLE

22h

CLI

22i

CLU

tity, modesty; puritas:—Ps. 17, 22, 26.

Clansere *A cleanser, purifier, priest; purgator, Som.*

01 Clansian, aclansian, geclansian; p. ede; pp. ed [Frs. klinsgie] *To CLEANSE, purify, make clean; mundare:—Clansa me, Ps. 18, 13. Du myht me geclansian, Mt. 8, 2.*

Clansnige *cleanse, free from blame; purget:—L. Ethel. 10, W. p. 106, 25.*

Clansung, geclansung, e; f. *A cleansing, purifying, expiation; emundatio:—Mk. 1, 44: Lev. 1, 4.*

Clæppette *should palpitate, v. clappan.*

Clæppetung, e; f. *The pulse; pulsus:—R. 76.*

Clæsnung *purifying, v. clænsung.*

Clam, es, or mes; m. 1. *What is clammy, mud, clay; lutum. 2. A poultice, plaister; plasma. 3. A bandage, what holds or retains as a net, fold, prison; vinculum:—1. Ex. 1, 14. 2. Herb. 22. 3. Bt. R. p. 152, v. clom. Cld. 200, p. 246.*

Clane *clean, v. clæn.*

Clansung *cleansing, v. clænsung.*

03 Clappan *To CLAP, move, palpitate; palpitate, Som.*

Clansung *a chastisement, a cleansing.*

04 Clate *A bur, sticking to men's clothes; bitum:—Cot. 24.*

CLAD, es; m. CLOTH; in the pl. clothes, garments; pannus, vestimenta:—Bt. 17: Mt. 9, 16: Gen. 37, 29.

CLað-sceard *a pair of shears, Som.*

Clatrung, e; f. *Any thing that makes a clattering, a drum, a rattle; crepitaculum:—Cot. 51.*

Claustr, claustr, cluster, *A cloister; claustrum:—Elf. gl. 21.*

CLAW; pl. clawa, clawu [Frs. klou: Plat. Ger. klaue f: Dut. klauw m.] *A CLAW, talon, hook, pincers; ungula:—Ps. 68, 36: Lev. 11, 3, 4.*

Clawian *To CLAW; scalpere:—Elf. gr. 28.*

Clawung, e; f. *A pain, the gripes; tormina:—L. Md. 2, 32.*

Cleadur *A clatter, drum, rattle; crepitaculum, Som.*

Cleafan *dens, v. cleofa.*

Cleafan *To cleave asunder; findere, Som.*

Cledemuð [the mouth of the river Cleddy] GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, South Wales, Chr. 921.

Clem *a plaister, v. clam.*

Clene *Serene, clear; serenus:—Ed. 213, Lye.*

Cleofa, an. *That which is cloven, a cleft, a chasm, den, chamber; cubile:—Bd. 4. 9.*

Cleofesho *A famous place for Anglo-Saxon councils, perhaps Abingdon, Berks.*

Cleofian *to cleave, v. clifian.*

Cleopian; part. ende, igende; p. ude. *To cry, call; clamare:—Bt. 3, 4, v. clypian.*

Cleopigend, cleopend *A vowel; vocalis, Som.*

Cleopung *a cry, v. clypung.*

Cleot *a clout, v. clut.*

Cleow, cleowen *a clew, v. cliwe.*

Clepan *To cry out; clamitare:—Prov. 1, Lye.*

Clepepa *A clawing; scalpurigo:—Past. 2, 6.*

Cleprung *a calling.*

Clerc, cleric, cleroc, es; m. [Lat. clericus] *A CLERK, priest; clericus:—Chr. 963: L. Cant. Edg. 4.*

Cleric-hád, cleroc-hád *priest-hood.*

Clesnung *a cleansing, v. clænsung.*

Clibbor *A burden, load; onus:—Menol. 473. On þam clifian.*

Clicta *chalk washed in cable.*

Cliewe *a clue, v. cliwe.*

CLIF, clyf; pl. u [Frs. klif: Dut. klip m: Ger. klippe f.] 1. *A CLIFF, rock, steep descent; cli-vus, rupes. 2. A bed, nest; cubile:—1. Ors. 1, 1: 5, 4.*

2. *Bd. 3, 23. Jan. p. 554, 22.*

Clife *The herb agrimony, a bur; agrimonia, lappa:—Cot. 118.*

Smæl clife *the small bur, Som.*

Clifhleþ, clifhlyp *a cliff-leap, right down, under foot; pes-*

*sum:—Cot. 155.*

Clifian, onclifian, clifian; p. ode [Plat. Dut. kleven: Ger. kleben to adhere; Plat. klöven: Dut. klooven. Frs. klieven to split] *To CLEAVE, adhere; adharere, adhaere:—Hi*

*willað clifian on þam monnum they will cleave to the men, Bt. 16, 3. Woldon hi*

*on þam clifian, Id. To þære lifre clifiað, Lev. 1, 8. Clifode, Lk. 10, 11.*

Clifig, clifht; adj. *Cliffy, steep; clivus:—R. 8.*

Clifrian; part. rende. *To claw, scratch; scabere:—Elf. gr. 28.*

Clifstanas *rough stones, rocks; cautes:—Cot. 44.*

Clifwyrht *Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove; agrimonia:—Clif*

*or Clyfwyrht, sume man hatað foxes-clife, sume ea wyrht clif-wort some men call fox-glove, some water-wort, L. Md. p. 1, 15.*

CLIMAN, climban; pp. clumben [Plat. Dut. Ger. klimmen] *To CLIMB; scandere:—Chr. 1070.*

Clingan *To wither, pine, to CLING*

or shrink up; marcescere:—Elf. gr. 35, Som.

Cliof *a cliff, rock, v. clif.*

Cliofian *To cleave; adherere:—Bt. 16, 3, v. clifian.*

Cliofung, e; f. *A CLEAVING; sectio:—R. 62, Lye.*

Cliopian; part. clioppende; p. hi clioppadon. *To cry, call, Bd. 4, 19, v. clypian.*

Clipode *called, v. clypian.*

Clipur [Dut. klepel] *A CLAPPER; nolæ malleus:—W. Cat. p. 109.*

Cliroc *a clerk, priest, v. cleroc.*

Clistun, CLIST or CLYST, near Exeter, Devon, Chr. 1001.

CLIW, an; n. [Frs. klyoumen] *A CLEW, any thing that is globular, a bottom of thread, ball; glomus:—Elf. gr. 20: Past. 35, 5.*

Clocean [Frs. klakke] *To CLUCK, sigh; glocire, Som.*

Clofeshooh *Abingdon, v. cleofesho.*

Clofen *cloven, separated, Som.*

Clofpunc *clove-tongue, v. clufþung.*

Clofwyrht *a fox-glove, v. clifwyrht.*

CLOM, mes; m. [Frs. klem] *A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison; vinculum, carcer:—Under clomum under bonds, Cod. Ex. 120, b. 13: Chr. 942. Helle clommas the chains of hell, Cd. 19.*

Clough *a cleft of a rock, or down the side of a hill, Som.*

Clow *a clue, v. cliwe.*

Clugga [Plat. Dut. Frs. klok f: Ger. klokke f.] *A bell, CLOCK; campana:—Bd. 4, 28.*

CLUD, es; m. [Plat. klood m: Dut. kluit f: Ger. kloss m: hence the Eng. clod] *A rock, stone, a little hill, hillock; rupes, collis:—Ors. 3, 9, 6, 3: Bt. 34, 10.*

Cludig; adj. *Rocky; saxosus:—Ors. 1, 1.*

Clufe *An ear of corn, a clove of garlic; spica, Som.*

Clufht *cliffy, v. clifig.*

Clufþung *The herb crow-foot, clove-tongue; herba scelerata:—Herb. 9.*

Clufwyrht *Cliff-wort; batracion:—Herb. 10, v. clifwyrht.*

Clugga *a bell, v. clugga.*

Clumian *To keep close, to press, cover, murmur, mutter; comprime, mussitare:—Bd. de Sapi. 4, W. Cat. p. 30.*

CLUSA, an [Frs. klues] *A prison, narrow passage, close; carcer:—Ors. 3, 7: 6, 36.*

Cluster *a cluster, bunch, v. clyster.*

Cluster *a cloister, v. claustr.*

Cluster-loc *a cloister, v. claustr.*

CLUT *A little cloth, CLOUT, a plait, seam; pittacium, lamina:—Elf. gl. 20.*

*g a clod line 315, 74*

*clod, or m  
a garment  
vestes  
p 63, 31  
clad*

*clote, or  
m  
p 164, 3  
79 Th An*

*claw, or  
a claw  
p 409, 14*

*claustr  
claustr  
p 164, 3  
79 Th An*

*cl. 22 Th. p. 27. 11  
cl. claustr  
shl. claustr*



X

O1 dea angula Ben  
~~thea~~

11 [29b]

X clenlice clenlice Ben O1  
v clenlice

X clenlice clenlice Ben  
Ben Ben

X clipian to call  
v clipian  
X clipian a calling  
v clipping

X

12 [29c]

X clike the herb  
agrimony Ben v  
clife

[32a]

X clita a plaster  
fracture; plasma,  
malagma Ben

Obt [32b]

X clifen cloven, upend  
v clifan

3 [30a]

O [31b] X clif es on a rock in  
a bed, cap, cl  
X clif es on a bed, cap, cl  
v clif es on a bed, cap, cl

4 [30b]

O1 the cleaver, in  
stick, but if

X clucgge, an fr  
a clock, bell  
v cluc

5 [30c]

X clucgge, an fr  
v clucgge, an fr  
X clucgge, an fr  
v clucgge, an fr

O7 [32c]

X clifan, he clift  
v clifan, he clift  
X clifan, he clift  
v clifan, he clift

6 [31a]

X clidemuta, an, in f  
v clidemuta, an, in f

X clifan cl findere  
v clifan cl findere

clifa an, in f  
radm, cellar, v supl  
clifa, clifa

clifan cl findere  
v clifan cl findere

X clif cl findere  
v clif cl findere  
X clif cl findere  
v clif cl findere

clidemuta, an, in f  
v clidemuta, an, in f

X clif cl findere  
v clif cl findere  
X clif cl findere  
v clif cl findere

X climban, in f climb  
v climban, in f climb  
X climban, in f climb  
v climban, in f climb

X clifa an, in f  
v clifa an, in f  
X clifa an, in f  
v clifa an, in f

02

X dyft cleaves, splits  
v. a. p. ~~cleaves~~ cleaves X

X military followe.

X Clynegan, hultare  
Ben

04 a dyfpe, to be, 02  
~~modat hie p. h. 17, 3~~

X Clypigendo, es m.  
one calling, crying 03

Th. an

X Clypigende crying X inward solers Ben

078

X ~~trubheres~~ burh, Bungeate

X ~~Crion~~  
X Crion, helen, bin  
laual, om v. crion  
X Cricht, wesena  
Being a boy, a  
boy, puer. Ben

12/12 1065

X Crion to east don  
v. crion

X Crisel, at q. crisle  
in a row, family la  
11/10, Th p. 64, 12:

83 Th p. 104, 4

X Crithan to knit rom  
v. crithan

05 [21a 4] ~~inclure~~ Th. an

X Cricht a boy, som  
cricht

08

X Crispian, p. m. m. m.

010

Knabe questvol,

not 31/2

knabe

X Cneow, sib  
X Cneow, sib, q. ~~be~~ bef  
relationship, a race

cd. 161, Th p. 200, 13

X Cneow ~~was~~ were  
pain; genuum dolor  
som.

X Cneow, wyxte ger  
niculi, Ben  
04 Crift 21a 05 Th p. 70

X Crissian, p. ede go  
to beat, De K 2636

X Cris, das Th. 11/10

09 Crift, crift, knit  
had som. v. criftan





ed. m. linn III 437, 6

22j	CNA	22k	CNI	22l	COC
<p>Clyferð <i>cloven-footed.</i></p> <p>Clyfigerð <i>adl a joint-disease, the gutt, Som.</i></p> <p>Clylle <i>A sign; signum:—Fulg. 22.</i></p> <p>Clympre <i>Metal; metallum:—Cot. 132.</i></p> <p>Clyna, clyne <i>Metal, a mass, lump, wedge; metallum:—R. 51.</i></p> <p>Clypenes <i>a clipping, v. clypnys.</i></p> <p>Clypian, cleopian, ic clypige; p. clypode, geclypode, hi clypodon, clypon; pp. geclypod; v. a. [Plat. Ger. klaffen: Dut. klappen] <i>To speak, speak aloud, to call, say; loqui, clamare:—Mk. 10, 47: Lk. 5, 32.</i></p> <p>Manega synt geclypode, Mt. 20, 16.</p> <p>Clypiendlic, clypiendlic; adj. <i>Vocative, calling, vocal; vocalis, vocativus:—Clypiendlic gebigednes a vocative case, Elf. gr. 7.</i></p> <p>Clypnys, clypenes, se; f. A <i>CLIPPING, an embrace; amplexus:—Bd. 3, 24.</i></p> <p>CLYPPAN, beclyppan; p. de; pp. ed or clypte, beclyppte [Plat. Ger. klappen] <i>To embrace, clasp, CLIP, make much of, love, admire; amplecti:—Bd. 4, 24: Gen. 29, 13: Mk. 9, 36.</i></p> <p>Clypung, e; f. <i>Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry; eloquium, clamor:—Se muð dryfð ut þa clypunge, and seo lyft bið geslagan mid þære clypunge, Elf. gr. 1, 5, Som. p. 2, 34: Ps. 17, 8. Clypunga the calends.</i></p> <p>Clysing, clysung, e; f. <i>That which is closed, a period, closing, conclusion, cloister; periodus, claustrum:—Periodus is clysing, oððe geendung þæs ferses, Elf. gr. 51, Som. p. 51, 20.</i></p> <p>Clyster; pl. clystru. A <i>CLUSTER, a bunch, a branch; racemus:—R. 47: Gen. 40, 10.</i></p> <p>Clysung a cloister, v. clysing.</p> <p>Clypa <i>A plaister, salve, poultice; plasma:—Elf. gr. 9: Gl. 7: Herb. 51, 2, v. clam.</i></p> <p>Clywen <i>a clue, v. cliwe.</i></p> <p>Cnædan <i>to knead, v. cnedan.</i></p> <p>CNÆP, cnæpp [Plat. Dut. knoop m.] <i>A top, top, knob, button; jugum:—Uppan þæs munes cnæp, Ex. 19, 20: Lk. 4, 29: Num. 14, 44.</i></p> <p>Cnæppling [Dut. knaaplyn: Fland. knapeling] <i>A stripling, youth; adolescens:—W. Bd. p. 37.</i></p> <p>CNAFA, cnafa, an; m. [Plat. Dut. knaap m.: Ger. knabe m.: Old Eng. knave] <i>A boy, servant, young man; puer:—He betæhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofsloh, Gen. 18, 7: 21, 19: 39, 10: Ps. 85, 15.</i></p>	<p>Cnāwan, he cnæwð; p. cneow; pp. cnāwen. <i>To KNOW; noscere, v. oncnāwan.</i></p> <p>Cnāwinge <i>Knowledge, a knowing; cognitio, Som.</i></p> <p>Cnear <i>A ship, a narrow ship, galley; navis:—Cnear on flot the ship on float, Athelst. Vict. Chr. 938. Nægled on cnearum in nailed ships, Id.</i></p> <p>Cneating, e; f. <i>A debate, an inquiry, a search; disputatio, scrutinium:—Scint. 14.</i></p> <p>Cnedan, gecnedan; pp. cneden [Dut. kneden] <i>To KNEAD, ferment; subigere:—R. Lk. 13, 21.</i></p> <p>Cneo <i>a generation, v. cneores.</i></p> <p>Cneoehte <i>Knotty; geniculatus:—L. Md. 1, 64.</i></p> <p>Cneoferis-burh <i>Burgcastle, Suffolk; Bd. 3, 19, v. Cnobheres-burh.</i></p> <p>Cneoholen <i>A herb; ruscus:—Ct. 165.</i></p> <p>Cneohht <i>a boy, v. cniht.</i></p> <p>Cneonagas <i>relations, v. mæg.</i></p> <p>Cneordlæcan, gecneordlæcan <i>To study, take care; studere, Som.</i></p> <p>Cneordnys, se; f. <i>Diligence, care, affection; cura, Som.</i></p> <p>Cneores, cneorys, cneornys, cneowres, se; f. <i>A generation, family, stock; tribus:—Of þisse wírestan cneoresse, Deut. 1, 35: Gen. 2, 4: 6, 9. Cneorisse boc, Mt. 1, 1.</i></p> <p>Cneorim <i>a generation.</i></p> <p>Cneorian family, generation, v. cneorea.</p> <p>Cneornys, cneorys <i>a generation, v. cneores.</i></p> <p>CNEOW, es; n. [Plat. knee: Dut. Ger. knie f.: Moes. kni] <i>A KNEE, relationship; genu:—Mt. 27, 29. ¶ Binnan cneowe within relationship, L. Edu. Guth. 11. Cneow hweorban the whirl-bone of the knee, Som.</i></p> <p>Cneow-wærce <i>pain in the knees, Som.</i></p> <p>Cneow-holen, cneow-holm <i>KNEEHOLM, knee-hulver, tongue laurel; ruscus:—Cot. 165: victoriola, Herb. 59.</i></p> <p>Cneowian, gecneowian; p. ede <i>To bow the knee, to kneel; genuflectere:—Pref. R. Conc.</i></p> <p>Cneowmæg <i>relations, v. mæg.</i></p> <p>Cneowm, cneowres <i>a generation, v. cneores.</i></p> <p>Cneow-sibbe <i>relationship.</i></p> <p>Cneowung, e; f. <i>A kneeling; genuflectio:—Bd. 3, 17.</i></p> <p>Cnidam <i>To beat; cædere:—R. Mt. 21, 35.</i></p> <p>Cnið [Frs. knif: Plat. knief c: Dan. kniv c.] <i>A KNIFE; culter, v. sex.</i></p> <p>CNIHT, cneohht, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. knecht] <i>A boy, youth,</i></p>	<p>attendant, servant. Hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they serve the shire; puer, servus:—Lytel cniht a little boy, Bd. 4, 8: L. In. 7: Gen. 24, 64: Lk. 7, 12, 45. Moises sende cnihtas, Ex. 24, 5. ¶ Cnihtild a boy, a male-child, Bd. 4, 8.—Leorning cniht a learning attendant, a disciple.</p> <p>Cnihtad The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood, KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Elf. gr. 9, 28: Bd. 6, 14.</p> <p>Cniht-igutð <i>Youth, boyhood; juvenis:—Bridfr.</i></p> <p>Cnihtlic; adj. <i>Boish; puerilis:—L. Guth. 2.</i></p> <p>Cnihtwisa <i>youthwise, youthlike, v. monwisa.</i></p> <p>Cnobheres-burh <i>Burgcastle, Suffolk; urbs Cnobheri:—Bd. 3, 19: Bd. 3, 19.</i></p> <p>Cnocian <i>to knock, v. cnucian.</i></p> <p>Cnodan; pp. gecnoden. <i>To give, attribute; tribuere:—Past. 17, 3.</i></p> <p>CNOLL, es; m. [Plat. knull m: Dut. knol. Kil. knolle: Ger. knollen] <i>A KNOLL, a hill, top, cop, summit; cacumen:—Gen. 8, 5: Jud. 16, 3, v. cnæp.</i></p> <p>Cnosl, es; m. <i>A race, progeny; proles:—L. Alf. 9.</i></p> <p>Cnotta [Frs. knotte: Plat. Dut. knobbel m.: Kil. knutte n: Ger. knoten m.] <i>A KNOT, a fastening, knitting; nexus:—Elf. gr. 21.</i></p> <p>Cnotted <i>knotted.</i></p> <p>CNUCIAN, cnuciad; part. ende, gende; pp. gecnocod, gecnuced. <i>To KNOCK, beat; pulsare:—Mt. 7, 7, 8: Lk. 11, 10.</i></p> <p>Cnucl [Plat. knökel m: Dut. knokkel m: Ger. knöchel m.] <i>A KNUCKLE, joint; articulus, Som.</i></p> <p>Cnyll [Dut. knal] <i>A KNELL, a sound of a bell; signum campanæ:—R. Ben. 48.</i></p> <p>Cnyllan, cnyllsan; p. de; pp. ed. <i>To KNELL, sound a bell; pulsare, campana signum dare:—R. Ben. 48: C. Lk. 11, 9.</i></p> <p>Cnyssan, cnyssan; pp. gecnyssed. [Plat. knösen: Frs. knieze: Dut. kneuzen] <i>To break down, weaken, beat, calumniate; premere:—Ors. 3, 1: Ps. 118, 122.</i></p> <p>Cnyssung, cnyssung, e; f. <i>A striking, stroke; ictus:—Elf. gr. 1, 4, Som. p. 2.</i></p> <p>CNYTTAN, cnyttan; pp. gecnytt [Plat. knütten] <i>To tie, bind.</i></p> <p>CNIT; nectere, ligare:—Elf. gr. 36.</p> <p>Cnyttelsa <i>the sinews, nerves, Som.</i></p> <p>Cóc, es; m. [Plat. Frs. Dut. kok m: Ger. koch m.] <i>A COOK;</i></p>			

ed. m. linn I 259, 24. Cnyower the knees

ed. m. linn II 352, 41. genua none 2 253 v cneow



02<sub>a</sub>

O the geoyrd to cytham  
advertēbat ad hupinū  
v. dom. in cyte

X cot, e; f disease, malady, plague  
morbis ~~the disease~~

X powerful th. an

the domain of  
est. n. p.  
X Greca- rice tree  
the ~~tree~~ v. greenland

02

03 [48a 4]

09 =

04

X Counsel <sup>or counsel</sup> a basket,  
corbis <sup>son</sup> ~~or~~ coratol  
X Cradel, es; m <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>4, 3</sup>

X Cradol, cild a cradle  
child; an infant  
infant a cradabill,  
puer ~~monstrum~~ a

X Craft, es; m alto  
Craft, e; f ~~Des~~ gl.

lache nondum  
de pulis depulvis  
Lup ~~5, 14~~

X Crat, es; n; pl.  
cratu, a cart

X Crepend, es; m a  
creeping thing; ~~repa~~  
th. an

(X) Crac a chariot  
som v. erat.

X Crakethan cracitare  
Ben

X Crang <sup>die</sup> v. sup cringan

X Cringan; p crang, we  
ge thi crunga & the 7  
die & Cd. 167 211 208, 11  
Des 16 126 4.

X Crata of wagons  
cratu wagons <sup>pl</sup> of  
erat  
X Crawe an; fa crave

kaate] A cot, cottage, den, cave, bed, couch; casa, spelunca:—To his cotan, *L. Cnut.* 74. He hæfde cytan, *Bd. 3.* 17, *S. p. 543*, 24: 5, 12, *S. p. 630*, 42. To þeofa cote, *Mt. 21*, 13: *Ors. 3*, 9, *Bar. p.* 117, 17.

Coða, coðe A disease, sickness, pestilence; morbus:—Swilc coðe com on mannum such a disease came on men, *Chr. 1087*.

Coðlice truly, v. cuðlice.

Cotlyf; pl. cotlyfa. A little village; villula:—*Chr. 963*.

Cotsæta An inhabitant of a cottage, a cottager; casæ habitator, *Som.*

Cott a bed, v. cota.

Cottuc Mallows; malva, *Som.*

Coxre a quiver, v. cocer.

CRABBA, an. [Plat. Ger. krabbe f.: *Dut. krab f.*] A CRAB, crawfish, a sign of the zodiac; cancer:—*Elf. gl. 12*; *Æqu. vern. 7*. *None A 251*

Cracettan To croak; crocitare:—*Dial. 2*, 8.

Cradel, cradl, cradul, A CRADLE; cunabulum:—On þam cradele, *L. Cnut. 74*: *Cot. 208*.

Cræcetung, e; f. A croaking; crocitatio:—Cræcetung hræfena the croaking of ravens, *Guth. 6*.

Cræfian to crave, v. cræfian.

CRÆFT, es; m. [Plat. *Dut. kracht*; *Ger. kraft*] 1. CRAFT, contrivance, art, skill, trade, employment, workmanship; ars, artificium. 2. Strength, power; vis, potentia. 3. Talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue; facultas, virtus:—1. Mid ænige cræfte by any contrivance, *Bt. 39*, 4. Ælces cræftes and weorc the materials of every art, *Id. 17*. 2. Mid eallum hiora cræftum with all their powers, *Ors. 1*, 13. Sunnan cræftas the sun's powers, *Bt. 41*, 1. 3. Pæt mine cræftas ne wurdun forgitene that my talents might not be forgotten, *Id. 17*. Se wer is cræfta full the man is full of virtues, *Id. 10*: 36, 5. Wið þære sawle cræfta ænne with one of the faculties of the soul, *Id. 32*, 1. Plantian cræftas on mode to plant virtues in the mind, *Id. 27*, 1: 38, 5. ¶ Ator-cræft the art of poisoning.—Boc-cræft book-craft, literature.—Dream-cræft the art of music.—Dry-cræft the art of magic.—Galdor-cræft incantation.—Læce-cræft the art of medicine.—Leoð-cræft poetry.—Rim-cræft arithmetic. Scip-cræft navigation.—Stæf-cræft letter-craft, grammar.—Tungel-cræft astronomy.—

Wicce-cræft witchcraft.—Wig-cræft the art of war.

Cræfta An artist, a craftsman, workman; artifex:—*Elf. gr. 10*.

Cræftan To exercise a craft, to build; architectari:—*Elf. gr. 36*.

Cræftega, cræftica, cræftiga An architect, a workman; artifex:—*Bt. 39*, 5, v. cræfta.

Cræftgast most skilful.

Cræftica a workman, v. cræftega.

Cræftig; adj. Ingenious, skilful, CRAFTY; ingeniosus, peritus:—*Bt. 36*, 6: 39, 10.

Cræftiga a workman, v. cræftega.

Cræftiglice; adv. Workmanlike, craftily; artificiose:—*Bd. 4*, 19.

Cræftigra more skilful, v. cræftig.

Cræftleas; adj. Artless, innocent, simple, inept; innocens:—*Elf. gr. 10*.

Cræftlic; adj. Workmanlike, artificial; artificialis:—*Bridfr.*

Cræftlice; adv. Cunningly, CRAFTILY; affabre:—*R. 99*.

Cræftsearo An instrument of war, a device, stratagem; machina, *Som.*

Cræft-wyrc Workmanship; artificium:—*Scint. 29*.

Cræn a crane, v. cran.

Cræsta A CREST, tuft, plume; crista, *Som.*

CRÆT, crat; pl. cratu [Plat. kare, karet f.: *Ger. karre f.*] A chariot, CART; currus:—He hæfde cratu, and ridende men, *Gen. 50*, 9: *Deut. 11*, 4.

Twægra horsa cræt a chariot or cart drawn by two horses, *Som.*

Cræthors a cart horse.

Crætwæn a wain, chariot.

Cræwð crows, v. crawan.

Cræfian, becræfian To ask, CRAVE, implore; petere:—*L. pol. Cnut. 67*: *Chr. 1070*.

Crammian; pp. crummen, acrummen [Dut. krammen] To CRAM, stuff; farcire:—*Elf. gr. 30*.

CRAN [Dut. kraan f.] A CRANE; grus:—*Elf. gr. 9*, 33. *None A 251*

Cranc-stæf a weaver's instrument.

Crang Dead, killed; mortuus, *Mann.*

Crangan, gecrangan; p. hi crungon [Dut. kranken: *Ger. kranken*] To submit, crush, die, perish; occumbere, perire:—*Cd. 167*. Hettend crungon the enemy crushed [cringed], *Chr. 938*.

Cranohawe a crane hawk.

Crape should creep, v. creopan.

Crat a waggon, v. cræt.

CRAW, crawe [Frs. krie: *Plat. Dut. kraai f.*; *Ger. krähe f.*] A CROW, a Cornish chough, a jay; cornix:—*Ps. 146*, 10.

Crawan, ic crāwe, cræwð; p. creow, hi creowon; pp. crāwen [Plat. kreien: *Dut. kra- yen*; *Ger. krähen*] To crow as a cock; cantare instar galli:—*Mt. 26*, 34, 74: *Mk. 14*, 30.

Crawan-leac Meadow - saffron, hermodactylus:—*R. 44*. *None A 533*

Creaca, Creacisc; adj. Grecian; Græcus:—*Ors. 1*, 10. Creaca land Greece, *Id. 1*, 1.

Creacanford, v. Creccanford.

Cread A company, troop; turma:—Cread-cnearr a ship's company, a crew, *Lye*.

Creacas the Greeks, v. Greacas.

Crecca A CREEK, bay, wharf; crepido, *Som.*

Creccagelade, Cregelade [F. Crichelade: *Hunt. Criklade*]

CRICKLADE, CREEKLADE, *Wills. Chr. 905*.

Creccanford, Crecganford, Crecanford [Hunt. Creganford the ford of the river Crec or Craye]

CRAYFORD, Kent, *Chr. 457*.

Creisc Greccan, v. Creaca.

Creda, an; m. The creed, belief; symbolum fidei:—¶ Se læsse creda the less or Apostle's creed.—Se mæsse creda the sacrament or Nicene creed.

Cregelade, v. Creccagelade.

Crencestre, crencistre; f. female weaver, a spinster; textrix:—*Wynfl. Test.*

CRÉOPAN, he crýpð; p. creap, hi crupon; pp. copen [Plat. krupen: *Frs. kroepes*; *Dut. kruijen*] To CREEP, crawl; repere:—*Bt. 36*, 4: *Ors. 1*, 7.

¶ Creopende cyn creeping kind, a reptile, *Gen. 1*, 25.

Creopere; m. [Plat. krüper m.: *Dut. kruijer m.*] A CREEPER, cripple; serpens, ophiceus, *Som.*

Creopung, e; f. A CREEPING, stealing; surreptio:—*Cot. 144*.

Creow cred, v. crawan.

Crepel; m. A little creeper or creepish; cancellus:—*Prov. 7*.

Creppen cresses, v. cæsse.

CRICC, cryc [Frs. krik: *Plat. Dut. kruck f.*; *Ger. krücke*] A CRUTCH, staff; baculus:—*Ps. 22*, 5: *Bd. 4*, 31.

Cridian-tun [Fr. Cridiatun, Credon the river Credon; tun a town] Kirtan or CRIDITON, *Devon, Chr. 977*.

Crisma, an. Chrism, holy oil used in baptism by the Romish church, a white vesture in which children were clothed after baptism; ehrisma:—*L. Atf. Guth. Under crisman clothed in albs or white, Bd. 5*, 7: 2, 14. ¶ Crism-halung consecrating the chrism, *W. Cat. p. 121*.

Crismen Balsam; balsamum:—*Cot. 140*.

Crismysing, *es; f.* A leaving off the baptismal vest; chrisatism solutio:—Chr. 878.

CRISP; *adj.* CRISP, curled, friz- zled; crispus:—Bd. 5, 2.

Crist, *es; m.* CHRIST; christianus:—¶ IV Cristes bec the four Gospels, Bd. 5, 19. Cristes *z*, Cristes boc the Gospel, Elf. T. p. 30.

Cristalla Crystal; crystallus Num. 11, 7.

Cristen; *sup. est; def. se* cristenesta; *adj.* Christian, holy; christianus:—Cristene men seggað christian men say, Bt. 39, 8.

Cristen, cristena, *an.* A christian; christianus:—He was cristen, Bt. 1. He het ealle þa cristenan he ordered all the christians, Ors. 6, 30.

Cristenandóm, cristendóm, *es; m.* Christianity, CHRISTEN- DOM, the Christian world; christianitas:—Wið þam cristenandome against Christiani- ty, Bt. 1: Elf. T. p. 28, 3: Jud. 16.

Cristenest, se cristenesta the most christian, pious, holy, v. cristen.

Cristlic Christlike, christian; christianus, *Lye.*

Cristnian TO CHRISTEN, baptize, catechize; catechizare:—Bd. 2, 14.

Crismysing a leaving off the baptismal vest, v. crismysing.

CROCCA [Frs. kroek: Dut. kruik] A crock, pot, pitcher; olla:—Ps. 59, 8.

Croc-hwære A kettle; cacabus, Som.

Croc-sceard a potsherd.

Croc-wyrhta a crockworker, pot- ter.

CROF A CROFT, a small enclosed field; prædium, Som.

Crog, croh, crohha A small vessel, chrismatory, bottle; le- gythum, lagena:—Cot. 91: 124, v. ampella.

Croh Saffron; crocus:—L. M. 5, 3.

Crompeht, *adj.* Full of crumples, wrinkled; folialis:—Cot. 91.

Cromu crumbs, v. cruma.

CROP, *pes; m.* [Plat. Dut. krop *m:* Ger. kropf *m:* Dan. kroe, krop *c:* Swed. kråwa *f.* krops *m:* Icel. krof *n.*] A CROP, top, bunch, berry, an ear of corn, claw of a bird; cima, corymbus, spi- ca, gutturis vesicula:—R. 60.

Wurp þone cropp, Lev. 1, 16.

Crop-leac a kind of wild or run- ning betony.

Croppiht Croppy, full of clusters; racemosus, Som.

Cruce A cross, crook, water-pot; erux, hydria, Som. v. crocca.

Cruft A crypt, vault; crypta, Som.

CRUMA [Dut. kruim *f.*] A crumb, fragment; mica:—Mt. 15, 27.

CRUMB, crump, crymbig; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. krom: Ger. krum] Crooked, CRUMPED; curvus:—Cot. 144.

Crungon killed, v. crangan.

Crusene, crusne A robe made of skins; mastruga:—Crusene oððe deorfellen roc crusen or a beastfelt or skin garment, Elf. gl. 20.

Cruð A crowd, v. cread.

CRIB, [Plat. Dut. krib *f:* Ger. krippe *f.*] A CRIB, bed, stall; stratum, Som.

Cryc a crooked staff, v. cric.

Cryfele A den, passage under ground; spelunca, Som.

Crymbig crooked, v. crumb.

Crymbing, *e; f.* A bending; curvatura:—Cot. 56.

Cryan to creep, v. creopan.

Crypel, crypele, cryppel a den, v. cryfele.

Crysm chrim, v. crisma.

Cu; *g. cūs; pl. cy; g. cuna; f.* [Plat. ko *f:* Frs. kou: Dut. Dan. koe *f:* Ger. kuh *f.*] A cow; vacca:—Feowertig cuna, Gen. 32, 15: Ps. 67, 33.

Cualme-stow A place of burial; calvaria locus, Som.

Cuce alive, v. cwic.

Cucelere A spoon, half a drachm, a capon; cochlear:—Herb. 26, 3: Cot. 42.

Cucen alive.

Cucian; *part.* cucende. To quicken, make alive; vivifica- re, Som.

Cucon, cuconne, cucune Alive, quick; vivus:—Chr. 1009: Ors. 6, 2. Cucu, Gen. 1, 20, v. cwic.

Cucumber, *es; m.* [Dut. kom- kommer] A CUCUMBER; cu- cumis:—Cucumeres, þat synd eorðæppla, Num. 11, 5.

CUD A cud, what is chewed; rumen, Som.

Cudele A cuttlefish; sepia:—R. 102.

Cuellan to kill, v. cwellan.

Cuemesa [Dut. koemest *m.*] Cow- dung; lætamen:—L. M. 138, Som.

Cufle, cugele, cugle, cuhle A cowl, monk's hood; cuculla:—Elf. gl. 20.

Cuhyrd a cow-herd.

Cuic living, v. cwic.

Cuicbeam the juniper-tree.

Cuide a saying, v. cwide.

Cula a cowl, v. cufle.

Culfrā, culefrā, *an; f.* A dove, CULVER, pigeon; columba:—He asende þa eft ut ane cul- fran, Gen. 8, 8, 9: Mt. 10, 16: Lk. 2, 24: 3, 22. Culfer, R.

37. ¶ Wud-culfrā a wood C, culver or pigeon, stock-dove.

Culpa Humiliation; dejection:—Cod. Ex. 10, b.

Culpian To humiliate, cringe; humiliare:—Bt. 32, 1.

CULTOR, cultur A COULTER OR CULTER, dagger; culter, sica:—Elf. gl. 8. *ch. 72, 2, 55, 12*

Culufre a dove, v. culfrā

Cum come, v. cuman.

CUMA, *an; m.* A comer, guest, stranger; hospes:—Ic was cuma, Mt. 25, 35, 43. ¶ Cu- mena ar-þegn an attendant of guests.—Cumena bur an hos- pital.—Cumena has an inn.

Cuman, cwiman, ic cume, he cymð; *p. com, hi comon; pp. cumen.* [Plat. kamen: Dut. komen: Ger. kommen: Moes. cwiman] To come, happen, go; venire:—Cum to þam lande, Gen. 12, 1: Ps. 39, 10: Deut. 4, 9.

Cumb a liquid measure: hence, perhaps, our dry measure, a comb or coom, a valley, v. comb.

Cumbel, cumbel, cumbol, cum- bul [Franc. cumbal: Icel. cumb] A military standard, a banner, signal; signum mili- tare:—Cā. 181: Fr. Jud. p. 26, 18. ¶ Cumbol-gehnades conflict of banners, Chr. 938.

Ing. p. 144, 14.—Cumbol- wiga a commander.

Cumbraland [a land of valleys, v. comb] CUMBERLAND.

Cumen come; cumende coming, v. cuman.

Cumerland Cumberland, v. Cum- braland.

Cumin the herb cummin, v. cy- men.

Cum-liðe kind to comers or strangers.

Cumliðian [cuma a guest; liði- an to nourish] To lodge, to receive as a guest; hospitari:—R. Ben. interl. 1.

Curlihnes, *se; f.* Hospitable- ness, hospitality; hospitalitas:—Pref. R. Conc., Som.

Cummase a kind of unlucky bird.

Cum-pæder A godfather; com- pater, Som.

-cund [Dut. Kil. kond, konne, kunne known, a kind: Ger. kund: Icel. kyn] An adjective termination, denoting a KIND, sort or origin, likeness; as, eorðcund earthly; godcund having its origin from God, divine; heofoncund heaven- kind, heavenly, etc.

Cuneglesse The herb hound's or dog's tongue; cynoglossa:—L. M. 1, 44.

Cunela Rue, herb grace; ruta:—C. R. Lk. 11, 42.

§  
§

§ Wood-sulphur  
wood-pigeon

§ Cructhus Cruct  
house, a box used  
for punishment;

Cructum, id est, cultor, cultor  
cista, que erat brevis & cultor  
et angusta et depressa

§ Cructus, pat is in  
an ceste pot was

§ Cristen, es; m. Th. an  
crisina an m. a  
christian

scot & mareu  
under Chr 1137  
dr p 366, 21

02 Two articles

§ Crimb-ing-dl: ef

04 [48a7]

§ Crucocucen,  
cucun, cucu  
above etc

§ Croc a pat Th. an

Cruc-calf a cow-calf  
vitula Som.

05 Cucu living & crocun

Crumb a wound  
well nut Som

05 Abrecau anne  
croccan to break  
a pat Th 2, 9

Crumbend. of guests

05+ be crocc-wyhta  
the potter Th 2, 11

Crumben-hus, an inn  
Q. 58 v curia

Crumbel  
Crumbel es; m  
a banner Th. an  
Crumbor es; m a  
sign B's p 20, 5  
Crumbol  
Crumbol-land  
4, Crumbor-land  
es; m [Dun Crumbor  
land: Hunt: Wood.  
From Crumborland  
land & land Crumbor  
of valley] Crumbor-  
land Ch 945  
p 115, 15: 1006 Aug  
173, 17

§ meaning loc etc

4 [43a 5]

§ Crow halationes Cot 23 An Lye

§ Cruc, e; f? a crack  
crutch, Th. an

1/ Culpre, an f. a  
dove Th. an



1

O1 Cut down to make  
Brown son

O1 Sward his avate  
gladium sum. v. b.  
Ps. 7, 13. Trm

\* Swatbricz, e if etc  
- L. 4 + At Swatbricz  
be saferu. 4  
23

\* Canned crafty; cal.  
lidus Bon v. cumian

\* Swalm. beals, in  
mortal bale; noniam  
talis Ps 14 3876

\* Swalm. dreons, n  
slaughter, 2016  
Cd 47th 460, 22.

O3

O3 Se rica  
cunnode georne  
the chief proved  
earnestly, Cd. 137,  
Th 172, 19

\* Cweccan; pawehle  
hi cwehton h. cweht  
quake, shake, v. b.  
brandis; vibrare.  
se geofol cwecc  
his sword Ps Th  
7, 12

\* Swalm. prea deadly  
penalty, fatalis ultio  
Cd. 116 Th 157, 12

\* Cweccand Aurip  
pus Cd 21 B in

\* Cwelca, Calocynthial  
Hundred cwelca Cd. 34  
Lye. At Cwelcan Bon

\* Cwelmed wrythia  
It means son; Fornicula

\* Cwenean; fawehle  
hi cwehton h. cweht  
quake, shake, v. b.  
brandis; vibrare.  
se geofol cwecc  
his sword Ps Th  
7, 12

\* Cwenean; fawehle  
hi cwehton h. cweht  
quake, shake, v. b.  
brandis; vibrare.  
se geofol cwecc  
his sword Ps Th  
7, 12

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quake, shake, v. b.  
brandis; vibrare.  
se geofol cwecc  
his sword Ps Th  
7, 12

\* Cwenean; fawehle  
hi cwehton h. cweht  
quake, shake, v. b.  
brandis; vibrare.  
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hi cwehton h. cweht  
quake, shake, v. b.  
brandis; vibrare.  
se geofol cwecc  
his sword Ps Th  
7, 12

Cumelle *chervil*; *cerefolium*, *Som.*

CUNNAN, ic can, þu cunne or canst; he can, we ge hi cunnon; p. ic cuðe, þu cuðest, we ge hi cuðon, gecuðon; pp. cuð, gecuð [Plat. Dut. Ger. kennen: *Moes. funnan*] 1. To know, know, know how; scire. 2. To know how to do, have power, to be able; posse:—1. Cunne ge Labar? Hig cweðdon, þæt hig hine cuðon, *Gen.* 29, 5. Hwanon cuðest þu me, *Jn.* 1, 48: *Bt.* 7, 1. Þæt ne sy cuð and open, *Lk.* 8, 17: 16, 15. Het is cuð it is known, clear, evident, *Greg.* 2, 22. 2. He ne can ongitan he cannot understand, *Bt.* 39, 2, *Card.* p. 328, 9. He eow axað hwæt ge don cunnon, *Gen.* 46, 33. ¶ Cuð doen, gecuðne gedon to make known.

Cunnere *A tempter*; *tentator*:—*C. Mt.* 4, 3.

CUNNIAN, acunnian, gecunnian; p. ode; pp. ed, od; v. a. To enquire, con, search into, to prove, try; probare:—Mot ic nu cunnian may I now enquire? Cunnas swa þu wille enquire as thou wilt, *Bt.* 5, 3: *Ps.* 138, 1: *Bd.* 3, 2. Ge cunnian hwylc heora swiftoost hors hæfde to try which of them had the swiftest horse, *Bd.* 5, 6c 3.

Cunning, e; f. Experience, CUNNING; experientia, *Som.*

Cuuple *A coble, small ship*; *navicula*:—*C. Mt.* 8, 13.

Cupp, cuppa *A cup*; poculum:—*Ethelf.* *Test. Helth.* 1c 4f.

Cure, curon chose; p. of cēosan.

Curmealle, curmelle *A Centaury*; centauria:—Curmealle seo mære the greater centaury, *Herb.* 3. Curmelle seo læsse the less centaury, *Herb.* 36.

CURS *A CURSE*; maledictio:—On ænigne man curse asettan, *Offic. Episc.* 3.

Cursian incense, v. cursumbor.

Cursian *To CURSE*; maledicere:—*Ps.* 36, 23: *Chr.* 1137.

Cursumbor *frankincense, incense, v. recels.*

Cursung, e; f. *A CURSING, curse, torment, hell*; maledictio:—*Ps.* 108, 16.

Cusc; adj. [Dut. kuisch: Ger. keusch: *Al. chusca, kusgi*]

CHASTE, modest, pure, clean; castus, purus:—*Cd.* 29, 1c 10f.

Cusceote [Lancashire, cowshot] *A ringdove*; palumbus, *Som.*

Cuslippa, cusloppe *A cowslip*; verbasicum:—*R.* 42.

Cuter Resin; mastix, resina:—*R.* 48.

2 Cuð known, certain; pp. of cunnan.

CUDA, an, One known, an acquaintance, a familiar friend, a relation; notus, cognatus:—*Ps.* 54, 14: *Lk.* 1, 58: 2, 44. Ne clypa þine cuðan, *Lk.* 14, 12.

Cuðe, cuðon knew, was able; p. of cunnan.

Cuðelic, cuðlic; adj. Known, certain; notus, *Som.*

Cuðelice certainly, v. cuðlice.

Cuðemen relations, v. cuða.

Cuðian; p. ude. To know, regard; innoscere:—*Ps.* 143, 4.

Cuðlætan To enter into friendship, make peace; societatem facere, *Som.*

Cuðlice, cuðelice; comp. or; adv. Certainly, truly, indeed; certo:—*Bd.* 2, 12: 3, 22.

Cuðnes, se; f. Knowledge, acquaintance; scientia:—*Scint.* 38.

Cuðnoma *A surname*; cognomen, *Som.*

Cuðomen relations, v. cuða.

Cuðon knew; p. of cunnan.

Cuðra, cuðre more sure; comp. of cuð.

Cuðudyst regardedst, v. cuðian.

Cuwon chewed, v. ceowan.

CWACIAN; part. ende [Plat. quakkeln] To quake, tremble; tremere:—*Ps.* 17, 9: *Ors.* 2, 5.

Cwacung, e; f. *A QUAKING, trembling*; tremor:—*Ps.* 2, 11.

Cwæde, cwæden said, v. cwæðan.

Cwæle *a violent death*, v. cwale.

Cwælm death, v. cwealm.

Cwæman to please, v. cweman.

Cwæn *a queen*, v. cwen.

Cwærtern *a prison*, v. cwertern.

Cwæstendys *a trembling*, v. cwa-cung.

Cwæðan, cweðan, acwæðan, ic cweðe, þu cwyst, he cwyð; p. ic cweð, cweðe or cweðe, þu cweðe, he cweð, we cweðon; sub. cweðe; imp. cweð þu, cweðað or cweðe ge; pp. gecweden [Moes. cwithan.—cwyðe *a speech*, v. cweðe] 1. To say, speak; dicere. 2. To provoke, or excite by speaking; provocare:—1. Abraham him cweð to, ic cweðe on minum gepance, *Gen.* 20, 11: 31, 1. Sewitega gecwæð, *Mt.* 24, 15: *Gen.* 21, 2: *Mt.* 3, 3. 2. Brutus gecwæð anwig Brutus provoked *a duel*, *Ors.* 2, 3.

Cwale, cwalu [Dut. kwaal f.] *A quelling with weapons, a violent death, slaughter, death*; cædes:—*Bd.* 2, 12.

Cwanian [Plat. Dut. kwyne: Moes. cwainon] To languish, to be weary, faint, mourn; languere, lugere:—*Cd.* 220.

Cwanta-wic *Canterbury*, v. Cantwara.

Cwartern *a prison*, v. cweartern.

CWATAN; p. cwehte, hi cwehton; pp. cweht. To shake, move, brandish; quater, movere:—*Mt.* 27, 39: *Mk.* 15, 29.

Cwatbridge [Fabio. Æthelw. Cantbridge: *M. West. Quantebridge: Flor. Wig. Quatbrig*]

CAMBRIDGE; Cwatbridge be Sæfern Cambridge, on the Severn, Gloucestershire, *Som.*

Cwead Lung, filth; stercus:—*Ps.* 112, 6.

Cwealm, v. cwellan.

CWEALM, es; m. [Plat. qualm m: Dut. kwal m.] Death, destruction, pestilence, contagion, slaughter; nex:—*Lk.* 21, 11: *Ex.* 5, 3.

Cwealm-bære death bearing, deadly.

Cwealmbærnes, cwealmbærnes, se; f. Destruction, ruin; exitium:—*Elf. gr.*

Cwealmnys, cwylnys, se; f. Torment, pain, anguish; cruciatus:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

Cwealm-stow *a place of execution*.

Cwearn *a mill*, v. cwyryn.

Cweartern *a prison*, v. cwertern.

Cweccung, e; f. *A disturbance*; commotio:—*Lps.* 43, 16.

Cwede *a saying*, v. cwide.

Cweden said, v. cweðan.

Cwehte moved, v. cwanan.

Cwelan to die, v. acwelan.

CWELLAN, acwellan, cwellan, cweollan, acweollan, acwillan, þu cwelst; p. cwealde, cwalde; pp. cweald, cwelled, cweald, acwolen, acweald, aquald; v. a. [Plat. Ger. quälen: Dut. kwelen] To kill, slay, QUELL; trucidare:—*Ex.* 8, 26: 29, 16: *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 1.

Cwellere [Plat. Ger. quäler m: Dut. kweller] *A killer, manslayer, QUELLER, tormentor*; carnifex, spiculator:—*Mk.* 6, 27: *Bd.* 1, 7. *Cd.* 208d, 257. *Heard.*

Cwelme destruction, v. cwealm.

Cwelmbærnes destruction, v. cwealmbærnes.

Cwelmeende destroying, v. cwellan.

Cwelman to kill, v. cwyلمان.

Cweman, gecweman; p. de. To please, delight, satisfy; place-re:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Mk.* 15, 15.

Cweming, e; f. *A pleasing*; placencia; *Som.*

Cwemmys, se; f. *A satisfaction*; an appeasing, a mitigation; satisfactio:—*Bd.* 1, 27: *Resp.* 8.

CWEN; *Al. quena: Dan. kone f. Iccl. kona, kuenna: Moes. quino a woman* *A woman, wife, wife of a king, a queen, uxor, regina*:—Abrahames cwen *Abraham's woman, wife*, *Cd.* 103: *Ors.* 3, 11. Des Caseres cwen *a wife of a Caesar, an empress*. Suð-deales cwen, *Mt.* 12, 42: *Lk.* 11, 31.

Cwencan to quench, v. acwencan.  
Cwen-fugol a female or hen bird.  
Cwen-hiord, cwen-hyrd a keeper  
of females, one fit to wait upon  
queens, a eunuch. C. 164, 12.  
Cwen-land the country of the  
Vandals:—Be norðan Sweon  
ofer þa westen nu is Cwen-  
land, Ors. 1, 1.

Cwen-sæ the sea of the Vandals.

Cweoc quick, alive, v. cwic.

Cweorn a mill, v. cwyrn.

Cweorn-bil the iron supporting a  
mill.

Cweorn-stan a millstone, v. cwyrn-  
stan.

Cweorðeð mill-teeth, grinding  
teeth.

Cwerner, cweatern, cwiernern,

cwerner a prison; carcer:—

Mt. 5, 25: Lk. 3, 20.

Cweðan to say, v. cweðan.

Cweðað lament, v. cwiðan.

Cweðe say, v. cweðan.

Cweðe ge say ye, v. cwyð.

Cwic, cwuc, cuic, cucu, cucon;

adj. [Plat. Frs. quik, quik;

Dut. kwik] QUICK, active, not

dead, living; vivus:—Se iun-  
ga was cwices modes, Ors. 2, 1.

Cwic water or cwic well, C.

Jn. 4, 10: Bd. 1, 14: ¶ Cwic-

elmeð a living sacrifice, an

oblation.—Cwicfeoh living pro-

perty, cattle.

Cwicbeam A wild ash, wicken-

tree or wich-tree, sedge-bushes,

juniper-tree; juniperus:—Cot.

109, Som.

Cwiccan; pp. od, ud [Plat. que-

ken: Dut. kweken: Icel.

kuikna] To QUICKEN, make

alive; vivificare, Som.

Cwice [Plat. quik, quik: Dut.

kweek gras n.] Quick growing

grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass;

gramen:—Herb. 79.

Cwicfyre a quick fire, fire of brim-

stone.

Cwicelmeð-hlæw [F. Cuic-

elmeðslawe: Hood. Cwickel-

með] CUCKAMBLEY HILL,

Berkshire, Chr. 1006.

Cwicseofor quickstiver.

Cwicseol, es; m. Burning sul-

phur; ignis sulphureus:—

¶ Cwicseules ealdor the chief

of burning brimstone, the devil,

Nicod. 26.

Cwic-treow the hawthorn-tree;

crispinus, tremulus:—R. 47.

Cwicu alive, v. cwic.

Cwidrihta living creatures.

Cwilde, cwyde, cwyðe, es; m. A

speech, saying, command, sen-

tence, testament, argument, doc-

trine; dictum:—Eower cwi-

stande, Jos. 2, 21. Ealda

cwidras old sayings, proverbs,

Bt. 14, 8. Cwidras don to

make wils, Somn. 284.

Cwidbooc a book of proverbs.

Cwiddigan; p. hi cwydodon. To

speak; dicere:—Hearn cwid-

digan, Bt. 18, 4: Chr. 1085.

Cwiddung, cwyddung, e; f. A

saying, report, speech; sermuni-

culus:—Bt. 18, 4.

Cwidol evil tongued, v. cwydol.

Cwidraeden an agreement, v. ra-

den.

Cwiertern a prison, v. cwer-

tern.

Cwiferlice; adv. Anxiously; so-

licité:—C. R. Ben. 64.

Cwidber; adj. Plague bearing,

pernicious, injurious; pernici-

osus:—Scint. 53.

Cwidberlice; adv. Destructive-

ly, pestilently; pestifere:—

Scint. 8.

Cwilde-floed the destruction flood,

deluge.

Cwiman to come, v. cuman.

Cwinod wasted, v. cwanian.

Cwið, cwiða [Moes. cwith] The

womb; matrix:—R. 76.

Cwiðan; p. we cwiðdun. To

speak or moan in grief, mourn,

lament; lamentari, plangere:

—Wope cwiðan with weeping

to lament, Cd. 48: Mt. 11, 17:

Ps. 77, 69.

Cwiðendlic; adj. Proper, pecu-

liar, natural; genuinus:—Cot.

96.

Cwoaðan to say, v. cweðan.

Cwoellan to kill, v. cwellan.

Cwom came, v. cuman.

Cwuc, cwuca alive, v. cwic.

Cwyddung a saying, v. cwid-

dung.

Cwyde a speech, v. cwide.

Cwydele An inflamed swelling;

varix:—R. 76.

Cwydeleas; adj. Speechless, inter-

state; intestatus:—L. Pol.

Cnut. 68.

Cwydodon said, reported, v. cwid-

digan.

Cwydol; adj. Ill tongued; male-

dicus:—Bd. 1, 23.

Cwydraeden an agreement, v. ge-

cwidraeden.

Cwylan to die, v. acwelan.

Cwylm cweled killed, from cwe-

lan] Slaughter, destruction, pes-

tilence, plague; clades, lues:

—Ps. 1, 1. ¶ Cwyld or cwyld-

tid a dead time: as we say, the

dead time of night.

Cwylman, cweilmian, gecwylman;

p. de, hi cweilmian; pp. gð.

[Plat. Ger. quälen] To kill,

torment, crucify; trucidare:—

Ps. 36, 15: Bd. 5, 2. Mid-

anum slæge gecwylman to kill

with one blow, Coll. Mofast.

Cwylmbære death bearing, per-

nicious.

Cwylmd killed, v. cwyldman.

Cwylmende, cwyldmende tor-

menting, crucifying, v. cwyld-

man.

Cwylming, cwyldming, e; f. A

cross; crux:—Mt. 10, 38.

Cwylmyns torment, v. cwealm-

nys.

Cwylt-tyd dead time, v. cwyld.

Cwyna a wife, v. cwen.

CWYRN, cweorn [Plat. queeren

f: kweern f: Moes. cwaurn]

A mill, a hand-mill, QUERN;

mola:—Mt. 24, 41: Num. 11,

8.

Cwyrn-burne a mill-stream.

Cwyrn-stan, cweorn-stan a mill-

stone.

CWYBAN; p. de; pp. ed [Plat.

quezen: Frs. queaze] To

crush, QUASH, shake, bruise,

squeeze, burst asunder; quas-

sare, terere:—Elf. gr. 28.

Cwyst þu, cwyst þu la, cwyst tu

la sayest thou? whether it is

so? used in questions, as num

in Latin:—Cwyst þu eom ic

hyt? Mt. 26, 22, v. cweðan.

Cwyð says, v. cweðan.

Cwyðað lament; cwyðdende la-

menting, v. cwiðan.

Cwyðe a saying, v. cwide.

Cwyðele an inflamed swelling, v.

cwydele.

Cy cows, v. cū.

Cyean a chicken, v. cicen.

Cyena [Dut. keuken: Frs. ko-

aken] A kitchen; culina:—R.

107.

Cyde said, told; p. of cyðan.

Cydung a chiding, v. ciding.

CYF, cyle [Ger. kufe] A tun,

vessel, hoghead, bushel; do-

lium:—Mt. 5, 15.

Cyfes, ceafes, cefes; f. [Wil.

keuese: Dut. Kil. kebs, kefs]

A concubine, handmaid; pel-

lex, ancilla:—Elf. gr. 28: Gen.

21, 12.

Cyfedeboren base-born.

Cyfheshad [Dut. Kil. kebedom;

keuisedom] Whoredom, adulte-

ry; pellicatus:—Cot. 186.

CYGAN, cygean, cigan, acigan,

gecegan, gecygan; p. de; pp.

ed; v. a. 1. To call, invite, call

upon, invoke, intreat; vocare,

invocare. 2. To call together,

assemble; convocare:—1. Ps.

98, 6: 104, 15. Ic gecyge,

Ps. 114, 2. Gecygyde, Ps. 73,

19. 2. Bd. 4, 23: Elf. gr.

22.

Cyging a calling.

Cyglung, cyðlung, v. f. A rela-

tion; cognatus:—R. John 18,

26, v. cūð.

Cyl, cyle; m. [Frs. kyeld] Cold,

coolness; frigus:—Ps. 147, 6.

Cyldfare a carrying of children.

Cyle A yell; puteus:—Ors. 1, 1.

Cylene A kiln, an oven; culi-

na:—Cot. 45.

Cylenisc; adj. Like a kiln; for-

naceous, Som.

Cylew spotted.



X Cwenas, -a; m pl.  
the inhabitants of Cwen-  
land, the vandals;  
Vandalic, OS 1, 1.

07

X 8 <sup>quorn,</sup> <sup>quorn</sup> ~~leol~~  
for a hand mill

X Cwenlic Queen,  
like ~~regina~~ <sup>regina</sup>  
lis Beo H 3877

build, eif ~~destructive~~

03

X Cwetal <sup>1st</sup> ~~Beo~~ <sup>Man</sup>  
approach

X Cwit, es, m <sup>asaying</sup>  
dictum <sup>lym</sup> 481, 30

X Cwic, l b <sup>cwic</sup> <sup>well</sup>  
-l b Cwic-almesse

X <sup>cwic</sup> <sup>well</sup> <sup>does</sup> <sup>cwic</sup> <sup>thus</sup>  
interew, <sup>reborn</sup>, <sup>reborn</sup>,  
~~reborn~~

X Cwic-elt living  
reborn, <sup>reborn</sup> <sup>of cattle</sup>,  
reborn <sup>capital</sup>.

X Cwic-lifgude  
living Cd. 68 <sup>th</sup> 79, 14

X Cworpem <sup>craps</sup>  
latus <sup>Ben</sup>

X Cwichelmes-hlaew,  
es, m etc

X Cwyc living & <sup>th</sup> <sup>th</sup>  
for 40 <sup>th</sup> 37, 24 <sup>reborn</sup>  
a <sup>cwic</sup>

X Cwic-froh <sup>living</sup> <sup>gylfe</sup>  
cattle: <sup>reborn</sup> <sup>gylfe</sup>

X Cwic <sup>th</sup> 688, 3

X Cwic-suslen <sup>sulphur</sup>  
reborn, fiery <sup>th</sup> <sup>apol</sup>

X Cwyldebarlice  
Death bearing, deadly  
pestilence <sup>Ben</sup>

X Cwylde <sup>cold</sup> <sup>v</sup>  
cyle cyle

X Cwylde, es; m <sup>cold</sup>, <sup>ch</sup>  
Grandchild <sup>antes ante</sup>  
faciem <sup>figura</sup> <sup>th</sup> 147, 6  
X Cwylde <sup>cold</sup> <sup>v</sup>  
cyle cyle  
Ok <sup>thympe</sup> cyle <sup>each</sup>  
chille Cd. 220 <sup>th</sup> 285, 10

0



X  
Xylle, es; in a  
leather bottle or bag  
inter? Th an

Xylle ustatus Som

Xylmed herbs genus

ad fudim vobis; ~~Chap. 1. 15, 16~~

Xylmed vobis

Xylmed aduoutopos,  
comely; commodus

Xylmed K 76

Xylmed natural; humil  
Cd 122 Th 167, 26

Xylmed by nature Cd 83 Th 104, 16

Xylmed vobis  
offering, regia proles

Xylmed vobis  
royal band, a  
crown; diadema

Xylmed vobis  
cyn a royal vobis  
genus regium. Bd  
1, 25

Xylmed vobis  
the office  
& dignity of magistrates;  
fasces, scepterum Cot  
84 Som Lye

Xylmed vobis  
crowned  
coronatus Som

O corp Fox Bl.  
p 68, 23

Xylmed vobis  
noble, renowned  
Th. An

Xylmed vobis  
noble, renowned  
Th. An

Xylmed vobis  
a highly Th. An  
Cd 209, 21 p 200, 8

Xylmed vobis  
Th. An

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Cyle-wearte, cyle wyrt *Sour sorrel*; oripilatum:—*Cot.* 216.

Cyline, cyline-heorð a kiln, v. cylene.

Cyll A bottle, barrel, flagon; uter:—*Ors.* 2, 4, v. ciellan.

Cyln a kiln, v. cylene, ast.

CYME A coming, an approach; adventus:—*Bt.* 39, 13.

Cymen, cymene, cymyn *Cumin*; cuminum:—*Mt.* 23, 23.

Cymē comes, v. cuman.

CYN [Plat. Moe. kinn n: *Fras. Dut. kin f.*] The chin; mentum:—*Elf. gl.* 2.

CYN; g. cynnes [Dan. kjön n: *Sued. kynne n. kön n.* a kind: *Icel. kyn n.* Old Ger. kunne a kind, generation] KIN, kindred, lineage, race, posterity, tribe, nation, people, kind, sort; cognatio, progenies, genus:—Cyne cynnes of royal race, *Bt.* 38, 1: *Ors.* 1, 5. La nædrena cyn, *Mt.* 3, 7: 17, 21: *Mk.* 7, 26. ¶ Fisc-cyn fish-kind.

Cyn; adj. Akin, suitable, fit, proper; congruus:—*Pæt* is cyn that is proper, *Bt.* 33, 1. Swa cynn was as was suitable or fit, *Bt.* 35, 4.

Cyna a cleft, v. cina.

Cynd, cynde nature, kind, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. gecynd.

Cyne; adj. Kingly, regal, royal, princely; regius, regalis:—He was cyne cynnes he was of royal lineage, *Bt.* 38, 1. Cyne bearn or cyne cyn royal offspring, *Bd.* 1, 25.

Cynebænd a royal crown, a diadem.

Cynebot a king's compensation or recompense.

Cynebotl A kingly dwelling, a palace; palatium:—*Elf. gl.* 27.

Cynedóm, cuningdóm m. A royal dominion, kingdom, realm; imperium, regnum:—*Bd.* 1, 3: *Ors.* 4, 5.

Cyneg a king, v. cuning.

Cynegeard, cynegyrd A royal wand, sceptre; sceptrum:—*R.* 68.

Cynegewæd a king's clothing, a purple robe.

Cynegyld a king's compensation, v. cynebot.

Cynegyrd a sceptre, v. cynegeard.

Cynehād A royal state or condition, dignity, KINGHOOD; regia dignitas:—*Pres. Greg.*

Cynehealm, cynehelm, es; m. A crown, diadem; diadema:—*Mt.* 27, 29: *Jn.* 19, 2, 5.

Cynelec, cynelic, cynellic; adj. [Plat. Ger. königlich: *Dut. koninklyk*] Regal, royal; re-

galis:—Cynelic botl a royal dwelling, *Bd.* 1, 5.

Cynelice; adv. Royally; regie:—*Past.* 16, 5.

Cynelienys, se; f. Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness; regia dignitas:—*Bd.* 3, 14.

Cynellic kingly, v. cynelec.

Cynemæresford [F. Kimeresford.—Cyne royal; mære famous; ford a ford] Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Chr. 800.

Cynerice [Plat. Ger. königreich n: *Dut. koningryk n.*—cyne royal, rice a region] A royal region or possession, a kingdom, realm; regnum:—*Ors.* 3, 7.

Cynērofe royal, noble.

Cynēscipe kingship, royalty.

Cynēsetl, cenesetel A royal seat, a throne; imperii sedes, *Ors.* 3, 7: *Ex.* 11, 5.

Cynēstol [cyne royal, stol a seat, stool] A royal dwelling, chief city, a capital; urbs regia:—*Bt.* 1: *Ors.* 3, 9.

Cynēstræt a royal street or road.

CYNĒT KENNET, Wiltshire, Som.

Cynewise, cynewisa A republic, commonwealth; respublica:—*Ors.* 4, 4: *Bd.* 1, 3.

Cynēwiððe A royal wreath, a diadem; redimiculum:—*Cot.* 185.

Cyngeſtun the king's town, KINGSTON.

CYNING, cyng, cynge, cynig, cyneg, cyninc, cyinge, es; m. [Plat. Ger. könig m: *Dut. koning m.* Dan. kong m: *Sued. kung, konung m.* Icel. konungr m.] A KING, ruler, prince.

Anglo-Saxon kings were elected in the witenagemot on the death of the preceding sovereign, Turner's *Hist.* b. viii. c. 1; rex:—Melchisedech was cuning, *Gen.* 14, 18. Se Judea cuning, *Mt.* 2, 1, 2. Eart þu cuning, *Jn.* 18, 37. Þu eart Israhela cyng, *Jn.* 1, 49: *Ors.* 1, 8. ¶ Cyinga bec histories or chronicles of things done from year to year.—Cyinga seod the king's purse, exchequer.—Cyninges botl or Cyninges heal a king's dwelling, a palace, *Bd.* 2, 14.

Cyning-cyn royal race.

Cuningdóm a kingdom, v. cynedóm.

Cyningric a kingdom, v. cynerice.

Cynias sorts, nations, v. cyn.

Cynnreccennis, se; f. A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy; genealogia:—*Cot.*

Cynryn, cynryn, cynren, cæryn, es; pl. u. [cyn kin, relationship; rye a course] A family course, parentage, ge-

neration; generatio:—La ge nædrena cynryn, *Mt.* 12, 34:

*Gen.* 11, 27: *Bt.* 38, 1. On cynrynes cynryn, *Ps.* 71, 5.

Cyp A beam, timber, measure; trabz.—*R. Ben.* 2: *H. Mt.* 5, 15.

Cypa, an [Plat. kipe, küpe f. a basket—ceap] 1. A factor, merchant, trader; negotiator. 2. What a merchant has his goods in, a basket; cophinus:—1. *Gen.* 37, 28. 2. *Lk.* 9, 17, v. ceap.

Cypan; p. cyp, þu cypst, we ge hi cypion, ciptun. To sell; vendere:—*Ps.* 43, 14: *Jn.* 2, 16: *Gen.* 47, 20. Cypende, *Mt.* 25, 9, v. ceapian.

Cypecnihtas bought servants, slaves.

Cypeman a merchant, v. ceapman.

Cypera a sort of fish. *Bt.* 172

Cyperen; adj. Coppery, belonging to copper; æreus:—*Ps.* 17, 36. Cyperen hwer a copper ewer or vessel, *R.* 26.

Cypeping a saleable thing, merchandise.

Cypince, cypingce A bargaining, setting a price; negotiatio:—*R.* 81.

Cypinga A market; forum:—*Elf. gr.* 13.

Cypman, cypman a merchant, v. ceapman.

Cyppanhamme CHIPPENHAM, Wilt., Som.

Cyran to turn, v. cerran.

Cyre a church, v. circ.

Cyre-weard a churchwarden, v. cyrc-weard.

Cyre-halgung hallowing or consecrating a church.

Cyre-pingere a priest.

Cyre-weard, cyrc-weard, cyricweard, es. A churchwarden; sacri scriniarius:—Cyrcweardes penung a churchwarden's duty, *Greg.* 1, 5.

Cyrde, cyrdon returned, v. cerran.

Cyre [Plat. küür, kor f: *Dut. keur f.*] A turn, choice, will, pleasure; flexus, arbitrium:—Agenne cyre own or free will, *S. de Epiph.*, v. cer.

Cyren - ceaster, Cyrn - ceaster

CIRENCESTER, Cicester, Gloucestershire:—*Ors.* 5, 12: 6, 9.

Cyrf A cutting off, an instrument to cut with; abscissio, ferrum abscissionis:—*C. R.* Ben. 40.

Cyrfæt A gourd; cucurbita:—Wylde cyrfæt or whit winggeard; brionia, *R.* 44.

Cyric a church, v. circ.

Cyric-byrig [Hunt. Cereburih: *Brom. Cyrebury*] The Church city, CHIRBURY, Salop:—*Chr.* 916, 18, 130, 135

Cyrc-chabach, a burger d. by

at Gric. *Cynninges wyrt. Kings wost, margarum  
sambuchum; Lin. organum vuleg  
Radone 1870. none A 329*







8. Dæl, es; m s past

1, c f day time  
2, 100, 11

Dæl, es; n: pl. dala a valley

D. B's note, to Oros  
p 11. O III § 2. 28 f-29 d

pas doles se [dæl] the past of  
the valley. Oros. ad. text p 27. 29a-d:

O B. I O III § 2 line 29

by expense  
for; pendu.  
R 33.64 f  
2 Col 73  
exdicia  
7. Bon

2 day word  
1 1/2 min-  
1 1/2 p. 56

de dæl-hwata f-hwata

Dæd-hiwat died  
quick, active, bold  
fines; id 191 thp 238,  
12

Dæg-dæd a day, led id  
164 thp 212, 18

Dæg-i-ship, a icon  
fitted, Ben Cot 17.3 dæg

Dægfeorm, e f Food for  
a day, unius diei forma  
Ethel. Test dæg

Dæg-leohta the vulgaris  
the light of day id 216 than  
175.3

Dæg-redes; n  
celly, dæw etc

Dæd-berende the death  
bearing; profer som  
Dæd-beta one repenting  
a penitent; poenitens  
Thim # 452, 1

Dæg-hraefen g hraefes  
ml a day, raven  
BocK 4998

3

of Dæg; i. virtutes dæg  
Beo 231/2 517 him #

452, 2: 496, 30 a great

Dæd-weorc a dead

feat; facinus id. 170

Thp 214, 27

Dæd-tweorn, mites

accommodat. mites

Dæd-tweorn, mites

Dæg-by day; die

Dæg-hwitt, mites

Thp 214, 27

Dæg-leohta a day song

Dæg-mete a saffron coloured

stone; agapis som Cot 15 dæg

Dæg-met, sang morning song

Dæg-rim aurora him

Ed 57 h 60, 1:

Dæg-scade by day or

in the day time; interdite

id 1, 63. som

Dæg-sceald, es; m

a day, shield, a cloud

unbraculum Cot 146 th

n 182, 22

upath d. 111

Dæg-woma a day

shot, a cloud Cot 160

Th 199, 26

Dæl on swille gedwylde

Dæl-ax, e. f. a long

ax for clearing wood,

dolabra for Ben

Dæg-3 mites dæg

Set nocte to 11, 2

Dæl-melium in

parts, piece meal

sp. mal

Dacma [25a 3]

Dæl-nimend, dæl

neomend es; m,

participation

Dæg-participlez f.

Dæg-participlez f.

Dæg-participlez f.

Dæg-participlez f.

Dæg-participlez f.

Dæg-participlez f.

Dæg-participlez f.



ing day Sept 15<sup>th</sup> 1834  
 14 pages in the  
 sent to the Rev. Mr. 25<sup>th</sup>  
 1834  
 D

g dages; d. daga; pl  
 daga; g daga; d daga  
 m. H. R. 8 69: 4rim I 638  
 647, 28 [26a 3]

23h DÆD

23i DÆG

23j DÆR

D is sometimes changed into ð, as Ic wurde, or Ic wurde:— Ic wearð I was, þu wurde thou wast.

D and t are often interchanged, as mette met, for metde.

Nouns ending in d or t are generally feminine, as gebyrd birth; gecynd nature; miht might; æht possession; gymelyst carelessness.

A word terminating with ed, d (Icel. at, t; Ger. et, t) indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as gehyrned horned; gesceod shod, Rask's Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, §. 326.

The proper termination of the perfect participle is ed, but it is often found in ad, od, ud and yd. When the letters t, p, c, h, x and s, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating d is not only rejected, but d is changed into t; as from dyppan to dip would be regularly formed dypped dipped, contracted into dyppd, dyppt, and dypt dipped.

Da [Dan. daa m. a deer] A doe ydama.—Elf. gl. 13.

Daag, dag any thing that is loose, dagling, dangling Som.

DÆD, e; f. [Plat. Dut. daad f. Frs. died] A DEED, an action; actio, factum.—Elf. gr. 11: Ps. 63, 10. ¶ Dæd weorc a deed-work, a famous work, Cd. 170.

Dæd-bana an evil-doer, perpetrator.

Dædbetan, part. ende. To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent; maleficium compensare, pœnitere.—Elf. T. p. 38.

Dædbot An amends-deed, repentance, penitence; pœnitentia; maleficii compensatio.—He tæceth him dædbote he teacheth him repentance, L. Can. Edg. pent. 3. Doð dædbote, Mt. 3, 2, 8, v. behreowsung.

Dædbotnys, se; f. Penitence; pœnitentia.—Sint. 9.

Dæd-fruma first actor or labourer.

Dæd-hata hateful deed.

Dædean a deed-loan or reward, a recompence.

Dædlic; adj. Deedlike, active; activus.—Dædlice word a verb active, Elf. gr.

Dæd-róf deed-famed, illustrious, valiant.

Dæfe fit, convenient, Som.

Dæg, dag, dah, dogor, es; m. [Fr. dei: Plat. Dut. dag m: Ger. tag m: Moes. dage] 1. A DAY; dies. 2. The time of a man's life; tempus vite humanæ.—1. God het þæt leoht dæg, Gen. 1, 5. Se þrida dæg, Gen. 1, 13. 2. On preora monna dæg in three men's days or lives, Bd. app. p. 771, 45. ¶ On dæg in the day, by day.—To dæg to-day.—Dæg ær the day before.—On ærran dæg on a former day.—Oðre dæg another day.

Dæges ege a daily.

Dæghwamlic; adj. Daily; quotidianus.—Lk. 11, 3, v. dæglic.

Dæghwamlice; adv. Daily; quotidie.—Mt. 14, 49.

Dægian to shine, v. dagian.

Dægla secret, unknown, v. degle.

Dæglic; adj. [Plat. dagelick. Dut. dagelyksch] Daily; quotidianus.—Bd. 4, 25.

Dæg-mæl A day division, divid-er, a dial, a clock; horologium.—Elf. gl. 27.

Dæg-mel-sceawere an inspector, or observer of a dial, clock or time, a soothsayer, Elf. gl. p. 56, 79.

Dægred [Dut. dageraad m: Frs. deiread.—dæg day, hræd early: Som. says, read red] Early dawn, morning; matutinum.—Lk. 24, 1: Ps. 29, 6.

¶ On dægred in the dawn, or morning, Jn. 8, 2. Cd. 222.

Dægredlic; adj. Of the morning; matutinus.—Lps. 129, 6.

Dæg-rim, dærim a rimber of days, a course of days, age.

Dæg-san-stang the stone of Dagsa, DAUSTON, or Dalston, Cumberland.

Dægsteorra the day star.

Dægperlic; adj. Daily, diurnal; diurnus.—Ser. Nat. Dom.

Dægþern a day's space.

Dægtima day time.

Dægweorc a day's work.

Dæi, dæig a day, v. dæg.

Dæi-rim a course of days, v. dægrim.

DÆL, es; m. [Plat. Dut. deel n: Ger. theil m.] 1. A part, portion, DEAL; pars.

2. A portion of a sentence, a word-verbum.—1. Hi heora god on swa manige dælas todælaþ they divide their good into so many parts, Bt. 33, 2: Lk. 15, 12. 2. Dæs iglandes mycelne dæl a great deal of the island, Chr. 189. 2. Elf. gr. 2. ¶ Be dæle in part, partly.—Sume dæle in some part, partly.—Soma dæl some deal, some part, a little, Gen. 43, 11.

Dælan, bedælan, gedælan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [Plat. Dut. deelen: Ger. theilen] To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, deal, dispense, pole, judge; dividere, distribuere.—Ic scyle gedælan I shall separate, Solit. 8. Bedæled, Gen. 27, 45. Gedæled deprived, made destitute, Solit. 14.

Dædledlice by itself, apart, v. gedæledlice.

Dæmlend, dælere, es. A dealer, divider, distributor; divisor:—Lk. 12, 14.

Dæling A dividing, parting; partitio, Som.

Dæl-las; adj. Portionless, deficient; expers.—R. 13, 90.

Dælniman [Dut. deelnemen] To take part, to participate; participare.—Elf. gr. 5.

Dælnimend A taker of a part, a partaker; particeps.—Ps. 118, 63: Bd. 3, 11.

Dælnimendnes, dælnimung, dælnemeng, e; f. A participation, portion; portio.—Ps. 21, 3.

Dæma A judge; judex.—Ex. 21, 23.

Dænæs The Danes; Dani:—Dæna lag the law of the Danes, 14 Som. v. Dene.

Dæn a loss, v. den.

Dære a valley, v. dar.

Dærenta, Deorwent the river Darent, Darwent, Derwent:—Dærenta-muþ Dertamuth the mouth of the river Darwent, DARTMOUTH, Kent, Chr. 1049, v. deorwent.

see H. R. 870

Handwritten notes and signatures.

Handwritten notes and signatures.

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Handwritten notes and signatures.

Handwritten notes and signatures.

Handwritten notes and signatures.

*Deafening* *fermentans* *Ben*

23k

DEA

23l

DEA

23m

DEM

Dærst, darst, an. *Leaven, dross*;  
fermentum:—C. Mt. 13, 33.

Dæðbana *procurer of death, v.*  
dædbana.

Dæfenlicnys, gedafenlicnes, se;  
f. *A fit time, opportunity*; op-  
portunitas:—Ps. 9, 22.

Dafnað *becomes, v. gedafnian.*

Dag a day, v. dæg.

Dagian, dægian [Plat. Dut.  
dagen: Ger. tagen] *To dawn,*  
*to become day*; *lucescere*:—  
Bd. 4, 9.

Dagung, e; f. *A dawning, day-*  
*break, dawn*; *aurora*:—On  
dagunge þæs dages in the  
dawn of the day, Bd. 4, 8.

Dah a day, v. dæg.

Dah [Frs. dai: Dut. deeg f.]  
DOUGH; *farinaria*:—Elf. gl.

25, v. bloma.

Dahle hid, v. digle.

Dal a separation, v. gedal.

Dalamsen The Dalmatians;

Dalmati:—Ors. 1, 1.

Dalc, dolc *A buckle, bracelet,*  
*trifle*; *spintier, regula*:—Elf.

gr. 9, 18: Jos. 7, 21.

Dalf dag; p. of delfan.

Dap-fugel *the dip fowl, or diver.*

Darað, dareð, daroð *A dart,*  
*weapon*; *telum*:—Darað hæb-

bende, Cod. Ex. 66, b. 17.

Dareða laf *relic of darts,*  
Chr. 938, Price's Walt. p. 97,

16.

Darst *leaven, v. dærst.*

ARU, dære, e; f. [Dut. Kil.

dere, deyre] *Hurt, damage*;

damnum:—Hwelc is mare

daru *what is a greater hurt,*

Chr. 29, 2: Bd. 3, 2, S. p.

525, 17.

Deacon, diacon *A deacon, levite*;

levita:—Ex. 4, 14.

Deaconhád, diacontiad *Deacon-*  
*hood, deaconshtp*; *diaconatus,*

Bd.

Deað, died; adj. [Frs. dead:  
Plat. Dut. dood] DEAD; *mor-*

tuus.

Deaðbære, deaðbær, deaðbær-  
lic, deaðberend, deaðberend;

adj. *Death-bearing, deadly,*

*mortal, destructive*; *mortifer*:

—Mk. 16, 18.

Deaðblod *dead blood, congealed*

*blood.*

Deaðian *to die, v. adeadan.*

Deaðlic; adj. *Deadly, mortal*;

mortalis:—Ors. 3, 8.

Deaðlicny, deaðlicnes, se; f.

DEADLINESS, *mortality*; *mor-*

talitas:—Bd. 3, 23.

Deað-rægl *clothing of the dead,*  
*a shroud.*

Deað-spring, es; m. *A malig-*  
*nant ulcer, carbuncle*; *car-*

*bunculus*:—Herb. 9, 2.

DEAF; adj. [Frs. deaf: Plat.

Dut. doof] DEAF; *surdus*:—

Ps. 37, 14. Deaf *corn deaf*  
*or barren corn*, Past. 52, 9.

Deaflice *properly, v. gedefelice.*

Deag, deah *A colour, die*; *color*:  
—R. Ben. 55.

Deagan; p. de; pp. ed. To DIE,  
*colour*; *tingere, Som.*

Deagle *hidden, obscure, v. digle.*

Deaglenes *solitariness, v. di-*

*gelnes.*

Deagol *obscure, v. digle.*

Deagollice *obscurely, v. digel-*  
*lice.*

Deagolnes *hiding-place, v. di-*  
*gelnes.*

Deagung, e; f. *A dying, colour-*  
*ing*; *tinctura*:—Elf. gr. 28.

Deah *be good, v. dugan.*

Deah a die, v. deag.

Deahla *hidden, v. digle.*

Deal, dealle; adj. *Deficient, want-*  
*ing, deprived*; *carens*:—Cd.

89. Fugel *feðerum deal a*  
*bird wanting, or deficient in*

*feathers, Cod. Ex. 59, l. 14.*

Eorlas æscum dealle *men*  
*wanting ships, Id. 106, a. 17.*

Dear, þu dearest, durre, we dur-

ron; p. þu dorstest, he dorste,

durste, we ge hi dorston [Plat.

dörven: Frs. ddare: Dut. dur-

ven: Kil. derren: Ger. dür-

fen] To DARE, *presume*; *au-*

*dere*:—Ne dear ic hām faran,

Gen. 44, 34: Cd. 40. Gif he

dear if he dare, L. In. 17. Gif

ic biddan dear, Ex. 32, 30.

Hwæðer þu durre gilpan *whether*  
*thou dare boast, Bt. 14, 1:*

Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 5, Nicod. 12.

Hwæðer he winnan dorste

*whether he durst fight, Ors. 4,*

11. Pæt hi swa don ne dora-

ten *that they durst not do so,*

Bt. 39, 11.

Dearnenga, dearnunga, deor-

nunga, dernunga; *adu. Se-*  
*cretly, privately*; *clam, occul-*

*te*:—Deut. 13, 6.

Dearrlic; adj. *Daring, rash*;

temerarius, Som.

Dearrscipe *Rashness, presump-*  
*tion*; *temeritas, Som.*

DEAD, es; m. DEATH; mors:

—Se deað cymð, Bt. 8, Card.

p. 38, 19. Deaðes lið *article*  
*of death, the point of death.*

Deaðas *spirits, ghosts, Cos.*

134.

Deaðbær, deaðberend *deadly*  
*v. deaðbære.*

Deaðbernys, se; f. *Death, des-*  
*truction, pestilence*; *perniciēs*:

—R. Lk. 21, 11.

Deað-godas *death-gods, spirits,*

*ghosts, v. deað.*

Deaðlic, deaðlic; adj. *Deadly,*

*mortal*; *mortalis*:—Bd. 24, 2.

Deaðlicnes *mortality, v. deað-*

*licnys.*

Deaðscufa *Death*; mors:—Lps.

6, 5.

Deaðscyld *A death-fault, a capi-*  
*tal offence*; *capitale crimen*:

—L. Cnut. pol. 40.

Deaðscyldig; adj. *Death-guil-*  
*ty, condemned*; *damnatus*:—

Deaðscyldig man, L. Cnut.

pol. 41.

Deað-sted, a death-place, a se-

pulchre.

Deað-þenunga *funeral services,*  
*funerals.*

Deað-wyrd *death-events, fate.*

DEAW [Plat. dau m: Dut. dauw

m: Ger. thau m.] DEW; ros:

—Ps. 132, 3. Deaw drias

*dew of the field, Cd. 188.*

Deaw-wyrm [Frs. dauw-wyrm]

*a ring-worm, tetter.*

Deawian To DEW, bedew; rora-

re, Som.

Deawig; adj. DEWY; *roscidus*:

—Cd. 93.

Decan, gedecan *to cover, v. pec-*  
*can.*

Ded dead, v. dead.

Defenas, Denas *the people of*  
*Devonshire, Chr. 823.*

Defenascir, Defanscir, Def-

nascyr [Hunt. Deūenesire,

Dauenescyre: Kil. Deven-

schyre] DEVONSHIRE, Chr.

851.

Defre; adj. *Timely, seasonable*;

tempestivus, Som.

Deg profits; prodest, v. dugan.—

Deg a day, v. dæg.—Deg a

*colour, v. deag.*

Degelice *secretly, v. digelice.*

Degle, deagl *secret, unknown, v.*

*digle.*

Degollice, degullice *secretly, v.*

*digelice.*

Degolnys, degulnes *solitude, v.*

*digelnes.*

Dehtnung *a disposing, v. diht-*  
*nung.*

Deira *rice the kingdom of Deira,*

*v. deora mæðð.*

Delan *to divide, v. dælan.*

DELFA, adelfan, he dylfð; p.

dealf, dielf dalf, hi dulfon;

sub. dulf; pp. dolfen, gedol-

fen [Dut. delfen] To dig,

DELVE; fodere, effodere:—

He dealf deopne, Lk. 6, 48.

Gif se delfere þa eorðan ne

dulfe, Bt. 40, 6: Gen. 21, 30.

Delfere *A digger, fossor*:—Bt.

40, 6.

Delf-isen *A digging-iron, spade*;

*fossorium*:—Cot. 90.

DEM, mes. *Hurt, damage, loss,*

*slaughter, disease*; *damnum,*

*strages*:—Ors. 6, 14: Bt. R.

5, 8, note n. Be þæs dem-

mes ehte, Ex. 22, 5.

DEMA, doema, an; m. *A judge,*

*an umpire*; *judex*:—Se un-

rihtwisa dema cwyð, Lk. 18,

2, 6.

Déman; p. démde, gedémde;

pp. gedémed; v. a. To DEEM,

*Deaðes witegung, - witegung, i.e. of a prophesying or divination by*  
*raising the spirits of the dead; necromantia Som*

X  
2

Wesley (pau-bet-ty),  
88

\* Dead death th. an v dead

\* Dead Jaag death  
ed, all around by, de  
month discolours Res. 2  
1693

\* Dead herend mortal  
v dead herend

\* Deafe, deafed Deaf  
ned; hurditus son

\* Daga, dagad dagum  
dagad of, to days in fl. q. d. ac of dag

\* Deagelian to his  
Red gl v deglian

\* Day what is speed  
som v daag

offa  
L. H. 3, 59

\* Deat. stedes in

Dage dough to dah

deag to meda

72 agian [25a 4]

8 dah [25a 5]

\* Dalas parts

\* Dal parts Cd 16  
th 20, 8 v dcl

\* Deag gch troubled  
with the g. out; joda,  
gricus A. 77 sup

\* Dead wed g de  
the day Res 1422

\* Dead word de  
the day Res 1422

\* Dead wic es re  
a death residuum

\* Dead es in  
a sepulchre Res 1355

\* Dead bot peniten  
som v dcl. bot

\* Dead bot peniten  
som v dcl. bot

\* Dalo, e, f f den.  
"ayerna". On pas  
deopan dals into this  
deep den Cd. 23 Th  
h 27, 21

\* Deat dag, es, m  
death day, day of  
death Res 372  
Deat. den, nes a  
death den Cd.  
ex 126.

\* Defenise of Dav  
shie; Devonius som

\* Deh ter daughter so

\* Deira, wald, Deira is

\* Delf, es, m, delony  
digging th. an

\* Deira hidden Res  
the word of Deira; no  
Bayerlay, Deira, um  
Silva, vel talpils 40

\* Deira clay death day  
lay of death, mofth

\* Deira clay death day  
lay of death, mofth

\* Deira clay death day  
lay of death, mofth

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\* Deira clay death day  
lay of death, mofth

\* Dane geld Dane geld  
Danish tribute tributum  
Danicum som

\* Dar, e f De structu  
ensing th. an v dary

7 [25a 6]

\* Darat es, m coly

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\* Dimeris, s. m.  
a judge; judex  
H 360.

\* Demere s. m.  
a judge; judex

Demer, s. m.  
a judge, plain  
den v. dena

list pone den Jan 13, 18

\* Deoy, e. f. Dye, tinctura  
Bd H. 1693  
\* Deogoly, secret, p. 1693  
\* Deoble, secret, labors  
som. Ben v. deahle

\* Demin lots  
174 2, 4 30r  
167, 11

\* Dech dech,  
great, profound  
mag nas, profundus

\* Deorlinges, m. a  
darling OI

\* Den, barra places  
yielding most for fady, hays  
Nall's memorise et glay  
differet, porat hapendit et  
sagmandus edonac som

\* Dech dech,  
great, profound  
mag nas, profundus  
dech. is an ...  
revised. Ed 155,  
H 197, 31: 167 12  
209, 24: 169, 24  
210, 20

\* Deorwurde, deorwurde  
diorwurde, es, m. m.  
re f. p. 1693 H. 1693

\* Dene, meare, s. m.  
H. 178, 25: 1035 2-7, 207, 18

\* Dea, seta  
an m. an inhabitant  
of a valley, v. sal.  
seta

\* Den, m. a re, anfy

1119, 119 340, 30

\* Den, m. a re, anfy  
Chr 1075 119 280, 30  
1084 119 280, 11: 1037

\* Deor, m. a re, anfy  
Chr 1065, 119 253, 13

\* Dere, damage som  
v. daru  
\* Derfan to labor  
Lyl v. derfan

\* Den, m. a re, anfy  
Chr 1065, 119 253, 13

\* Deor, m. a re, anfy  
Chr 1065, 119 253, 13

\* Deafe, perfectus Ben  
\* Deofol, scinna devels  
demonia som.

\* Deor, m. a re, anfy  
Chr 1065, 119 253, 13

\* Deor, m. a re, anfy  
Chr 1065, 119 253, 13

judge, think, examine, consider, doom, condemn; judicare, censere:—*Pam ilcan dome þe ge demað, eow bið gedemed, Mt. 7, 2: Bd. 1, 27. Resp. 9. Pilatus gedemde urne Drihten to deaðe, Ors. 6, 3, Bar. p. 212, 6. Duge-sum demað by virtues judge, Cd. 82.*

*Demman [Dut. dammen: Ger. dämmen] To DAM, stop water; obturare flumen, Som.*

*Demmes of loss, v. dem.*

*Denamæarc DENMARK; Dania, Dacia:—Ors. 1, 1.*

*Dengan To knock, ding; tundere, Som.*

*Dene a valley, v. denu.*

*Dene; g. dena; d. denum; pl. The Danes; Dani:—L. Alf. and Guth.*

*Denise; adj. DANISH; Danus:—L. Alf. Guth., Chr. 787.*

*Denises burn DENISESBURN, the river Denis:—Bd. A, 3, Sm. p. 720, 28.*

*Densæta a mansion in a valley, Lye.*

*DENU, e; pl. dena; g. denena; d. denum; f. A plain, vale, dale, valley, þen; vallis:—Wið þone dene Mamre, Gen. 13, 18.*

*Ælþ denu byð gefyllled, Lk. 3, 6. It is often used as the termination of the names of places situate in a plain or valley, as Tenterden, &c.*

*Deofl the devil, v. deofol.*

*Deofulgild idolatry, v. deofolgeld.*

*Deoflic; adj. Devilish; diabolicus:—Nicol. 29.*

*DEOFOL, deoful, dioful; contracted to deoff, es; d. e; pl. deoffa, u; m. [Plat. diüvel m: Dut. duivel m: Ger. teufel m.]*

*THE DEVIL; diabolus:—Þæt he þone deofol adrife, Mk. 7, 26: Mt. 9, 33, 34: 13, 19: Ps. 108, 5.*

*Deofol-craeft Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft; daemoniac:—Bd. 1, 25.*

*Deofol-dæd a devil-deed, wickedness.*

*Deofolgeld, deofolgelt, deofolgild, deofulgild, deofulgeld [deofol, gild tribute, worship] Idolatry, sacrifice to devils, an idol, an image of the devil; idolatria, idolum:—Bd. 1, 7: Cot. 118.*

*Deofolseoc devil sick, a demoniac; daemoniacus:—Mt. 9, 32.*

*Deofolseocnys, se; f. Devil sickness, possessed with the devil; daemonium:—Mt. 8, 28.*

*Deofolwitga A devil-prophet, soothsayer; wizard; vates diabolicus:—Cd. 178.*

*Deoful the devil, v. deofol.*

*Deofulcund; adj. Devil kind, or likeness, diabolical; diabolicus:—Fr. Jdth. 10.*

*Deofulgild idolatry, v. deofolgeld.*

*Deop the deep, the sea, v. dypa.*

*DEOR, diop; adj. [Plat. deep: Frs. dyp: Dut. diep: Ger. tief] DEEP; profundus:—*

*Þes pytt is deop, Jn. 4, 11. Deop water deep water. Diop ses, Ps. 64, 7.*

*DEOPlic; adj. Deep; profundus:—L. Can. Edg. 10.*

*Deoplice, dioplice; comp. or Deeply, profoundly; profunde:—Deoplice þu spryest thou speakest profoundly, Coll. Mon. Sol. 1: Bt. 5, 3.*

*Deopnys, diopnys, se; f. [Plat. Dut. diepte f.] DEEPNESS, profoundness, an abyss, mystery; profunditas, abyssus:—*

*Ps. 41, 9. On hellican deopnysse in the hellish abyss, Nicod. 24.*

*Deoppancol deep-thinking, contemplative, Lye. Som.*

*DEOR, es; n. [Plat. deort n: Dut. dior n: Ger. thier n: Will. dior] An animal, all sorts of wild animals, a wild beast,*

*DEER: feræ:—Ofer þa deor, Gen. 1, 26: 1, 24, 25. ¶ To þam deorcynne to the wild beast kind, Bt. 38, 1.—Rede deor red deer.—Deor-fald,*

*deor-frið, deor-tun a deer-field, a park, an enclosure for deer.—Deor-net a beast-net, hunting-net, R. 84.—Deor-*

*fellæn roc a deer-skin garment.*

*Deor, dior dear, beloved, precious, high in price, v. dyre.*

*Deoraby, Deorby [Hunt. Dereby; E. Derebi.—deor a deer, beast; by an habitation] DERBY, Chr. 918.*

*Deora mægþe, Dera mægð, Deora rice, Deira ric the province or kingdom of Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber, Bd. 3, 1, v. Beornica.*

*Deorboren; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. High born, noble; illustri familia natus:—L. In. 33.*

*Deore, deorcfull; adj. DARK; tenebrosus:—Lk. 11, 34. Deorcfull wæg a dark way, Scint. 59.*

*Deorcung, e; f. Twilight, crepusculum:—Elf. gl. p. 75.*

*Deoreð-sceaft a dart shaft, a spear, v. darað.*

*DEORFAN, gedeorfan, hi dyrfð; p. hi durfon, gedurfon; pp. gedyrfed [Plat. Dut. derven: Ger. derben] To labour, perish, to be in difficulty, danger; laborare, perire:—Pearle ic, deorfe I labour too much, Coll.*

*Mon. Gedurfon heora scipa their ships perished, Ors. 4, 6.*

*Deor-frið a deer-park, v. deor.*

*Deorham [deor a wild beast, ham home, dwelling] DURHAM, Gloucestershire, Chr. 577. Dereham, Norfolk, Id. 799.*

*Deophyrst DEERHURST, Gloucestershire, Chr. 1053.*

*Deoriende hurting, v. derian.*

*Deorling, deorlinge, derling, diorling, dyrling, e; f. A DEARLING, darling, minion, favourite; unice dilectus:—*

*Bt. 27, 2.*

*DEORMOD dear mind, beloved; according to Lye, sad.*

*DEORNUNGA secretly, v. dearnenga.*

*Deorwent the river Derwent, Bd. 2, 9, S. p. 511, 18: 4, 29, p. 607, 11, v. Dærenta.*

*Deorwurð, deorwyrð, diorwurð; adj. [deor dear, weorð worth] Precious, dear, of great worth, value; pretiosus:—An deorwyrðe mieregrot, Mt. 13, 46: Bt. 10.*

*Deorwyrðnes, se; f. Preciousness, precious things, a treasure; res pretiosa:—Bt. 7, 4.*

*DEOUL the devil, v. deofol.*

*Dépan to dip, baptize, v. dyppan.*

*Deprobane Taprobane, an island in the Indian ocean:—Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 15, 13.*

*Dera mægð the province of Deira, Bd. 2, 14, v. Deora.*

*Deregað injure, v. derian.*

*DERIAN, ic derige, hi deregað, derað; part. iende, igende; f. gederede; pp. gedered [Dut. deren: Frs. deerje: Lancashire, to deere] To injure, hurt, harm, annoy; nocere:—Þæt þu me ne derige, Gen. 21, 23: Bt. 7, 3.*

*Deriendlic, derigendlic; adj. Injurious, noxious, hurtful; nocivus:—Fulg. 20.*

*Derling a darling, v. deorling.*

*Dern-geligr, dern-gelegerscip a secret tier, adultery.*

*Dernunga secretly, v. dearnenga.*

*Derodin Scarlet dye; coccus:—Past. 45, 4, 6.*

*Derung, e; f. [Dut. deering] An injuring, harming; læsio, Som.*

*Deð does, v. don.*

*Diabul the devil, v. deofol.*

*Diacon a deacon, v. deacon.*

*Diacontiad deaconship, v. deaconhad.*

*Dr'c [Plat. diek m: Dut. dyk m. a mound: Ger. deich m.] A DIKE, mound, bank; Som. says a ditch, trench, moat; agger, fossa:—Bd. 1, 5: Chr. 1016, Ing. p. 197, 15.*



*99*  
Dicere *A ditcher; fossor*:—R. 60.  
Dician, *gadician To DIKE, bank, mound; Som. says to make a ditch, trench; aggerere, cingere*:—Bd. 1, 12.

Dicung, *e; A ditching; fossio*:—R. 60.

Died dead, *v. dead.*

Diegellice *secretly, v. digelice.*

Diegelnes *a hiding, solitude, v. digelnes.*

Dielf dug, *v. delfan.*

Dielgian *to destroy, v. dilgian.*

Dierna *hidden, secret, Som.*

Dieð death, *v. deað.*

Difelin, *Dyflin Dublin*:—Dyflin secan *to seek Dublin, Chr. 938*:—Price's Walton, vol. i. p. xcviii.

Dige will benefit, *v. digian.*

Digel hidden, *secret, v. digle.*

Digelan, *diglian; pp. diglod, gedegled. To hide, conceal; occultare*:—Bd. 1, 8.

Digelice, *degelice, digolice, degollice, deagollice, diglice, dihlice; adv. Secretly, privately, apart; secreto, clam, occulte*:—Hys leorning-cnihtas him to-cwædon digelice, Mt. 17, 19: Ors. 6, 21.

Digelnes, *degolnys, deagolnes, digelnes, deagolnes, digolnys, se; f. Solitariness, solitude, secrecy, recess, a wilderness, hiding-place; solitudo, latebra*:—Ps. 9, 31.

Digian *To profit, do good; prodessere*:—Herb. 2, 15, *v. dugan.*

Digle, *degle, dægl, deagol, digol, deahl, dihle; adj. Secret, hidden, private, obscure, abstruse, unknown; secretus, occultus*:—Soðlice nis nan þing digle, Lk. 8, 17. On þa dæg-lan wegas by unknown ways, Bt. 25, Card. p. 138, 9. ¶ On diglum in secret, Mt. 6, 4, 6.

Diglewriter *a secret writer, a secretary.*

Diglian *to hide, v. digelan.*

Diglice *secretly, v. digelice.*

Dihle *secret, v. digle.*

Dihlice *secretly, v. digelice.*

Dihle secretly, *v. digelice.*

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Dihle secretly, *v. digelice.*

Lk. 22, 29. Ða gedihon þa Iudeas, Jn. 9, 22. Swa him dyhte Sarai, Gen. 16, 3. Him dihte Iosue, Jos. 8, 8.

Dihtere *A disposer, contriver; commentator*:—R. 49.

Dihtig, *adj. Set in order, arranged, prepared, DOUGHTY; instructus*:—Cd. 93, 2, 12, 24.

Dihtnere *An arranger, a steward; dispensator*:—Lk. 12, 42.

Dihtnung, *dehtnung, gedihnung, e; f. A disposing, ordering; dispositio*:—W. Cat. p. 293.

Dille, *dile [Plat. Dut. Ger. dille f.] DILL, anise; anethum*:—Mt. 23, 23.

Dilgian, *dielgian to destroy, v. adilegian.*

DIM, *dimlic; adj. DIM, dark, obscure; obscurus*:—Deop and dim deep and dim, Cd. 5.

On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, Bt. 2, 2, 32, 3, 3, 3.

Dimnes, *dimnis, se; f. DIM-NESS, obscureness, darkness; obscuritas*:—Ps. 96, 2.

Dinne, *adj. Stormy, tempestuous; procellosus*:—On dinnes mere on a stormy sea, Chr. 938.

Dioful the devil, *v. deofol.*

Dioblu secrets, *v. digle.*

Diop deep, *v. deop.*

Dioplice deeply, *v. deoplice.*

Diopnys a mystery, *v. deopnys.*

Dior dear, *precious, v. dyre.*

Diorling a darling, *v. deorling.*

Diorwurð precious, *v. deorwurð.*

Dippað dip, *dipped dipped, v. dyppan.*

Disc, *es; pl. dexas [discas]; m. [Plat. Dut. disch m: Ger. tisch m.] 1. A plate, DISH; discus. 2. A table, board; tabula*:—1. On anum disce, Mt. 6, 25: Mt. 23, 26. 2. C. Mt. 21, 12.

Disc-berend a dish-bearer.

Discipul *A disciple, scholar; discipulus*:—Bd. 5, 23.

Discipulhád *DISCIPLEHOOD, pupilage; discipulatus*:—Bd. 4, 27.

Disc-þegn a dish-servant, one that serveth at table, a waiter.

Distaef *A DISTAFF; colus, Som.*

Do do, *v. don.*

Docce *A DOCK; dilla; Elf. gl. 14. ¶ Searpe docce sharp dock, sorrel.*

Dochter a daughter, *v. dohtor.*

Doef perfect, *v. gedefe.*

Doeg a day, *v. dæg.*

Doema a judge, *v. dema.*

Doeman to judge, *v. deman.*

Doende doing, *v. don.*

Doed-hærnis, *se; f. Death-burn- ing; a pestilence; pestilentia*:—R. Lk. 21, 11.

Dofen sunk, *v. dufian.*

Dofen sunk, *v. dufian.*

Dofen sunk, *v. dufian.*

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Dofen sunk, *v. dufian.*

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Dofen sunk, *v. dufian.*

Dofen sunk, *v. dufian.*

Dofen sunk, *v. dufian.*

Dofung, *e; f. Dotage; deliramentum*:—Cod. 69.

Dogor, *dogr a day, v. dæg.*

Dohte done good; dohtest shouldst benefit, *v. dugan.*

Dohter a daughter, *v. dohtor.*

Dohtig doughty, valiant, *v. dihtig.*

Dohton benefited, were honest, *v. dugan.*

Dóhtor indec. in sing; pl. nom. g. ac. dóhtra; d. dohtum; f. [Plat. dogter f: Dut. dochter f: Ger. tochter f: Dan. dotter f: Sweed. dotter f: Icel. dottir, dochter: Moes. daughter: Isid. Ott. dohter: Pers.

dohtar a daughter,

docht a daughter,

virgin: Sans. dubitre.—dohte profited, done good, possessed virtue, p. of dugan to help, care for] A DAUGHTER; filia:—Gelyf dohtor, Mt. 9, 22: 14, 6. Þat þu me bereafodest þinra dohtra, Gen. 31, 31.

DóL An error, a folly, a person who errs, a heretic, ignorance, a DOLT; error, hereticus, fatuus:—Cd. 1802.

Dol, *adj. [Plat. dull: Dut. dol: Ger. toll] DULLE, foolish, erring, heretical; stolidus*:—Þa dolan radas the foolish decrees, Cot. 189.

Dolc a buckle, *v. dalc.*

Dolc-swaða a wound-path, a scar, *v. dolswaða.*

Dolven dug; *pp. of delfan.*

DOLG, *dolh [Frs. dolg] A wound a scar of a wound; vulnus, cicatrix*:—Cod. ex. p. 24. ¶ Dolg-botf a wound-fine or compensation for a wound, L. pol. Alf. 23.—Ysleðolh an ulcer.

Dolh, *v. dolg.*

Dolhrune, *dulhrune Pellitory of the wall; perdicium*:—Herb. 82.

Dolh-swaða a wound-swath or path, a scar.

Dolhvund stunned by a wound.

Dollice, *dollice; adv. Foolishly, rashly; stulte*:—L. Alf. Can. 35: Cd. 15.

Dolscipe An error, folly; error:—Past. 50, 2.

Dolspræc a vague or foolish discourse.

DOM, *es; m. [Plat. doom n: Dut. doem n. antiquated: Dan. Sweed. dom m: Icel. dómr n: Moes. dom a mind] 1. DOOM, trial, judgement, opinion, decree, sentence, power, jurisdiction; examen, iudicium. 2. In the plural, decrees, laws, ceremonies; decreta*:—1. Witodlice þam iean dome þe ge

Witodlice þam iean dome þe ge

Witodlice þam iean dome þe ge

Witodlice þam iean dome þe ge

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O 4  
O 2

X Don a little fellow dear  
Annals ~~Don~~ Col 158 dyc  
2, Donica practicus  
Col 149 dyc

X Don questio R pro 3, 25 dyc  
v don  
Doode latere Col 197 dyc

X Dredm - heala  
the asure keep  
gardien ~~Don~~  
Beok 2455

X Dom. eady blessed  
with powder Ca 63

thp 75, 29 - (Don

leaf power less

X Dorlacan a sort of  
loasts; attaci Don

X Drecan - drecte  
(drecte (but 295, 6)  
1 p h drecte Don  
22 Th 64

X Drefliende o saft  
- riende Rheumatics  
Col 244 dyc

X Dom. in a judgment  
Dom. in a judgment  
Dom. in a judgment

Dot does v don

X Dracan cardigat dragons dwell Ca 215 d 270, 30

X Dracan gypsium Col 97 dyc

X Dracan Red Dragon  
sanguis dracis  
cinnabaris Col 210 dyc

X Dregende dragony  
Don

X Dmlice ad  
effectually, beautifully  
cum potestate, ad  
arbitrium Idth 125, 10

X Drecte veared  
n of drecan v. spl

X Drene, es mi  
d drink, drench

Beok 24 v drino

O 5

O 6

X Dreg modesty Don  
v gldreg

O 9

O 7

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O 13

Don v. Don



Sept 18<sup>th</sup> 1837 J.A

23t

DON

23u

DRE

23v

DRE

demað, eow bið gedemed, *Mt.* 7, 2. After eowrum agnum dome according to your own judgement, *Bt.* 14, 2. Domes dæg, *Mt.* 10, 15. Syn hi Bisceopes dome scyldig they are liable to the Bishop's sentence, i. e. excommunication, *Bd.* 4, 5. 2. Dis syndon þa domas these are the laws, *L. Ethelb. tit.* *Bd.* 4, 18.

dóm [in *Dut. Dan.* -dom: *Ger.* -thum: *Icel.* -dóm] as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition; as cýnedóm a king's power, office, &c. a kingdom; freedom freedom; haligdom holiness; wisdom wisdom; i. e. the state of condition of being free, holy, wise.

dóm-bóc DOOM-BOOK, a book of decrees or laws; liber judicialis:—*L. Ethelst.* 5.

dóm-dæg judgement-day:—*L. Can. eccl.* 25.—for domes dæg day of judgement, v. dom.

dómere, A judge; judex:—*Past.* 18, 2.

dóm-ern, n. A judgement-place, a court-house, town hall; prætorium:—*Mt.* 27, 27.

dóm-fæst fast or just judgement, just judging.

dóm-fæstnes integrity of judgement.

dóm-hus A house of justice, a town hall; prætorium:—*R.* 55.

dómige, adj. Bringing judgement, just, powerful; justas, potens:—*Metod domige* O just Creator! Creator justus, *Cd.* 192.

dómlíc, adj. Judicial; judicialis:—*Elf. gr.* 28.

dómne A lord; dominus:—*Bd.* 2, 3.

dóm-setl A judgement-seat, a tribunal:—*Mt.* 26, 19.

dóm-settend One sitting in judgement, a judge, a lawyer; jurisconsultus:—*Cot.* 113.

dón, gedón; ic dó, þu dæst, he dæð, we dōð; imp. dó þu; p. ic dyde, þu dydest, he did dyde, gedyde, we dydon; pp. gedón; v. a. [*Plat. doon.* *Dut. doen:* *Ger. thun*] To do, make, cause; agere, facere:—

Ealle þa þing, þe ge wyllen þat men eow don, doð ge him þa sylfe, *Mt.* 7, 12. Hwi dest þu wið me swa, *Gen.* 12, 18. Geloð eow selfe wyrstan you make yourself worse, *Bt.* 14, 2. Ne miht ænne locc gedon, *Mt.* 5, 36. Ðæt gefeoht was gedon the battle was done, *Ors.* 3, 9. He to blote gedyde he made a sacrifice, *Ors.* 1, 8.

¶ Don fram or of to take from, depart, *Ps.* 17, 23.—Lif don to live, *Bd.* 4, 23.—Don to wit-tanne to do to wit, to make to know or understand.

Donafeld Tanfield, near Rippon, Yorkshire; Campodunum:—*Bd.* 2, 14.

Donua The river Danube; Danubius, *Som.*

Dooc The south wind; notus, *Som.*

Dop-ened [ened a duck] A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck; fulica:—*R.* 36.

Dopettan, dopettan to sink, v. dyppan.

Dop-fugel [*Dut.* doopvogel *m.*] A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen; mergus, *Som.*

Dora A drone, locust, a mule & fucus, burdo:—*R.* 22, *Som.*

Dorce ceaster, Doreceaster, Dorces-ceaster, DORCHESTER, Oxfordshire, situate on the river Frome, just before its entrance into the Isis:—*Chr.* 639.

Dorm-ceaster [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by Antoninus Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it Dornford] Dornford or Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen, *Som.*

Dorsetas; pl. The inhabitants of Dorsetshire:—*Chr.* 837.

Dorste, dorsten durst, v. dear.

Dorwit-ceaster Canterbury; Dornbernia:—*Chr.* 604.

Drabbe [*Frs.* drabbe] Dreags, leas, DRAB; facies, *Som.*

Draca A dragon; draco:—*Ps.* 103, 28.

Dracentsæ, dracontian Dragon-wort; draconium:—*Herb.* 15.

DRED DREAD, fear; timor:—*Mt.* 25, 25.

Draef A driving out, an expulsion; expulsio:—*L. In.* 68, v. draf.

Draege A DRAG; tragula:—Draege-net a DRAG-NET, *R.* 1.

Draen a drone, v. dran.

Draenc a drink, v. drinc.

Draen A drove, herd, armenta:—*Chr.* 1016.

Draef drove; p. of drifan.

Dragan, he draegð; p. drog, drôh, drôgon; pp. dragen. To drag, draw; trahere:—*Chr.* 1127. Drogon me drew me, *Past.* 66, 2.

Dran, draen A DRONE; fucus:—*Chr.* 1127.

Dranc drunk; p. of drincan.

Dreah did; p. of dreogan.

DREAM, dryr, es; m. 1. Joy, gladness, mirth, rejoicing; gaudium, jubulum. 2. What caused mirth, instruments of music,

music, harmony, melody, song; organa, melodia:—1. Fele dreamas many joys, *Cd.* 144: 187: *Ps.* 46, 5. 2. On sealum we ahengon dreamas ure, *Ps.* 136, 2: *Bt.* 16, 3. ¶ Woda dream mad rejoicing, madness, *Ors.* 3, 6.

Dream-craeft the art of music, music.

Dreamere A musician; musicus:—Gedeð se dream craeft þat se mon bið dreamere, *Bt.* 16, 3.

Dreamleas; adj. Joyless, sad; mæstus:—*Cd.* 202.

Dreamlic; adj. Harmonious, joyous; harmonicus:—*Ps.* 103, 35.

Dreamnes, se; f. A singing; cantio:—*Ps.* 136, 3.

Dream-swinsung mirth harmony, harmony; v. swinsung.

Dreacung, e; f. A distilling, distillation:—*Cd.* 191.

Dreas soothsayers, v. dry.

DRECAN, dreccan, dreccan; p. drohte, we drohton, drehton; pp. drecced, gedrehte, gedreht. To trouble, vex, grieve, oppress; turbare, vexare:—

Hwi dreest þu, *Mk.* 5, 35: *Ps.* 93, 5. Uneaðe gedreht greatly afflicted, *Ors.* 3, 3: *Mt.* 15, 22.

Dreccing, e; f. Tribulation; vexatio, *Som.*

DREFAN, gedrefan; p. de; pp. gedrefed. To drive, vex, disturb, trouble, offend; expellere, conturbare:—*Ps.* 3, 1. Forþwon drefest me, *Ps.* 41, 6.

Dreife, *Chr.* 964: *Ps.* 59, 13. Swa hwa swa gedrefð whosoever shall offend, *Mk.* 9, 42.

Drefing, e; f. A disturbing; conturbatio:—*R.* 5.

Drege dry, v. drig.

Drehnigan To drain; percolare:—*Mt.* 23, 24.

Dreman, dryman; p. de. To rejoice, to play on an instrument; jubulare:—Dremað Gode Iacobes, *Ps.* 80, 1. Drymað Gode, *Ps.* 46, 1.

Drenc a drink, v. drinc.

Drencan, drencan; p. þu drenc-test, hi drencan, gedrencete; pp. gedrenced; v. a. [*Dut.* drenken: *Ger.* tranken] To give to drink, DRENC; aquare, potum vel potionem dare:—*Ps.* 59, 3: 35, 9.

Drenc-cuppe, drenc-fæt a drinking-vat, a cup.

Drenc-horn a drinking-horn.

Drenc-hus a drinking-house.

Drén-flood, drenc-flood a drenching-flood, the deluge.

Dreng A soldier, a man; miles:—*Glaf.* p. 570.

Dreng a drink, v. drinc.

Dreogan, ic dreoge, þu drygast, drigast, he dryhð; p. dreah, hi drugon; pp. drogeñ [*Plat.*



*a following  
satelles in an*

Dut. dragen: *Frs. droegje*: Ger. tragen] To do, work, bear, suffer, live; facere, tolerare:—Noldan dreogan leng would not longer do or work, Cd. 1. Ne cuðon don ne dreogan [they] knew neither to do, nor suffer, Cd. 10: 129: 130: L. Can. Edg. 28: Ors. 1, 11, v. adreogan.

Dreoh-læcan magicians, v. dry. Dreordun Feared; timebant, v. ondredan.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Dreorin, Blood; cruor:—Cd. 47. Dreorig, dreorg, dreoriglic dreorig; adj. [Plat. drövig: Dut. droerig: Ger. traurig] Sad, sorrowful, pensive, DREARY; mæstus:—Hig wurdon swiðe dreorige, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. 14, 19.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Dreorignys, se; f. DREARINESS, sadness; mæstitia, Som. Dreosan, gedreosan; p. hi druron. To rush, ruin, fall, perish; cadere, ruere:—Cod. Ex. 16, b. 14: Bt. 12.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Drepex [Norse, drep a mortal disease] A slaying, violent death; occisio:—Cd. 167: 76.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Dresten; pl. Dregs, lees; fæces:—Ps. 74, 8.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Dri dry, v. drig.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Dreogan to drink, v. drincan.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Drif, gedrif A fever; febris:—R. Mt. 8, 15.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

DRIFAN, dryfan, ic drife, drifð; p. dráf, gedráf, we drifon; pp. drifen, gedrifen [Plat. driven: Dut. dryven: Ger. treiben]

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

1. To DRIVE, pursue, vex; pellere, persequi. 2. With the prepositions of, ut, &c. to

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

drive out, drive off, and with ceap to drive a bargain; with dry-craft to exercise magic, &c. to drive as a ship, to shipwreck; ejicere, expellere, exercere artem, consilium, &c.:—1. Peah eow man ne

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

drife, Lev. 26, 17: Deut. 11, 4. 2. Hi hyne drifon ut, Jn. 9, 35. He ongann drifan, Mk. 11, 15: Chr. 1099. Ged-raf heora scipa CC two hundred of their ships wrecked, Ors. 4, 6.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

DRIG, dryg, dri; adj. [Plat. drog: Dut. droog] DRY; aridus:—Drig wudu dry wood, Elf. gl. 17. On þam drigeam, Lk. 23, 31: Bt. 5, 2.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

DRIGAN, drygan, drugan, drigan; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. drögen: Dut. drogen] 1. To DRY, rub dry; abstergere. 2. To dry up, wither; areocere:—

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

1. Seo drigde hys fet, Jn. 11, 2: Lk. 7, 38, 44. 2. On æfen swa wyrt drugað, Ps. 89, 6, v. adrigan.

*388, 6: 396, 18*  
*Dreorin*  
*Beo 346*

Drigast sufferest, v. dreogan.

Dright, driht the Lord, Ps. 3, 8, v. drihten.

Drignys, se; f. [Plat. drögniss f.] A DRYNESS; siccitas:—Gen. 1, 10: Ps. 77, 20.

Driht, dryht [Norse, drott] A man, family, people; homo, familia:—Drihta bearnum to the sons of men, Cd. 47.

Driht-ealdor lord or ruler of a feast.

DRIHTEN, dryhten, dright, driht, gedriht; g. drihtnes; d. drihtne; m. [Wil. drohtin, druhtin: Sued. drott m. a king; drottning f. a queen, lady: Iccl. drottinn m.] The Lord, a lord, ruler; Dominus:—

1. eom drihten þin God, Ex. 20, 1. Se seofða ys Drihtnes restedæg þines Godes, Ex. 20, 10. Drihtna Drihten the Lord of lords.

Drihtenlic, drihtlic; adj. Lordly, belonging to the Lord; dominicus:—Bd. 3, 3.

Driht-fole a lord's folk, a train, people.

Driht-guma, dryht-guma, the lord or chief manager in a wedding, a friend.

Drihtð bears, v. dreogan.

Drihtlic lordly, v. drihtenlic.

Drihtn a lord, v. drihten.

Driht-neas carcasses of the people, v. na.

Drihtnes, se; f.—Drihtscipe Dominion, lordship; dominatio:—Cd. 1: 24.

Driht-weras family men, men of the same family, relations, &c. 107, 32.

Drime-joy, v. dream.

DRINC, drincea, drænc, drenc, drync, drengc, dryngc [Plat. drank, drunk m: Dut. drank, dronk m: Ger. drank, trunk]

DRINK, a drink, draught, potion, drench; potus:—Min blod ys drinc, Jn. 6, 55: Jud. 15, 18.

Drincan, gedrincan, druncian, ic drince, we drincð, dryncð; p. dranc, we druncan; pp. druncen [Plat. Dut. drinken: Ger. trinken: Moes. driggan, pronounced drinkan] To DRINK, to be drunk; bibere:—

He dranc of þam wine þa wearð he druncen, Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We æton and druncan beforan þe, Lk. 13, 26. Hig druncene beoð, Jn. 2, 10.

Drince fæt a drinking-vat, a cup. Drincere [Plat. Dut. drinker m: Ger. trinker m.] A DRINKER; potator:—C. Mt. 11, 19.

Drinc-werig drink weary, satisfied with drinking.

Driopan, dripan, drypan; part. ende [Plat. drüppen: Dut. droppen: Ger. tropfen.—dro-

pa a drop] To DRIP, distil, drop; stillare:—Prov. 19.

Drisne A wig, false hair; capillamenta:—R. 35.

Drof, gedrof; adj. Draffy, dreggy, dirty; sordidus:—Somn. 103.

Drofins, se; f. Dirtiness, turbulence, sedition; turbulentia, Hymn.

Drog drew; p. of dragan.

Drogran suffered; tolerarunt, v. dreogan.

Droge Dung, DRAUGH; stereus:—Droge monnes sterus humanus, L. Md. 3, 36.

Droht drawn, draught, sate, &c.

Drohtan, drohtnian; part. niende, nigende; p. ode; pp. ed. To converse, dwell, to keep company with; conversari:—Bd. 1, 27.

Drohtað a conversation, v. drohtnung.

Drohtnung, drohtung, e; f. Conversation, conduct, life, actions; conversatio:—Deut. 1, 13. On þara Apostola drohtnung in the Acts of the Apostles, R. Ben. 33.

DROPA [Plat. drüppen m: Dut. drop: Frs. drip m: Ger. tropfen] A DROP; gutta:—Lk. 22, 44.

Drophaag, dropfaag A startling; sturnus, Som.

Drop-fah; adj. A drop colour, variegated in spots, spotted; stillatus:—Herb. 130.

Dropan, drupian; p. hi drupodon. To DROP; stillare:—Ps. 71, 6, v. dripan.

Drop-mælum by drops, drop by drop.

Droppetan To distil; distillare:—L. Ps. 67, 9.

Droppetung, dropung A dropping; stillicidia:—L. Ps. 71, 6.

DROS, drosne; pl. drosna. DROSS, filth, dregs, lees; fæx:—Eles drosna the dregs of oil, R. 47.

Drosenlic; adj. Brittle, weak; fragilis, Som.

Drosne dross, v. dros.

Drugað dries, v. drigan.

Drugaðe, drugoðe A drought, dryness; siccitas:—R. 96.

Druge, drugon Bore; tulit, tulerunt, v. dreogan.

Drugung, e; f. A dryness, a dry place; inaquosus locus:—Ps. 77, 20.

Druncen, druncan drunken, Gen. 9, 21, v. drincan.

Druncen georn [Plat. drink ge: Dut. drink gaarn] Drink-desirous, drunken; ebrius:—R. Ben. 4.

Druncenhed Drunkenness; ebrietas:—Chr. 1070.

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3. Drift. mon <sup>a repulsor of a</sup> ~~and my~~ <sup>high</sup>

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Cod. Ex. 56

\* Druncensu peres, in  
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*X* Druncennes, se; f. DRUNKENNESS; ebrietas:—Lk. 21, 34. Drunen drunken, v. druncen. Druncian to be drunk, v. drincan.

Druncon Drunkenness; ebrietas:—L. Edg. 57, W. p. 86, 29.

Drupodon distilled, v. dropian. Druron fell, v. dreosan.

DRY, es; m. A magician, sorcerer; magus:—Pa cwædon þa dryas, Ex. 8, 19.

Dry-craeft, es; m. Magical art, magic, sorcery; ars magica:—Ex. 7, 11.

Dry-craeftig skilful or crafty in magic, magical.

Dryfan to drive, vex, v. drifan.

Dryg dry, v. drig.

Drygan to dry up, v. drigan.

Dryht people, v. driht.

Dryhten a lord, v. drihten.

Dryht-guman friends, v. driht-guma.

*X* Dryman to rejoice, v. dreman.

Dryme a song, v. dream.

Drymæn magicians, sorcerers.

Drync drink; bibunt, v. drincan.

Dryne, dryngc drink, v. drine.

*X* Drypan, drypte to drip, v. driopan.

Dryrmian; p. de. To make sad, to be made sad, to mourn; lugere:—Cd. 144. *180.5*

Dryslig; adj. Fearful, terrible; terribilis:—R. 116.

Drysian, adrysian; pp. gedrysened, od. To put out, quench, extinguish; extinguere:—Leocht-fat is gedrysened a lamp is put out, Som.

DUBBAN [Icel. ad dubba to strike: hence the phrase ad dubba til riddara is in Swed. sla en til riddare to strike one a knight] To strike, DUB, create, percutere, creare:—Dubban to ridere to dub or create a knight, Chr. 1085. *130.3*

Dufedoppa A pelican; pelicanus:—L. Ps. 101, 7.

DUFIAN; p. dyfide; pp. dofen. To sink, DIVE, immerge; immergere:—L. In. 78, v. gedufian.

DUGAN, digian; part. dugende; he deað, deg, dige, dyge; p. dohte, duhte, þu dohtest, we dohton; v. ir. [Plat. dögin: Dut. deugen: Frs. döge Ger. taugen] To profit, avail, care for, help, be good for, to be virtuous, good, honourable, noble; valere, probus esse:—Ne dohte could not help, Chr. 1006. Ne dohte him care not for him, Bt. 29, 2. Gif se ne deah if he be not good, Id. 27, 2. Gif hi dohton if they were honourable, Id. 18, 3. Eað dugende beon, L. Can. eccl. 15, W. p. 155, 38.

Dugeð, dugoð, duguð, e; f. [Plat. dögt f: Dut. deugd f: Ger. tugend f.] 1. Advantage, gain, happiness, prosperity, health, riches, goods, accommodation, enlargement; commodum. 2. Excellence, virtue, probity, fortitude, magnanimity, power, honour; virtus. 3. Nobility, senate, government; nobilitas:—1. Wold duguðum with worldly advantages, Cd. 92.

Fram duguðe from happiness, Id. 49. 2. Seo duguð þæs wlitte þe on gimum bið the excellence of the beauty which is in gems, Bt. 13: 10: Ors. 1, 12. Duguða helm a crown of virtues, Cd. 216. 3. Macedonia duguðe the nobility of the Macedonians, Ors. 3, 11.

Eall seo dugoð of Angelcynnes þeode, Chr. 1016. Se cining mid eallum his dugoðe the king with all his nobility, Id. 626.

Dugeð, dugoð, duguð; adj. Good, virtuous, honourable; bonus, probus, Mam. *180.5*

Dugoðe-caldor a magistrate.

Duguð-gifu liberality.

Duhte did good, v. dukan.

Dulf, dulfon dug, v. delfan.

Dulmuna Long ships; longæ naves:—Ors. 1, 10.

DUMB; adj. [Dut. dom: Moes. dums; Heb. דומה duma]

DUMB, mute; mutus:—Mt. 12, 22.

Dummys, se; f. DUMBNESS, speechless; loquendi impotentia, Som.

Dun DUN, a colour partaking of brown and black; fuscus:—Cot. 141.

DUN, e; f. [Plat. Ger. diine f: Dut. duine f: Dan. dynerne f: pl: Frs. dune f: Celt. Bret. tun f.] A mountain, hill, downs; mons:—Þæt wæter was ofer þa hehstan duna, Gen. 7, 20. On þisse dune, Deut. 1, 6. On þære dune, Gen. 31, 54: Mt. 24, 3. Duna swioran tops of hills, Jaga. Cot. 114. ¶ Of dune, adune down, downward, v. of dune, adun.

Dun; adj. Mountainous, hilly; montanus:—Farað oðrum to feld landum, and dun landum, Deut. 1, 7.

Dunelfen; pl. Down or mountain-elves, fairies.

Duneward, duneward downward, Som.

Dunfalu, dunfealu Tawny colour; color cervinus:—R. 79.

Dung [Frs. dung] DUNG; finus:—H. Lk. 13, 8.

Dunholm [Dun a hill, holm water, an island.—F. Dun-

helm: Brom. Durem] DURHAM:—Chr. 1072.

Dunlandisc, dunlandisc mountainous, v. dun; adj.

Dunnian To make of a dun or a dark colour, to obscure, darken; obscurare:—Se mona þa beorhtan steorran dunnið the moon obscures the bright stars, Bt. 4. c.

Dunsætes mountaineers.

Dunstrete a hilly road.

Dunsaluie, duntæhte mountain-sage.

Dunung A noise; crepitus, Som.

Duolan to err, v. dwolian.

Dureward a door-ward, a door-keeper.

Durfon tried, v. deorfan.

Durre, durron dare, v. dear.

Durste durst, v. dear.

Durstold a door-post.

DURU, dyr; g. e; d. e, a, an; ac. a; pl. dura; f. [Plat. dör f: Dut. deur: Frs. dōar f: Ger. thür f: Moes. daur: Dan. dør: Swed. dör f: Frs. doar, doare: Icel. dyr n: Grk.

θύρα: Wel. dōr: Pers. در]

dur: Sans. dura] A poor, gate; ostium:—Seo duru was belocen, Mt. 25, 10. Of þære dura, Mt. 26, 71. To þære duran, Mk. 1, 63.

Durustod a door-steed, a door-post.

Durupinen; f. A female door-keeper; ancilla ostaria:—In. 18, 17.

Dust; n. DUST; pulvis:—Mk. 6, 11: Lk. 10, 11.

DWA A dove, pigeon, Som.

DWAES, dwes; adj. [Plat. dwas: Dut. dwaas: Moes. dwala]

Dult, foolish, blockish; hebes, stultus:—Etf. gl. 7.

Dwæscan to extinguish, v. adwæscan.

Dwæsnen, dwesnens, se; f. Dwæsness, foolishness; stupiditas:—R. 88.

Dwala an error, v. gedwola.

Dwas-liht [Dut. dwaal-licht n.] A false light; ignis fatuus, Som.

Dwelian, dwolian, gedweligan; ge dweligað dwelegað; part. dweligende; p. dwealde gedwealde; pp. gedweled, gedweald [Plat. Dut. dwalen: Frs. dwylje] 1. To err, mistake; errare. 2. To deceive, mislead, to lead into error; adj. Dark, seducere:—1. v. n. Soðlice swyðe ge dweligað, Mk. 12, 27, 24: Deut. 13, 5: Bt. 36, 5. 2. In an active sense, gedweligan is generally used. Me nan man gedweligan ne mag no man can mislead me, Bt. 33, 3, Card. p. 196, 1. Þe men gedwelað, Bt. 32, 3.

O good, benefit follows in due

Drines, se; f. adne sorrowful ness. tristitia. In. 11. c. 40.

Occasionally dwellian is used in an active sense. *Pu me dwelige thou deceivest me, Bt. 35, 5. Ic þe dwealde, Id.*

*Des: on linn*  
Dweorg, dwerg, dweorh [Plat. dwarf m: Dut. dwerg c.] A dwarf; nanus:—R. 114.

Dwes dull, v. dwæs.  
Dwesenys dullness, v. dwæsnæs.

Dwild A deception, spectre; error, spectrum, Lye.

Dwimeru, dwimora; pl. Ghosts, spectres; spectra, Som.

Dwimoric; adj. Visionary; tanquam per visum, Som.

DWINAN, adwinan, ic dwine, he dwind; p. dwán, we dwino; pp. dwinen [Plat. dwinen: Dut. verdwynen] To pine, fade, DWINDLE, waste away, vanish, extinguish; tabescere:—Herb. 2, 4, 17.

Dwola an error, v. gedwola.  
Dwoleman, dwolman darkness, chaos; ac. of dwolma.

Dwolian to err, v. dwelian.

Dwollic; adj. Erring, heretical; hereticus:—L. Alf. Can. 33.

Dwollice; adv. Erroneously; haereticus:—Hexaem. 20.

Dwolma A chaos, a chasm, gulph; chaos, hiatus:—Lk. 16, 26: Bt. R. p. 156, 5.

Dwolu an error, v. gedwola.

Dwolung, e; f. Dotage; deliramentum:—Cot. 69.

DYDAN To die; kill; mori, occidere:—L. pol. Chut. 42, W. p. 140, 45, v. adydán.

Dyde did; p. of don.

Dyde A DEED, an action: facinus:—Ors. 5, 2.

Dyderian, dydrian To deceive, delude; illudere:—Bt. 35, 5.

Dyderunga delusions, Som.

Dydrung A pretence, deceit; simulatio:—Col. mon.

Dyde dived, v. dufian.

Dyfeue Desert, reward; meritum:—C. R. Ben. 2.

Dyding a diving, Som.

Dyg a day, v. dæg.

Dyge does good, v. dугan.

Dyhte arranged, v. dihtan.

Dylfð digs, v. delfan.

Dynan; p. dynde. To DIN, make a noise; strepere:—Jdth. 10.

Dynan To DINE, feed; depascere:—Ps. 79, 14.

Dydring; m. A yolk; *Dynaw, f. ede, ed thepore*  
*Qm I 903, 28*

DYNE, gedyn A DIN, noise; sonus, fragor, strepitus:—Se dyne becom, Cd. 223: 221: 222.

Dyngan; pp. gedynge [Ger. dungen] To DUNG, manure; stercorare, Som.

Dynige; f. Mountainous places; montana:—L. M. 3, 8.

DYNT, es; m. A stroke, stripe, blow, DINT; ictus; percussio:—Bt. 38, 2: Chr. 1012.

Dyorlic; adj. Beastlike, brutal; belluinus:—Mod. Con. 1.

Dypa, deop, an The DEEP, sea; profundum:—Teoh hit on dypan, Lk. 5, 4.

DYPPAN, dippan; ic dyppe, we dippað; p. dypte; pp. dyppt; v. a. [Plat. dippen, dopen: Frs. dippe: Dut. doopen] To DIP, immerse, baptize; immergere:—Dyppe his finger, Lev. 4, 17. Dippað yaopan scaft, Ez. 12, 22.

Dyr a door, v. duru.

Dyran To hold dear, love; carum habere:—Cd. 14. *h. h. 17*

DYR, deor, dior; adj. [Plat. dūr: Dut. dier] DEAR, beloved, precious; charus, dilectus, pretiosus:—Se was hym dyre, Lk. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5. Deore was he Drihtne urum dear was he to our Lord, Cd. 14.

Deor he hit seld he sold it dear, R. 35.

Dyrifð is in danger, v. deorfan.

Dyring a darling, v. deorling.

Dyrn hidden, secret, v. dyrnan.

Dyrnan, gedyrnan; p. dyrne hid dyrnan; pp. dyrnen, dyrne, ~~dyne~~ bedyrned, gedyrned; v. a. To hide, secrete; occultare:—Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan, Gen. 45, 1. Pat hit hym næs dyrne, Lk. 8, 47: Ors. 5, 10. Gedyrneð shall hide, L. In. 17: 36.

Dyrne-geligre secret lying, adultery, v. geligre.

Dyrn-gewrita Secret writings, books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books; apocrypha:—Cot. 10.

Dyrnlicgitan To lie secretly, to fornicate; fornicari:—Ps. 105, 36.

Dyrre dearer, v. dyre.

Dyrnan To dare, Som. v. dear.

Dyrnan To dare, Som. v. dear.

Dyrnan To dare, Som. v. dear.

Dyrnan To dare, Som. v. dear.

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Dyrnan To dare, Som. v. dear.

Dyrstelice, gedyrstelice, dyrstlice; adv. Boldly; audacter:—Mk. 15, 43.

Dyrstig, gedyrstig; adj. Daring, bold, rash; audax:—Nicod. 12: Bd. 2, 6.

Dyrstignes, gedyrstignes, dyrstnes, se; f. Boldness, presumption, rashness; audacia, temeritas:—Past. 13, 2.

Dyrstlæcan; pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare; audere:—Chr. 796.

Dyrstlice boldly, v. dyrstelice.

Dyrstnes boldness, v. dyrstignes.

Dyrwurðe more precious, v. de-orwurðe.

Dysegað is foolish, v. dysian.

Dyselic foolish, v. dylalic.

Dysi, dyslic, dyselic, dysig, dysg; adj. [Plat. dūsig: Dut. dui-zelig] Foolish, weak, DIZZY, ignorant, erring, blasphemous; stultus:—Pa dysige men, Bt. 38, 3. Dysgum monnum by ignorant men, Bt. 33, 4: Deut. 32, 21.

Dysian, he dysegað; part. ende, gende. 1. To be foolish, to talk or act foolishly; ineptire. 2. To blaspheme; blasphemare:—1. Bt. 5, 2. 2. He dysegað, Mk. 2, 7.

Dysig; n. An error, ignorance, a folly; error, stultitia:—Hu frencdlic þat dysig is how dangerous the error is, Bt. 32, 3.

Gif God abrit þat dysig, if God remove the ignorance, Id. 39, 3.

Dysigdom Foolishness, ignorance; imperitia:—Pref. R. Conc.

Dysignes, dysines, se; f. Folly, DIZZINESS, blasphemy; stultitia:—Bd. 2, 5: Mk. 7, 22.

Dyslic, dyselic foolish, absurd, v. dysi.

Dyalice; adv. Foolishly; stulte:—Gen. 31, 28.

Dystig; adj. DUSTY; pulverulentus, Lye.

Dystiga [Plat. dust] Dustiness; pulverulenta:—Cot. 183.

DYTTAN; p. de; pp. ed. To DIT, close or shut up; opprimere, occludere:—Lk. 11, 53.

Dyttan To howl; ululare:—Wulf dytt a wolf howls, Elf. gr.

Dydxas dishes, platters, v. disc.

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Dydxas dishes, platters, v. disc.



22 Dweorg, dweork  
des; inf a dwarf

19 Dyrasthender Cd  
22th p 259, 7, 27

\* Dyrcomere, affixes

2 Dyrcomere, affixes

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Dyrste, for den  
doste dush p a

dear, p. 259  
Dyrsteing, p. 259

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Dyrsteing, p. 259

O Transf. of *E. Eofores vades* *Transf. of*  
p. 103 *deum rubea genud,*  
*fasan gratum*  
L. II. 2, 4 Som

Q1 *Eofor* heafod caput  
apri Beo 161

Q2 *Eofor* sprest a  
hoar spren Beo  
109 v *eofor* spren

*Ead. hretis*  
caulth in pag. hretis  
or success Th. an

*Eagan* brecht a tyrant of  
an eye *Eagan* v  
22 *Eagan* bregh an *Eagan* *bregh*  
eyebrow; palpebra  
Som

*Eadestburh* - g. burge  
d. byrig f. *Eadestburh*  
4 *Eadest* happy  
5 *Eadest* happy;  
feliciter, boate Book 109

*Eagan* brecht a month  
of time v *Eagan* *brecht*  
brightm

*Ead* medicine humbly  
Th. an

*Eagan* spind le  
Thom

72 *Ead* median dignari  
Grim II 585, 22

*Eag* - see eye ach Som  
Eagle throbbing  
Eagend of eyes v  
eye eagle

3 *Ead* modlic pot humbled  
respectful; humilis Som

*Eages* - prince the  
turning of an eye Som

*Eadmundes* - burh,  
g. - burge, d. byrig  
4 *Eadmund* burge  
Chr 1047

*Eadnys*, se; f. *Eadnys*  
nest; felicitas Niches  
Thes I. p. 135

*Eag* fled a web  
or white spot in the eye  
allbugo Som

*Ead* - see nest, see; in  
dwelling in the nest

*Eag* - hold the eye  
Thes

*Eor* footu tribulatio  
eye

*Eag* - seal for eye  
Calliprium Som

*Eafex* fern *Eafex*  
wall fern, & radiblus  
Som

*Eag* - seeing, *Eag* -  
sipping a drink of  
the eye; glauco-  
coma Som

*Eacen* increased, quicken  
Cd. 132 Th. p. 16, 15

*Eacne* conceived Cd.  
123; 2d p. 15, 14 v  
eacne

for the compounds  
of eah see *Eag* v  
an eye

*Eah* - bringas  
cah - mist v. *Eage*,  
and *Eag* - bringas





Eal an ael, v. ael.

Eala, hela; *interj.* [Dut. hela; Frs. hyla] *O! alas! Oh! Eala* ge næddran, *Mt.* 23, 33, 37.

¶ Eala eala very well.—Eala gif Oh if, *I wish!*—Eala þæt Oh, that!—Eala hu Oh, how!

Eala ale, v. aloð.

Ealand, ealand, igland, igland, iggað, n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. eiland n.—ea water; land land]

An ISLAND; insula:—Claudius Orcadas þa ealand geþeodde to cyneðome Claudius

added the Orkney islands to the empire, *Bd.* 1, 3, *Sm.* p. 475, 7, 13: *Bt.* 15: 38, 1.

Þæt igland þa man li nemanð the island which they call Hii, *Chr.* 560. Igland lac bringað the islands offer gifts,

*Ps.* 71, 10: 96, 1.

Eala-sceop an ale-shop, ale-house.

Ealað ale, v. aloð.

Ealc each, v. aelc.

Ealcynn all kinds, universal.

EALD, aeld; comp. yldra; sup. yldest, se yldesta, seo þæt yldeste; *adj.* [Plat. old: Frs. ald, aeld; *Dut.* oud: *Ger.* alt] OLD, ancient; vetus, senex:—Ic eom nu eald, *Lk.* 1, 18. On eald dagum in old times, *Bd.* 4, 27.

Eald-cwen an old queen, an old woman.

Ealder an elder, v. ealdor.

Ealdermen aldermen, v. ealdor-man.

Eald-fæder, es; m. [Ger. älter-vater m.] A grandfather; avus:—Elf. gl. 3. Eald-eald-fæder a great grandfather. Eald-fæderas ancestors, *Gen.* 15, 16.

Ealdhlaford an old or ancient lord.

Ealdian; p. -ode; pp. ge-ealden [Plat. oldern: Ger. ältern] To grow or wax old; senescere; *Jn.* 21, 18: *Gen.* 18, 12.

Ealdlic; *adj.* [Ger. äldlich] Old, senile; senilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.

Eald-modur [Ger. ältermutter f.] A grandmother; avia:—*R.* 91.

Ealdnys, se; f. OLDNESS, age; vetustas:—Elf. gr. 5.

Ealdom; [Dut. ouderdom: Ger. alterthum] Old age; setas, vetustas:—*Ors.* 2, 4.

Ealdor life, v. aldr.

Ealdor, ealdor, aldr; g. ealdres; d. ealdre; pl. ealdras; m. [Plat. elder m: Ger. alter m.] 1. An ELDER, parent, author, head of a family; senior, pater familias. 2. Because societies, in early times, were governed by ELDERS or the aged: hence, a ruler, governor,

prince; princeps:—1. *Lev.* 40, 15. His aldr, læg his parent lay, *Cd.* 76. Þystra ealdor author of darkness; tenebrarum auctor, *Bd.* 2, 1, *S.* p. 501, 16: 1, 27, *Resp.* 8, *S.* p. 493, 3. Hiredes ealdor, *Mt.* 21, 33. 2. Nichodemus was Iudea ealdor, *Jn.* 3, 1: *Mt.* 9, 18. Hundredes ealdor a governor of an hundred, a centurion, *Mt.* 8, 5. ¶ Ealdor-apostole chief of the apostles, *Bd.* 4, 18.—Ealdor-biscop an archbishop, *Bd.* 2, 13.—Ealdor-bold, ealdor-botl a royal village, *Bd.* 2, 9.—Ealdor-burh a metropolis, *Bd.* 1, 13.

Ealdordóm, aldrordóm, alderdóm, es; m. Authority, magistracy, principality; principatus:—*Ps.* 138, 16: *Bd.* 4, 28. Ealdordomas signs of office; fascces, *R.* 6.

Ealdor-duguð, aldr-duguð, the chief magistrate, a magistrate.

Ealdor-gedal separation from life, death.

Ealdorlic, aldrorlic; *adj.* Principal, chief, excellent; principalis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.

Ealdorlicnes, se; f. Principality, authority; autoritas:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 7.

Ealdorman, aldrorman, sealdorman; pl. ealdormen, [Ger. älterman m.—hence is our

ALDERMAN] An elderman, a senator, nobleman. An ealdorman, though inferior to an etheling, was the superior of the thegn, and the highest officer in the kingdom; he was the chief of a shire, and attended the witena gemot, *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* b. viii. c. 7; præfectus, princeps:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Mk.* 6, 21: *Bt.* 10.

Ealdornere a refuge, v. aldrornere.

Ealdor-scepe eldership, supremacy.

Ealdor-þegn, aldr-þegn the principal thane or servant.

Ealdr, &c. Contracted from ealdor an elder, parent, governor.

Ealdr life, v. aldr.

Eald-rift an old right.

Eald-Seaxan The old Saxons, the old German Saxons, to distinguish them from the Anglo-English Saxons:—*Bd.* 5, 10.

Ealdung, e; f. Old age; senectus:—*Ors.* 4, 2.

Ealdur a prince, v. ealdor.

Ealdwif an old wife or woman.

Ealdwita an elder, a senator.

Eale ale, v. aloð.

Eal-geador altogether.

Ealgian To defend; defendere:

—*R.* Ben. 64.

Ealh a temple, v. heal.

Ealh-sted a palace, v. alh-sted.

Eal-hus an ale-house.

EALL, eal, al, all, æl; *adj.* [Plat.

Ger. aller, alle, alles: *Dut.* al, alle, alles] ALL, whole;

omnis, totus:—Eall þin li-

chama bið beorht, *Mt.* 6, 22,

23. God geseah ealle þa þing,

*Gen.* 1, 31. ¶ Ealle ætsom-

me all in a sum, altogether,

*Bd.* 2, 26.—Mæst ealle most of

all, almost all.—Ealle gemete,

eallum ge metum by all means,

altogether, *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 9.—

Eallum wæg always, *Bt.* 38, 4.

Ealle wæga, ealles in all ways,

of all, fully, altogether, *Bd.*

4, 11, 2.

Eallenga, eallunga altogether, v.

eallunga.

Eallic all, catholic, v. allic.

Ealling altogether, v. eallunga.

Eallneg, eallneg; *adv.* Always;

semper:—*Bt.* 38, 4.

Eallreord barbarous, v. ælre-

ord.

Eall-ruh all rough.

Eall-swa, ælswa, ealswa; *adv.*

[Plat. Ger. also, so: Frs. also:

*Dut.* alzoos] ALSO, so, likewise,

even as, even so; etiam, sic:—

þa cwæð he eall swa, *Mt.* 21,

30: 15, 28. ¶ Eall swa eft

so often.—Eall swa micles

for so much, at that price.

Eallunga, eallenga, eallunga,

eallunge; *adv.* ALL ALONG,

altogether, entirely, quite, in-

deed, at all, assuredly, utterly,

absolutely, excessively; omnino:

—þæt ge eallunga ne swe-

riþon, *Mt.* 5, 34. God ne eal-

lunga ne adiligað eow, *Deut.*

4, 81.

Ealmæst, ælmæst; *adv.* [Plat.

Ger. allermeist: *Dut.* aller-

meest] ALMOST; fere, pene:

—*Chr.* 1091.

Ealo, ealod, ealoð ale, v. aloð.

Ealo-gewearc ale-work, brewing.

Ealond an island, v. ealand.

Ealo-wæg an ale-way, a drink-

ing, an entertainment.

Eal-sealf The herb, called the oak

of Jerusalem; ambrosia, Som.

Eal-seolcen All-silken; holose-

criscus.

Eal swa also, v. eall swa.

Ealtrawc good, v. æltræw.

Ealu ale, v. aloð.

Ealc-elyfe an ale-house, v. eal-

hus.

Ealu-sceop An ale-brewer, a

brewer; cerevisarius, Som.

Ealwalda all powerful, v. ælwal-

da.

Ealwerlice; *adv.* All manly,

liberally, freely; prorsus viri-

liter:—*Ps.* 50, 19.

inherited Ch 10 42



7

trouble; difficult  
molestis. Sal.  
Ben

Oy [44 a 2]

difficult

sceapen

Ear-feld  
Ear one, son v an,  
earfeld de

gre. bord ask board  
the ask id 70 1/2 14, 26

Ear-fel, geaples, m  
an upple id 22 1/2 1, 290, 7  
v geaple upple apfel difficult

Ear-m. sceapen miserable  
parr, parr, a  
match Bes 12702

Ear-fan pulle verthes

Ear-fot. fore difficult  
like husad; difficult

Ear-fot. hawe difficult

Ear-fete me (muttering) felle

transit - Ear-fot. late difficult

Ear-flice uneasily, son

Ear-fot. recce diff.

Ear-muda, an on

Ear-f a dwelling Cd 27 1277, 14

Ear-fot. macy narrate

warmth

Ear-f Newd at eardas  
12 1/2 103, 11 to dwell

Ear-fot. rime diff

Ear-f clasmenda, es; m  
an ear cleanser, alittle

Ear-fot. sid a painfu  
journey, 1273 1278, 5

a troublesome time

Ear-f copu parohide

Ear-fot. brad es, a

12 564

Ear-f R. 11

Ear-fot. a ravenous

Ear-f life, an Drumpy

Ear-fot. gear

05

Ear-f patria dilecta

Ear-fot. the fox

Ear-fot. ring an ear

Ear-f to dwell

Ear-fot. locks, hair drawn over

ring son v. suppl

Ear-f 12 156, 19 v eardian

Ear-fot. the fine head; antic

ear. hring

Ear-f hus a dwelling house

Ear-fot. in earring, in

Ear-fot. dyne an

Ear-f habitation

Ear-fot. gylde

earth-quake son v

Ear-f domus Bd. 4, 28

Ear-fot. ex 32, 2

subl. cord dyne

Ear-f shapa, an m an

Ear-fot. gealrean

Ear-fot. shapping

Ear-f a kind of pulley

Ear-fot. bracelets

an earth quake son

Ear-f v. etrum

Ear-fot. heart

Ear-fot. worn an

Ear-f

Ear-fot. Deal 1, 2

ear ring son, son

Ear-m. boga an elbow

10)

Ealwihit every creature, v. æl-wiht.

Eam am; sum, for, eom, v. we-san.

EAM, es; m. [Still used in Lancashire, Som. Plat. Dut. oom m: Frs. iem: Ger. ohm m.] An uncle; avunculus:—Gen. 28, 2: Ors. 2, 2, Bar. p. 62, 26.

Eanian; part. eanigende; pp. eanod, ge-ean. To YEAN, bring forth as an ewe; eniti, parturire:—Gen. 33, 13.

Eapl an apple, v. æpl.

Ear before, v. ær.

Ea'N, æhher, æchir, es; n. [Plat. Dut. aar f: Frs. ier: Ger. ähre f.] An EAR of corn; spica:—Hig ongunnun pluccian pa ear, Mt. 12, 1. Seofon ear, Gen. 41, 5: Mk. 4, 28.

Ea'N an ark, v. ær.

Earcnan-stan a pearl, v. eorð-nan-stan.

EARD, m. [Plat. eerde f: Dut. aarde f: Frs. ierde: Ger. erde f.] 1. Native soil, province, country; patria. 2. Earth, station, region, situation; terra, natura:—1. He com to his earde, Mt. 13, 54, 57. 2. To his agenum earde to his own region, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 202, 29: 34, 10, 11, v. eorðe.

Eard-begenga, eard-bigeng, eard-biggend, an earth-dweller, an inhabitant.

Eard-begengnes an abode, habitation.

Eard-biggend, v. eard-begenga.

Earde-fæst earth fast, settled, fixed.

Eardian, ærdian; ic eardige; p. eardode; pp. geardod. To dwell, inhabit, rest; habitare:—Abram eardode pa on þam lande Chanaan, Gen. 13, 12: Mk. 4, 32.

Eardigendlic; adj. Inhabitable; habitabilis:—Bd. 4, 28.

Eardung, ærdung, e; f. An habitation, a dwelling, tabernacle; habitatio:—Ps. 18, 5: 75, 2.

Eardung-stow, ærdung-stow a dwelling-place, a tent, tabernacle.

Ea'RE, an; n. [Frs. ear: Plat. Dut. oor n: Ger. ohr n.] An EAR of an animal; auris:—Dæs eare sloh Petrus of, Jn. 18, 26. Wurdon his earan ge-ononode, Mk. 7, 35. On hys earan, Mk. 7, 33. And hys eare of-acearf, Mk. 14, 47.

Eäre-finger ear finger, little finger.

Eärelipprica the flap of the ear.

Earendel The day-star; jubar:—Cod. Ex. 9, b.

Earfednyme an heir, v. yrfe-numa.

Earfeð, earfoð, gearfoð, earfoðlic; adj. Hard, difficult, troublesome, uneasy; difficilis:—Swiðe earfoð very difficult, Bt. Pref: Bt. 39, 4, Card. p. 332, 5: Cd. 9.

Earfeða; pl. nom. ac. gearfoðu; g. earfoða. A difficulty, suffering, woe, trouble; difficultas:—On miclan earfeðan, Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p. 97, 27. He sceal geþolian manige gearfoðu he shall suffer many troubles, Bt. 31, 1, Card. p. 172, 6. Earfoða dæl a deal of sufferings, Cd. 9, 33.

Earfoð læran difficult to be taught, dull.

Earfoðlic difficult, v. earfeð.

Earfoðlice; adv. With difficulty, hardly; segre:—Mk. 10, 23, 24.

Earfoðlicnes, earfoðnys, earfoðnes, se; f. Difficulty, necessity, trouble, pain; difficultas:—Dial. 2, 35.

EARG; adj. [Dut. erg] Inert, idle, weak, timid, evil, wretched; ignavus, miser:—Ors. 6, 36: 2, 2, Bar. p. 63, 15, 18.

Ear-gebland the sea, v. ærage-blond.

Ear-gespreca an ear-speaker, a whisperer.

Eargian, æargian To be slothful, dull, idle; torpescere:—Ors. 4, 13.

Eargra, earha weaker, Bt. 26, 2, Card. p. 144, 15: Cd. 27, v. earg.

Eargscipe, earhscipe Idleness, sloth; ignavia, Lye.

Earh; adj. Swift, fleeing through fear, timorous, weak; fugax:—Elf. gr. 9, 60, v. earg.

Earh-ferre a quiver for arrows.

Earhllice, arhllice; adv. Fearfully, timidly, disgracefully; trepidus, remisse:—Gen. 20, 4: Jud. 4, 18.

Ea-risc a water-rush, bulrush.

Earlæppe an ear-lap, the lower part of the ear.

EARM, arm, es; m. [Frs. earm: Dut. arm m.] An ARM; brachium:—Ps. 88, 21.

EARM, ærm, aym; adj. [Frs. earm: Plat. Dut. Ger. arm] Miserable, wretched, helpless, poor, mean; miser:—Mk. 12, 42, 43: Bt. 39, 2. Earmost, Bt. 38, 2.

Earm-beag an arm-ring, a bracelet.

Earm-boge an arm-bow, elbow.

Earm-heorta poor hearted, cowardly.

Earmian To commiserate, grieve; misereri:—Chr. 1086.

Earming, erming, [Dut. armoede f: Ger. armuth f.] Poverty, misery, the miserable;

miseria:—Elf. T. p. 37, 2: Bt. 34, 8.

Earmlic; adj. [Plat. Ger. armlich: Dut. armelyk] Miserable, wretched; miser:—Bd. 3, 13: Chr. 1086.

Earmlice; adv. Miserably, wretchedly; misere:—Bd. 1, 12, S. rufes, Bt. p. 481, 21. Earmlicor miserably, Bd. 5, 14.

Earm-scanda arm-bones.

Earm-strang arm-strong.

Earm-swið arm-powerful, strong.

Earmð, [Frs. earmte] Misery, poverty; miseria:—Bt. 48, 2.

Ear-muð [seq. mouth] YARMOUTH, in Norfolk, Lye.

EARN, es; m. [Frs. earn: Dut. aarn] An eagle; aquila:—Mt. 24, 28. Earg-cyn eagle kind, Lev. 11, 13.

Earn a cottage, v. ærn.

Earngeap A vulture; vultur:—R. 38.

Earnian, ærnian, geearnigan, gearnian, gearnian; p. æde; pp. gearnod: v. a. [Plat. aren, inaren: Ger. erndten, einern, ten] To EARN, merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for; mereri:—Dæt he earneð that he earns, Bt. 37, 2: Mt. 21, 43. Hie magon geearnigan they can deserve, Bt. 13, Card. p. 60, 21: 35, 6.

Earning, gearnung, e; f. [Plat. arendte f: Ger. erndte f.] An EARNING, a desert, reward, means of obtaining, good turn, compassion; meritum:—On godra monna gearnunga in good men's deserts, Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 326, 1. Earnunga gearning, Ps. 102, 4: 24, 7.

Earpa a harp, v. hearpe.

Ear-platt a blow on the ear.

Ears podex, v. ærs, 27 m.

Earsod Backward, ARSED; tergus:—R. 77.

Ear-spinn an ear-ring.

Ears-birl anus.

Earð thou art; es, v. eom.

Earð the earth, v. eorðe.

Ear þan before that, v. ær.

Earðling a farmer, v. yrðling.

Ear-wigga An EARWIG or worm; vermis auricularis, Som.

Ea-spring a water spring, a fountain.

EAST; d. eastan. [Frs. east: Plat. Dut. oost f: Ger. osten m.] The EAST; oriens:—Dæt is prittiges mila lang east and west, Bd. 1, 3. Eastan or be eastan in the east, Gen. 12, 8. Se morgensteorra cymð east-an up the morning star cometh in the east, Bt. 39, 13. East-inne in the east.—East-rihte east right, by or near the east.—Eastward, east-ward toward the east, Bt. 18, 1.—East-wæg

for Eoforþing, eforþing, from efor a boor, þrang a þrong  
could, tabla a herd of boor? þinnir þyðir 1417, 1418

eburðung, 24p  
eburðung  
eburðung

E A D

24q

E A X

24r

E C G

east way, towards the east, Cd. 174.  
East, eastern, easten, eastan; adj.  
EAST, EASTERN, easterly, orientalis:—East-Angel, East-Engles East-Angle, East-Angles, Bd. 5, 23. ¶ Þonne cym̃ easterne wind then cometh an eastern wind, Cd. 17.—East-Fran-can East-Franke.—East folc eastern people.—East-land eastcountry, Gen. 29, 1.—East-ric an eastern kingdom, Ors. 2, 1.—East-Seaxan, East-Seaxe East-Saxons.—Easten wind east wind, R. 54.—East-an-suðan wind south east wind, Bd. 4, 3.—Eastan-norðan north east.  
East-Angel, East-Engle, East-Engles, East-Englan the EAST-ANGLES, Chr. 449.  
Eastan-norðan north eastern, v. east; adj.  
East-dæl, east-dele an eastern part, the east.  
Easten eastern, v. east.  
East-Engle The East-Angles, v. East-Angel.  
Easter, eoster, eastro, eastron [Ger. ostern f. From the goddess Eostre, whose festivities were in April, Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works, vol. ii. p. 81.]  
EASTER, the feast at Easter, the passover; pascha:—Æfter twam dagum beoð eastro, Mt. 26, 2. Wæron eastron, Mk. 14, 1. Ðæt þu eastron ete, Mk. 14, 12.  
Easter, Eastor, easterlic; adj. Easter; paschalis.—On easter æfen, Mt. 28, 1. Eastor dæg Easter day, Bd. 5, 23. Easter tide Easter tide or time, Bd. 5, 23. Easter faesten or Easterlic freols Easter feast, Lk. 2, 42. Easter-monað Easter month, April.  
East-ern an eastern place, in the east, v. east; adj.  
East-Fran-can the East-Franks, or Frenchmen, Som. v. east.  
East-inne within the east, in the east.  
East-ric east kingdom, eastern empire.  
East-rihte east right, towards or in the east.  
East-Seaxe The East-Saxons, people of Essex:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan from the Old Saxons come the people of Essex, Chr. 449, v. seax.  
Ea-stream a water stream, a river, Cd. 12.  
East-weard, east-werd eastward, in the east, v. east.  
E A D; comp. eāðere, eāðre, eðre; sup. eāðost; adj. [Chau. eth. -eyth] Eary, ready, gentle,

mild, meek, soft; facilis:—Hwæðer is eðre to secgenne, Mk. 2, 9: Lk. 5, 23. Eāðere, Mk. 10, 25.  
Eāð bend an humble intreaty, a deprecation, Som.  
Eāðe, eāðe; comp. eð; adv. Easily, readily, soon, perhaps; facilitier:—Hi mihton eāðe begitan, Ors. 3, 4. Ðæt ic eð mæge gebringan that I may more easily bring, Bt. 5, 3: 19. ¶ Eāðe mæg, eāðe mæg easily can, perhaps.  
Eāðe-fere easily trod, easy.  
Eāðelic; comp. ra; adj. Easy, possible; facilis:—Mt. 19, 26, v. eāð, eāðelic.  
Eāðelice, eāðelice, eðelice; comp. or sup. ost, ust; adv. Easily, remarkably, elegantly; facile:—Ðæt þu mæge eðelicost cumon that thou mayest most easily come, Bt. 4, 5: Lk. 22, 6. Eāðelicor more easily, Lk. 18, 25.  
Eāðlynde easily founded, Cd. 934.  
Eāð-gete prepared. 1224/12  
Eāð-hylde easily held, satisfied, content.  
Eāð-lære easily taught, teachable.  
Eāðmed, eāð-mod an easy mind, humble, v. eadmod.  
Eāðmedan To adore; adore:—Ex. 24, 1.  
Eāðmet, -ta [Dut. ootmoed m.] Humility, submission; humilitas:—Bt. 12.  
Eāðmod humble, v. eadmed.  
Eāðmodian To obey; obedire:—R. Mk. 4, 14.  
Eāðmodlice; adv. [Plat. omdoglicly; Dut. ootmoedigly] Humbly; humiliter:—Bt. 42.  
Eāðmodnes, se; f. Humility; humilitas:—Bt. 12.  
Ea-geð eighth, v. ælta.  
Ea-fæst pious, v. æfest.  
Ea-fæstnys piety, v. æfestnes.  
Eaw an ewe, v. eowu.  
Eawan; p. de; pp. ed. To shew, manifest; ostendere:—Bd. 2, 6.  
Eawesclice; adv. Openly; palam:—Bd. 3, 19.  
Eawfæst pious, v. æfest.  
Eawfæstnys religion, v. æfestnes.  
Eawla on! v. eala.  
Eawunga, eawunge; adv. Openly, publicly; palam:—Ps. 49, 3.  
Ea-wylm a well of water, v. æwel-m.  
Eax an axe, v. æx.  
Eax, æx, e; f. [Plat. Dut. as c: Ger. achse f.] An axis, axle-tree; axis:—Neah þam norð-ende þære eaxe near the north end of the axis, Bt. 39, 3.  
Sio eax welt ealles þæs wanes the axle-tree regulates all the waggon, Bt. 39, 8.

Eaxan-ceaster, Exan-ceaster, Excester [Ex, exa the river Ex, ceaster a city] EXETER, Devon., Chr. 876.  
Eaxan-minster The minster on the river Ex, AXMINSTER, Devon., Som.  
Eaxan-muð the mouth of the river Ex, EXMOUTH, Devon., Chr. 1001.  
Eaxl, pl. exla, eaxla [Ger. achsel f.] A shoulder; humerus:—On his exla, Lk. 15, 5: L. Ethelb. 39.  
Eaxl-clað a shoulder cloth, a scapular.  
Ebal-san [ebul evil; segcan to speak] To blaspheme; blasphemare.  
Ebban, de; pp. æbbad, beebbed, geebbed [Plat. Dut. ebben] To EBB; recedere:—Ðæt wæter was geebhod, Chr. 897.  
EBB, an; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. ebbe] An EBB, or receding of water; recessus aquarum:—Þæs ebban of the ebb, Bt. 21, v. æbbung.  
Ebolsung blasphemy.  
Ebreisc; adj. Hebrew, belonging to Jews; Hebræus:—Elf. T. p. 7.  
Ebul Evil; malum, Lye.  
Eburðing the celestial sign Orion, Som.  
Ebylignes, se; f. Anger, indignation; ira:—Ps. 29, 4, v. æbylgð.  
Ec also, v. eac.  
Ecan, æcan, ican, ycan, ycean, geicean; he ecð, we ecað; p. he ecte, ycte, ihte, geichte, hi icton, geihton; pp. geeced, geiced, geict, geiht [eaca an addition] To EKE, increase, add; augere:—Ge ecað eowre wædle ge increase your want, Bt. 26, 2. Ecte he prolonged, Bt. 12. Mæg ican, Lk. 12, 25. He ihte increased, Ez. 9, 34. Heo ongan geicean she began to increase, Cd. 56.  
Ece, écelic, écelic; def. se eca; adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; æternus:—Þys ys soðlice ece lif, Jn. 17, 3: 12, 50. On þam ecan settle on the eternal seat, Bt. 4.  
Ece an ake, v. æce.  
Eced, æced, æced, aisil, es [Plat. etig m: Dut. edik, eek m: Ger. essig m.] ACID, vinegar; acetum:—Ða stod an fæt full ecedes, Jn. 19, 29.  
Eced-fæt, æced-fæt an acid vat, a vinegar-vessel.  
Ecelice; adv. Eternally, ever; perpetuo:—Ps. 23, 9.  
Ecenys eternity, v. échys.  
Ecer an acre, v. æcer.  
Ece [Frs. ich: Plat. ekse f.] 1. An edge, a sharpness; acies.

Ebbian, f.  
de; ph. oðð  
to ebb, recede  
Jn. I 907, 3  
II 304, 13 Cd. 934

Ecca, an  
Jn. II 384, 8  
Eccasam, f.  
Jn. II 124, 9

for eca  
geca the  
signal  
def.  
m. of ece  
Jn. II 735, 39

Ecean  
Jn. II 735, 39  
def. f. of  
ece

Ea-stream  
Cd. 12

Ea-wylm  
Cd. 12

98  
ed; m 2h an

① Eastan from the east  
the sea

○

East-ben, e; fan humle

East-perl an eye hole

East-v east-people

○ Eastest most

eastly the air

Eastan - muta  
m. East-mouth, etc

Eastel, e, f; a  
shoulder, etc

○

East-Centing as East  
Kestians or men of  
East Kent, Cantis

Orientalis incola

Inv. 1009 by p. 183,

East-er, pl castra  
East-er than

East-erlic adj Easter  
than v easter

East-shed, es, in A  
river's bank th an

East-folk people  
of the east som

Easten from the east  
Cd 27, Th 35, 16

Eastest most easily  
than sup of east

Eastol terrible for a hole

Eastol water, etc

Eastole Italy som

Eastol ware Italians

Eastoli som

Eastian to show v  
eawan

East eawan  
Bd 265 m  
p. 508, 24  
Bd 98

East. gestella an; a  
shoulder or arm  
impairment, a broken  
piece, comit, qui  
est a labore Bie

1011 2652:1291

2652 11 6, 32

2 Eber- most me

fest, or notorious sym  
m. a. d. a. g. t. s; h. o. u.  
cidium manifestes  
som

Eholdan to blast the  
blast hem are som

Ebylyan lade  
imp; irasciben.

3 Ecan [24a 9]

Eber spring v efor  
pring

4 [24a 8]

5

East. sud som 4

East som

East-weg, es in east way Cd 174, Th 220, 11

Eastant, east som

Eastan







Efsian to shave, v. efsian.

Efsian To hasten, assemble; properare:—Bd. 2, 2.

Efsung, e; f. A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing; tonsura:—¶ Efsung-sceara a pair of scissors or shears.

Efta, efete An EFT, a newt, lizard; lacerta:—Elf. gl. 14.

Efin, efn, efna even, v. efen.

Efnan, æfnan To perform; perpetrare:—Cd. 181.

Efne, æfne, eofne; interj. Lo! behold! truly! en! ecce!—Mt. 17, 3.

Efne-cuman to convene, v. efen-cuman.

Efne-geceigan to assemble, convolve.

Efnes, se; f. Equity, justice; æquitas:—Ps. 118, 75: 142, 12.

Efn-esne a fellow servant.

Efn-spædic of the same substance, consubstantial.

Efn-lic equal, v. efenlic.

Efn-ling A consort, an equal, a fellow; consors:—Ps. 44, 9.

Efolsian to blaspheme, v. ebolsan.

Efolsung blasphemy, v. ebolsung.

Efor a boar, v. ecafor.

Efor-wicingas; pl. The people of York, Chr. 918.

Efosode shaved, v. efsian.

Efre ever, v. æfer.

Efsian, efsian, æfsian; p. efsode, efsode; pp. geefsod. To cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear, shave; tondere:—Man nemot hine efsian, Jud. 13, 5; Lev. 19, 27.

Efsiend, efsigend A shaver, barber; tonsor, Som.

Efsod shaved, v. efsian.

Efst a hastening, speed, Lye.

Efstian, æfstian; part. efstende; imp. efst; p. efast, hi efaston. To hasten, make haste to go, to strive; festinare:—Pa efaste he, Lk. 19, 6: Ps. 106, 18.

Eft again, back, afterward, v. æft.—In composition it has the same effect as the Latin re-, retro.

Eft-aggyan to give back; reddere, i. e. re-dare.

Eft-beteht, æft-beteht re-assigned, re-delivered, given back.

Eft-cierran to return.

Eft-cuman to come back.

Eft-edwitan to reprove, upbraid again.

Efter after, v. æfter.

Efter-filginc a following after, a pursuing.

Efter-genga a successor, v. æfter-genga.

Eft-gecigan, eft-gecigean, to recall, call back.

Eft-gelet bring back, v. gelædan.

Eft-gelic again like, in like manner, likewise, accordingly.

Eft-hweorfan to turn back, return.

Eft-lesing redemption.

Eft-oncnawan to know again.

Eft-ongen-bigan to untwist again, to unwreath.

Eft-sittan to sit again, reside.

Eft-sona; adv. [either after; sona soon] EFTSONA, soon after, again, a second time; iterum.—Mk. 10, 1.

Eft-spellung a recapitulation.

Eft swa micel even so much; eft swa micles for so much, at that price, Som.

Eft syððan after that, furthermore.

Eftyr after, v. æfter.

Efyngelic even like, alike, equal, coequal.

Efyynn evenness, equity, v. efenyns.

Efyrr a boar, v. ecafor.

Egbuend, egbugend An inhabitant, a dweller; incolæ:—Chr. 973.

Ege, æge, eige m. Fear, terror, dread; timor:—And beo eower ege, Gen. 9, 2. Ege drihtnes, Ps. 18, 10, v. egesa.

Ege; g. egan; pl. nom. egan; g. egna an eye, v. eage.

Egean to harrow or break clods.

Ege-full, ege-ful; adj. Fearful, terrible, dreadful; terribilis:—Mære God and mihtig and egefull, Deut. 10, 17: Bt. 18, 2.

Egehealdan To hold in fear, correct; corripere:—Ps. 93, 10.

Egeland an island, v. ealand.

Egeleas; adj. Fearless; impavidus:—Past. 36, 1.

Egen fear, v. ege.

Egenu a little round heap; glomulus, Som.

Egenwirht Hire, wages, a gift; merces:—Ps. 126, 4, MS. Tr. Cam.

Egenys, egesfulnes, se; f. Fearfulness, fear; timor:—Ps. 88, 39.

Egesa horror, v. egsa.

Egesful, egestullic fearful, v. egefull.

Egesfulnes fear, v. egenys.

Eges-grima, eges-grimma A witch, sorceress, bugbear; masca, Som.

Egesian, egsian; p. geegsode; pp. geegsod. To affright, terrify; terrere:—Jud. 4, 17: 7, 22.

Egeslic; def. se egeslica; adj. [Dut. ysselyk: Kil. eyselick: Ger. Wil. egeslich] Fearful, terrible, dreadful; terribilis:—Ealla hu egeslic peos stowys, Gen. 28, 17: Bt. 35, 6.

Egeslice; adv. Fearfully; terribiliter:—Æqu. Vern. 43.

Egesung, egsung, e; f. A threatening, fear, dread; commina-

tio:—Jud. 16, Thw. Hep. p. 161, 37.

Egeðe A rake, harrow; rastrum, Som.

Egeðere A raker; occator, Som.

Eggian To egg, excite; excitare, Lye.

Eghpyrl an eye hole, a window, v. eag-dura.

Eghwelc all, every, v. æghwile.

Egypt, Egypt, Egypt, an Egyptian;—Pharao aras and eall

Egipta folc, Ex. 12, 30. On eallum Egiptalande, Ex. 9, 11.

Eallum Egiptum, Gen. 45, 9.

Egiptisc, Egiptisce, Egiptisc; def. se Egiptisce; adj. Be-

longing to Egypt, an Egyptian; Ægyptius:—Sum Egiptisc

man sloh sumne Ebreiscene, Ex. 2, 11. An Egiptisc esne

us generede, Ex. 2, 19. Se Egiptisce cyng, Ex. 1, 17.

Egiðe a rake, v. egeðe.

Egla, egle; f. A sprout, tender

shoot, the beard of corn, the

pricks of a thistle, a thistle, that

which pricks, trouble; festuca,

carduus:—Ic ateo þa egle

of þinum eage, Lk. 6, 41, 42.

Egland an island, v. ealand.

Egle a prick, v. egla.

Egle; adj. Troublesome, hateful;

odiosus:—Basil. R. 8. Ch. 209. Th. 259, 21

Egle-edwælle a channel for water.

Eglian, eglian, elan; eglæð, eg-

læð, eglæð; p. egilde, egilde,

aglade; sub. hi eglian, eglian.

To feel pain, to ail, grieve,

trouble, torment; dolere:—Gif

men innan wyrmas eglian if

worms trouble men within, Herb.

2, 10. It is more frequently

used as the Latin dolet, tædet,

as, Me eglæð it grieves me;

Me tædet, L. Edm. pol. in

pref. W. p. 73, 26.

Ego an eye, v. eage.

Egonesham [F. Eignesham: Gerv.

Egenesham] Ensham, Oxford-

shire, Chr. 571, Ing.

Egor Nine ounces or inches, a

span; dodrans:—Cot. 64, Som.

Egor [Icel. ægir m.] The sea,

water; æquor:—¶ Egor

stream water of the sea, Bt. R.

p. 176.

Egsa, ægsa, egsa, an [Ger. Wil.

egiso] Fear, horror, dread, what

causes fear, a storm, slaughter;

terror:—And beoð hungor

and egsan of heofone, Lk. 21,

11: Bd. 4, 12.

Egsian to frighten, v. egsian.

Eg-stream a dire stream. Ch. 128, 16

Egsunga threatening, v. egesung.

Egðe an instrument to beat out

corn; tribula:—R. 2, Lye.

Egðe a rake, v. egeðe.

Egðer either, v. ægðer.

Eghpyrl an eye hole, a window, v.

eag-dura.

[illegible]



~~Eg-weard~~ ~~manis custodia~~  
gunde Bes K 420 ap 480  
Ellen-seo

Ellen-marto, e;  
gundaculum ~~gund~~ Bes K  
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Ellen-sprae, e;  
a vald bold spech  
Ellen-priste bold  
doring Th an

Elde-gebunden bound  
with lye, knecht  
vinctes Bes K 4218

Ellen-georo  
herowork Bes K 424

Ellen-herogen elden  
aliorum Bes K 5176

Ellen-heroder to  
wads another place  
aliorum Elf gr

Ellen-herader to  
wads another place  
aliorum Elf gr

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wads another place  
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aliorum Elf gr

Ellen-herader to  
wads another place  
aliorum Elf gr

01

Ellen-sides in  
a strange path.  
death Bes K 4897

Ellen-sede (yellen stang)  
deadly sick Bes K 450, 36

Ell-land, <sup>ed. m</sup> a forism  
land: terra peregrina  
Bes K 489 6094

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtian to persecute  
Bes K 489 241, 25  
Ehtian, which shd be Ehtian

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

02

Ellen-pyrl, es; m

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ehtung; i; f Persecution Th an.

Ellen-gast, es; m  
a strange guest, a  
stranger Bes K 4897

Ellen-deed, a powerful, bold or valiant  
deed, a good deed; facinus  
facinus, proclama  
facinus die Grimm 447, 6 Bes 69 K 1798 26824

*Elmian to strengthen, confab Sh. an* *Elne adv Boldly, bravely; fortiter Beck 1780*

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ELD

256

EIL

256

ELR

Egylt a fault, v. ægylt.  
Egypte; nom. pl. The Egyptians;  
g. Egypta, Egypt Egypt, v.  
Egypt.  
Egysful fearful, v. egesful.  
Ehennys, se; f. Modesty; pudor,  
Som.  
Eher an ear of corn, v. ear.  
Ehsle a shoulder, v. eahl.  
Ehsyne A face, countenance;  
facies, Som.  
Ehsta the highest, v. beh.  
Eht value, v. eht. *Ex 22, 5*  
Ehta eight, v. eahtha.  
Ehtian, ehtian; he eht, hi ehtað  
[eht, eht property] 1. To fol-  
low after, chase, pursue; per-  
sequi. 2. To persecute, annoy,  
afflict; infestare:—1. Ne eht  
he nanre wuhthe he pursues not  
any thing, Bt. 42. Hig ehton  
wild-deor they chased wild  
beasts, Coll. Mon. 2. Þonhe  
hi eow ehtað on þysse byrig,  
Mt. 10, 23: 5, 11.  
Ehtend A persecutor; persecu-  
tor:—Ors. 6, 9.  
Ehteoða, ehteða eighth, v. eah-  
toðe.  
Ehtere, es; m. A persecutor; per-  
secutor:—Mt. 5, 44.  
Ehþyrl eye hole, a window, v. eag-  
þyrl. *Ex 2 x*  
Ehtian To esteem, deem, value;  
æstimare:—Bd. 5, 6.  
Ehting, e; f. Persecution; per-  
secutio:—Ors. 6, 23.  
Ehtnes, eahnes, se; f. Persecu-  
tion; persecutio:—Mt. 5, 10.  
Ehtoða, ehtuða eighth, v. eah-  
toða.  
Ehtr a persecutor, v. ehtere.  
Eige fear, v. ege.  
Eigland an island, v. ealand.  
Eipe an assembly, v. heap.  
Eiseg; adj. [Dut. yzing] Rough,  
hard; ferreus:—Cd. 213.  
Eisile vinegar, v. eced.  
El an eel, v. æl.  
-el, -ol [æel, -ill, -ull] a termina-  
tion denoting persons, as  
Forridel an outrider; bydel a  
herald. It denotes also in-  
animate objects, as, Gyrdel a  
girdle; stypel a steepie.  
Elas hedgehogs, Som.  
Elboga, eleboga, elnboga [Dut.  
elleboog] An ELBOW; cubi-  
tus:—Fæm betwux elboga  
and hand-wrist a fathom is  
between the elbow and wrist,  
R. 72.  
Elc each, v. ælc.  
Elch An ELK; alce, Som.  
Elcian, ælcian; part. elcigende.  
To put off, delay; differre:—  
Elf. gr. 25.  
Elcor, elcur otherwise, else, v.  
ælcor.  
Elcung a delay, v. ylding.  
Eld age, time, v. yld: fire, v.  
aled.

Eldan to linger, v. yldan.  
Eldas elders, men, v. yld.  
Eldcung delay, v. ylding.  
Eldendlic old like, slow.  
Eldor a prince, v. ealdor.  
Eldra-fæder a grandfather.  
Eldran elders, parents, v. ealdor.  
Eldung delay, v. ylding.  
Ele a lamprey, v. æl.  
ELE, æl, es; m. [Dut. oly] OIL;  
oleum:—Hund sestra eles a  
hundred measures of oil, Lk.  
16, 6:—Ele bracea, Lev. 6,  
21.  
Elebeam, es; m. [ele oil; beani  
a tree] An olive-tree; olea:—  
An twig of anum elebeame,  
Gen. 8, 11.  
Elebeamen oily. *an. f*  
Eleberge, eleberia [ele oil; ber-  
ge a berry] An olive, the fruit  
of an olive; oliva:—Pat ys  
elebergena, Lk. 22, 39: Ps.  
51, 8.  
Elboga an elbow, v. elboga.  
Elebyt [ele oil; byt a bottle] An  
oil vessel or cruet, a chrisma-  
tory; lenticula:—Cot. 121.  
Electre, elehtre Amber, myrrh;  
electrum:—Elf. gl. 14.  
Ele-fæt an oil-vat, cruise or pot.  
Elehtre amber, v. electre.  
Elelend strange, v. ellend.  
Elelendisca A stranger; advena:  
—L. Ps. 17, 47.  
Elescalfe oil-salve, sweet balm.  
Ele-treow an oil-tree, an olive.  
Ele-twig an olive twig, a small  
branch of olive.  
ELF, ælf, es; pl. ælfas, ælfen.  
[Plat. Ger. elf m: Ger. alp  
m: Dan. alfe m: Swed. elfwa  
f: Icel. álfr m. géniús] An  
ELF, a fairy; lamia:—Guth.  
Thw. p. 21, 11.  
Elfen the night-mare, v. ælfsi-  
denne.  
Elian to trouble, v. eglian.  
Elig, Elige, Helige, Ely, Elig-  
burg. ELY, Cambridgeshire,  
Chr. 673. ¶ Heliga-land, Eli-  
ge, Eligea the Isle of Ely.  
Ellarn an elder-tree, v. ellen.  
Elle the rest.  
Ellean, v. ellen.  
ELLEN; g. elne; f. [Norse, eli-  
un] Strength, power, valour,  
courage, fortitude; vis animi:  
—Þridde is ellen the third is  
fortitude, Bt. 27, 2: Cd. 47.  
Ellen, ellarn [Plat. elloorn]  
An elder-tree; sambucus:—  
Cot. 165. *Mon. A 5, 54*  
Ellend; adj. Strange, foreign;  
exterus:—Bt. R. p. 158. In  
ellende in foreign land, far,  
R. Mt. 21, 33.  
Ellen-dun [Ella's hill] Allington,  
near Amesbury, Wilts., Chr.  
823.  
Ellengodnes zeal, v. ellenwodnes.  
Ellen-læca a champion.

Ellen-rof remarkably strong, pow-  
erful, daring, brave.  
Ellen-wodian to contend valiantly.  
Ellen-wodnes, ellen-godnes, se;  
f. Zeal, envy, emulation; zelus:  
—Ps. 78, 5: 118, 139.  
Ellen-wyrt elderwort, wallwort,  
danewort. *Mon. A 423: 540.*  
Elles; adv. ELSE, otherwise,  
amiss; aliter:—Elles næbbe  
gemed, Mt. 6, 1. Na elles  
or na hu elles not otherwise,  
Bt. 32, 1. No hwit elles  
nothing else, Bd. 2, 14. Elles  
hwær elsewhere. Elles mæst  
chiefly. Elles ofer from some  
other place.  
Ellicor elsewhere, v. ælcor.  
ELLM [Plat. Dut. olm m: Ger.  
ulme f: Dan. Sweed. alm f:  
Icel. alm m.] AN ELM; ulmus:  
—L. Can. Edg. 16.  
Ellnung emulation, v. elnung.  
Ellor; adv. Elsewhere; alias:—  
Cd. 79: Jðth. 10.  
Ellreord elreordig barbarous, v.  
ælreord.  
Ellpeod, ellþed Banishment;  
exilium:—Ors. 3, 7.  
Ellþidog, ellþeodig; adj. Fo-  
reign, an alien, peregrinus:—  
Cd. 89.  
Ellyn zeal, v. elnung.  
Elm an elm, v. ellm.  
Elmihtiga the Almighty, v. æl-  
miht.  
Elnboga, elneboga an elbow, v.  
elboga.  
Elne of strength, v. ellen.  
ELNE, alne; f. [Dut. elf: Frs.  
yeline] In ELL, a measure;  
alna:—Hwylc eower mægican  
ane elne to hys anlicnesse, Lk.  
12, 25: Mt. 6, 27.  
Elnian; p. ode; pp. geelnod.  
To strive, endeavour earnestly,  
contend, emulate; zelare:—  
Þa elnode he hine, Gen. 48,  
2.  
Elnung, ellnung, ellyn, e; f.  
Zeal, hot emulation, envy; ze-  
lus:—Ps. 118, 139.  
Elp an elephant, v. ylp.  
Elpen-ban an elephant's bone,  
ivory, v. ylpén.  
Elpen-banen made of ivory, v.  
ylpen bænén.  
Elpend, ylpén, es; m. An ele-  
phant; elephas:—Hu hy þa  
elpendas beswican mihton how  
they could disperse the elephants,  
Ors. 4, 1, Bar. p. 134, 9; p.  
135, 8. ¶ Elpend-toð an ele-  
phant's tooth.  
Elreord, elreordig barbarous, v.  
ælreord.  
-els, a termination of nouns usu-  
ally masculine; as, æycceles a  
cloak, mantle; wæfels a coat;  
pallium: recels frankincense;  
freols a festival.  
Elreordignes, sc; f. Barbarous-

*Deco K423g*

*ebulus*

*Mon. A 423: 540.*

*Elektre*

*Mon. A 423*

*Elfen*

*Elne*

*Elle*

*Ellyn*

*Elpen*

*Elpend*

*Elreord*

*Ellen-gesh, a bird*  
*Ellen, 15, 13*  
*Ellen, 15, 13*

*Ellen, 15, 13*  
*Ellen, 15, 13*

*ness, outlandishness; barbaries, Som.*

Elrjord barbarous, v. ælreord.

Elsta eldest, v. eald.

Elpeodig, elpidig foreign, v. ælpeodig.

Elpeodiglice abroad, v. ælpeode-lice.

Elpeodignes a travelling, v. ælpeodignes.

Elpeodin, elpeodisc foreign, v. ælpeodig.

Elpid abroad.

Elpid strange, foreign, v. ælpeodig.

Elpidigian to travel.

Elys hedgehogs, Som.

Em-, in composition, denotes even, equal; as efen; also, as emb about.

Emb, embe about, round, around, v. ymb.

Embegan to go round.

Embegang A going round, circuit; circuitus:—R. Conc. 3.

Embegrydan to surround, begird.

Embeht an office, v. ambeht.

Embehtan to minister, serve.

Embeht men servants, v. ambeht.

Embehtsumnes, se; f. A compliance, kind attention; obsequium, Lye.

Embe-hydgnes, se; f. Solitude; solitudo:—C. R. Ben. 43, Lye.

Embene Amiens, in Picardy, Ambianum:—Chr. 884.

Embe-smægung a considering about, experience.

Embe-pencean to think about, to be anxious for, careful.

Embiht an office, v. ambeht.

Emblennan To enclose, press; circumvallare, Lye.

Emblong at length, v. ymblong.

Emb-ryne a running round, a circle, v. ymb-ren.

Emb-snydan, emsnidan To cut round, circumcise; circumcidere:—Lk. 2, 21.

Embstemn by turns.

Embutan about, v. ymbe-utan.

Embwlatian to consider, v. ymbwlatian.

Eme Deceit, fraud; fraus, Som.

Emel A canker-worm, weevil; eruca:—Ps. 77, 51.

Emertung, e; f. A tickling, an itching; prurigo—R. 11.

Emett, pl. emittan an ant, v. æmet.

Emetig empty, v. æmti.

Emfeála, emfela about so much, just so much, L. In. 78.

Emhydig anxious, v. ymbhidig.

Emlang equally long.

Emleof equally dear.

Emlice, emnelice, emnlíce; adv. Even like, evenly, patiently; æqualiter:—Ors. 2, 1.

Emlicnes, se; f. Evenness, e-

quality, equity; æquitas:—Ps. 95, 10.

Emn-, Emne-, in composition,

even, equal, as efen and emb; as

Emnepeow, efnepeowa, efen-

peowa an equal or fellow ser-

vant.—Emnecristen, efnecri-

sten a fellow christian.—Emne-

scolere, efenscolere a school

fellow.

Emn:—On emn opposite, over

against, Gen. 16, 12. Þær on

emn, Gen. 21, 19: Jos. 10, 5.

Emn-æpel equally noble.

Emne; adj. Equal, just; æquus:

—And emne wæga and emne

gemetu and sestras, Lev. 19,

36.

Emne; adv. Equally; æquali-

ter:—Bt.

Emnecristen a fellow christian,

v. emn.

Emnelice evenly, v. emlice.

Emnes evenness, v. emnys.

Emnettan to make even, smooth,

v. emnian.

Emnette Evenness, level ground;

planities:—Ors. 4, 8.

Emnian, ge-emnian. Tþ equal,

to make alike; adæquare:—

Bt. 19.

Emniht equal night, the equinox.

Emn-land even land, a plain.

Emnlíce equally, v. emlice.

Emn-ræðe [hræðe cruel] equally

cruel.

Emn-sár equal sorrow, condo-

lence.

Emn-sarian to be alike sorry, to

condole.

Emn-sarig, em-sarig equally sor-

ry, condoling.

Emnys, emnes, se; f. Even-

ness, equity; æquitas:—Ps. 16,

3. ¶ To emnes opposite to,

opposite, over against, Ors. 1, 1,

Bar. p. 24, 17, 20.

Emnyttan to make equal.

Empire An empire; imperium,

Lye.

Emptian To EMPTY; evacua-

re, Som.

Emrene a circle, v. ymb-ren.

Emsarig condoling, v. emsarig.

Emsnidan to circumcise, v. em-

snydan.

Emswapen clothed; amictus,

Som.

Emta leisure, v. æmta.

Emtig empty, v. æmti.

Emtrymning, v. f. A fortress,

fence; munimentum, Som.

Em-twa between two.

Em-wlatian to look around, to be-

hold, consider, v. ymbwlatian.

-en is the termination of nouns.

A few of these are masculine,

as drihten a lord, from driht

people; but many feminine,

(corresponding with the Ger.

-in: Dan. -inde) as þinen a

maid servant, from þen; þeo-

wen a female slave, from þeow;

byrgen a tomb; sylen a gift.

Some are neuter; as, mægen

strength; mæden a maiden;

midlen a middle.

-en, and sometimes -an, is also a

termination of adjectives and

participles from an, which is

from unan to give, add,—hence

from gold gold, is gylden gold-

en; stæn a stone, stænen stony;

arisen risen, from arisan to rise;

dolfen digged, from delfan to

dig; witen known, from witan

to know. *Col. 221, 287, 12*

Engel an angel, v. engel.

-end, the ending of nouns, de-

noting the agent; as, wegfe-

rend a way-faring man.

ENDE, geende, ænde, es; m.

[Dut. eind] An END; termi-

nus:—Ac nys þonne gyt se

ende, Mt. 24, 6. Fewer en-

das þyses middangeardes four

[ends] quarters of this world,

Ors. 2, 1.

Ende, eonde A sort, part, corner;

species:—Bd. 3, 14.

Ende and, v. and.

-ende, the termination forming

the active participle; as, weg-

ferende way-faring.

Endebyrdan, geendebyrdan; p.

de; pp. geendebyrd, geen-

debyrded. To set in order, ad-

just, dispose; disponere:—Ps.

49, 6.

Endebyrdlic; adj. Belonging to

order, ordinal; ordinalis:—

Elf. gr.

Endebyrdlice; adv. Orderly, in

order, succession; successive:

—Bd. 3, 24.

Endebyrdnes, endebyrnes, se;

f. Order, disposition, method,

way, manner, means; ordo:—

Lk. 1, 3, 8.

Endeleas; adj. ENDLESS, infi-

nite, eternal; æternus:—En-

deleas wundor, Bt. 36, 1.

Endeleaslice; adv. ENDLESSLY,

eternally; infinite, Som.

Endeleasnys, se; f. ENDLESS-

NESS, eternity; infinitas, Som.

Endemæst endmost, last.

Endemes, endemest, endemes,

endemest; adv. Equally, like-

wise, in like manner, together;

pariter:—Bt. 41, 1.

Endemestnes, se; f. An extremi-

ty; extremitas:—R. Ben. in-

terl. 6.

Endeneht, endenexta, endenih-

sta; adj. The highest end, the

last, uttermost; ultimus:—Dial.

J, 12.

Ende-sæta limiti, bōndaries.

Ende-spæc an endspeech, epilogue.

Ende-stæf, endstæf an epilogue,

conclusion, destruction.

Endian to end, v. ge-endian.

Endlufon, endlcofun, ændlefen,

Em-don to surround Som, Ben Ende f men borderen, centermini

~~28mmes planes~~  
to 28mmes over.  
against the p<sub>2</sub>

2  
13  
Elpedon, c. living  
in a foreign land v Elpedon

~~Emmeour Lake made  
equal; add <sup>a</sup> square Tom  
to Emman~~

~~Emma~~-scolere, ~~miss~~  
scolere a fellow school fellow

Ben - Emm - Lang equally  
Lang 55 1/2, 84 Emm. 100

~~3~~ ~~Elektronen~~ ~~myrsk som~~  
~~valchtes~~ (2)

7 Equally great at 42<sup>nd</sup> Emin

~~Embe-daw~~ Embe-daw ~~Heow~~ a fellow servant  
To compass; circumdase eminent  
~~Son~~

Know a fellow servant of  
 Em-right the quinox

2. <sup>1.5m</sup> imbr. hemisph. circumscissum <sup>8.5m</sup>

13. ~~Ender byrdnes~~  
~~by the outer brain, ex-~~  
~~treme top, entire~~  
~~medulla~~  
~~or head brain # 44731~~

~~Embe. hwyrfan t. twm~~  
~~some as about, environ~~

~~Enabe~~ stand an to stand in  
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Some — Embry. ~~hugr~~ about 12, 1 day  
a certain some v. ~~embry. hugr~~ panc. animal verisio  
nomai. ~~hugr~~ Prof. A. Conc. day

Embern, g. d, d um <sup>different</sup> here for up on  
Summan to Embesum the army went up  
the Sonine to Amiens Chr 884

~~Embryonary development of the salivary gland~~

Simple. Understand to stand without help. 1/17

Ans. for an to go about ill metre, quite, in  
 9.35 an aut v splanete  
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Emb. forte circuitus,

~~the emb. con.~~  
~~an encircling con~~

*circulus, gyrus* See  
 11 Embryon bothonia, last

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~~Emmen bathyma, bathy~~  
ma Col 24 Lye

3. Entomorphism Cl. d. l.

Embrin Calus Col 203

Simägeniete comp  
carist. p. 82,1 Lye (

Emb. scord clothed about  
clothed vestitis for E.

Carroll 128211 dyle (

clothes; vestments. Som - Emb.  
scry dan to doghe, envelop

Ende. 1 oct. 1911

Life - Emb. Letter to Sch  
around, Messing to

~~Grande. 1000 an. ma~~  
\* ~~limitis in cold Bee~~  
18479

- Emb. - *Stygnian* circa 1881

15479

- Schiner's ~~Emb.~~ Emb. d.
- Emb. ~~Syllan~~ Syllan circumd.

...circumstances

~~#Enderbydes underly~~  
#105, 144, 41

\*Endebyrdian to arrange order in the

Ende. dag the li  
day som Bea K.

Res. 62, 14, 1268:

~~225,6066 km  
# 447,30~~

3. Ende-Beau, es:  
die sind neuwert  
1778

~~and then out;~~  
~~of supplicium~~

Dec 128. 11. 3283  
Cal 181. 227, 15

See bottom of p. 102

76 Enole - rem a last  
member of 215 of a number  
of 215 of 215, 21

(4) 1000  
Bermondsey, 26  
Jenis Smith 1867

33- more from 32  
#625, 22

97 Endleaf ~~about~~  
20 1/2 in long

Q Endlyft eleventh <sup>th</sup> in

in the English theque theken  
Lancet 364

Nendlyft  
Endomast, endmost, lathson vandenall  
End-staf an epiloque, an end, death  
an v ende-staf

~~Eorcan, stan, m~~  
~~God Ex 126~~  
~~Eorcan, stan~~

~~Eorcan, stan, m~~  
~~Eorcan, stan~~  
~~precious stone Book 2416~~  
v. 2

Engel monow; an  
arequested Book 2819

1, Englisic - mon in the  
which man; English

(2) On Engliscere sprece  
in English sprece in  
2, 7 On parer  
Engliscere  
v. 12, 13

Eored - geatwe, an  
was apparatus  
Book 5727

2, Eored an uigel, son  
in engel

2, Eored - sayn an to the  
beyond the v. lath

2, Eored - resten bying an  
the ground as penitens

2, Eored - men horse  
cerethi Ege v  
eored man, red. her

Engel, lagu, 2, f the  
English Davor joristi  
Book 2, Crut fol 14.

2, Ent - cyn, q - cynales, m  
giant kind of wall  
gigantum genus Nam  
13, 33

2, Eorl to a man  
ca 93, Th p 120, 13  
156 Th 194, 15

2, Eorl - weorod, es  
in v. book of war  
riors; vororum her  
Book 5782

Engle nom ac : q  
Engle, d Englum pl.  
The Angles Book  
101 in top of 103

2, Eodg - a hedge, v. eodor, brice  
a house breaking in, Th p 127  
36 v eodor

2, Eormen - laif, e, f  
a rough legacy;  
Book 1116

2, Eofer, a brand, Th. p  
Book 2217  
79, 132 v eofer

2, Eofer - like a  
Book 604

Eormen - cyn, human  
race, genus humana  
num Book 117 11

2, Eoferen belonging to a  
bar; appropius - Eoferen  
denat, vallis x pna son

2, Eofer - bring (see top  
of 1298

3, 909 - Eormen  
ground & the earth  
near terrarig  
Book 12 1711

2, Eormen - leaf malva cr.  
ratica More 1538 Book 90

2, Eorin an arm son  
v eorin

3, 909 - Eormen  
Book 117 11

2, Eoh, v, m [ 1241 chu

A shorter; equus. Th. An  
No gehloep pone coth he kept upon the horse  
Rhythu l. 375 Th. Book  
12 p 239 Th. An. p 126, 46



Ened [*Dut.* eend] *A duck, drake, moorhen: anas:—R. 36.*

*Anglen came East Angles,  
Middle Angles, Mercians, and  
all Northumbrians, Chr. 449,  
Ing. p. 15, 1. Betweenx Wea-  
lum and Englum betwixt Welsh  
and English, L. Wak. 2, W. p.  
125, 21. Betweenx Wealan  
and Englan, Id. 2, W. p. 125,  
27. Teacean Wealan and  
Englan, VI Englice to teach  
English and Welsh, six Eng-  
lish, Id. 37. Wealas flugon  
þa Englan Welsh sled from  
the English, Chw. 473.*

Eorcnan-stan, earcnan-stan *A*

nearL tonax: tonazion: ~~Ps.~~

Engle. Englen the Angles or Anglo-Saxons' — inhabitants of a low flat pasture ground, synonymous with the appellation low saxon (for Niedersachsen) The Eng, ungen, eng, ang, m, tan, eng, set, eng, m, eng, ing have all the signification of a meadow or low pasture ground.

Erdling, none left, 5, Erdling Elf gl. p 83, 40 Some  
satisf kind; Elf has tantibus & none birdicalion



[illegible]





Ends <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>line</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>family</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>inheritance</sup> <sup>than</sup>  
<sup>or</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>it</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>clear</sup>

*[Handwritten:]* 2  
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*[Stamp:]* 25  
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CD-1576 p. 2  
1904  
in all

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Exone  
\$ 200

*Erd-dyne*  
Apr II 1849, 13  
*-gallendy*  
*Erd-gallendy*  
*Wick gall,*  
*centauria*  
*maior*  
*Sium habet*  
*hyder-wysh*  
*Sium con.*  
16 *geallap, some*  
*small hardend*  
*some centur*  
*Lule 2, 8, 10*  
*Moned 373.*  
*C.6*  
*Eoten, ed*  
*m ad giant*  
*muddest*  
*gigas spin*  
*I 6 39 23*  
*Fies 12*  
*v ent*

Loteniss ad  
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Ena ka

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 corn of corn. g. es note - 3 Daler because it makes  
 in the place as Keddern Dant 28.8.

Spencer if for Action / at an act on an and }

Age 12 — — — 22 years not given

*Epl. Ar. Aple v. J. Sapich.*

A' r      Mrs. Levi      v      21 Decem

Ærend Sued. Ærende not arende. The Æel erende is not to be found in the Dictionary.

Am. v. A. D. I.

118,195 123115

'The Swampy Academy Mem  
 nld: front nick  
 Dec 1854



[illegible]

~~Ergebnis~~ <sup>2. Probe</sup>  
Ergebnis, nicht  
1956

11<sup>th</sup> Revise

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mon at easter, month. April & easter.  
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 - George & new the ones, better bacco with 3.63.  
 up aigle, lads, or on fela gins to an ewe or sheep  
 and as flocks, gyps, son, the new stuff  
 - some to show the new contain

Exara of ewes & eowen  
 Som. Erdling & bithen, then  
 before, arden palustris  
 5. Legend. geow a plough  
 in som & erian  
 11<sup>th</sup> Rurise  
 an earth till  
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Ar. 63

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting on the left page]*

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der - mon at Easter month, that weather.  
 in fiter - fote fugel; grops. R. 18 dyg  
 o - berge - greswethes, tohu baccat diti 3.63.  
 angage, lade of belonging to an awe or shek  
 and of flocks; gyesa son diti v cowestly  
 toward to show than v cowpans.

Exara of ures v cowen  
 Eyddling A bithon, then  
 before, ardes palustres  
 Gregend - grow a flog  
 in som v erian  
 11<sup>th</sup> Novemb  
 an earth hll  
 4.2

Mar/63

v. 5th 1866 JB. Transferred to Contrade in Old 9vo 1838. hand No 1066

+ Icl. Icelandic

+ Ir.

+ Lat. Latin

+ Lth Lithuanian

+ Thot. Danish

+ Slv. Slavonic

+ Swd. Swedish

+ Ugher.

+ Ugher Mgor.

+ Mgh. Middle High German

+ Nor. Norwegian

+ 3 Olds Old Norse, Icelandic

+ Olds Old Frise

+ Olds Old High German

+ Olds Old Saxon or O.S

+ L. Olds. Old Dutch

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Stein Schmidt  
 in earth tiller a jarant. apr. 1863  
 15.1







→ Easter - mon at easter, month, what of easter.

Eow, fides, fote fagel; grops, R. 11 Page

\* Eow, large, new breed, both vacca & 3.03.

Eow, large, new breed, both vacca & 3.03.

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by for, ardes palustis

eye

5. Eregend - pleow a plough

in som v. corn

11<sup>th</sup> Novise

an, me

x an earth hill

1.2

at, re, if

chuck

1. place

Som v. corn

des pines

1. hill

1. earth for

earth

an m an earth

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1. 12<sup>th</sup> Nov

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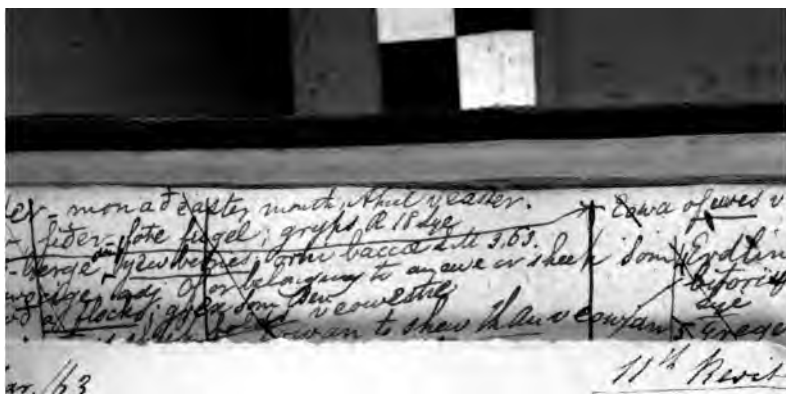












# STANDING ORDERS

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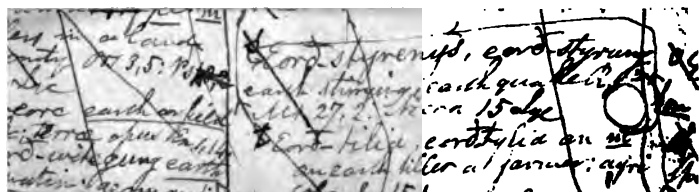
MIDDLESEX MILITIA

WHILE NOT PERMANENTLY EMBODIED.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS,  
14, CHARING CROSS.

1863.



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See mon at darty mnd & thur yeaster.  
lts lts Neph & weds R B Dec

an. fiter-fote fagel; grefe R.P. Lye  
D-George newsheser, fofee baced wth S.D.  
ing abse, wath D or plenging to an awe or she p  
ad of flocke; after son Ben come dethly  
wefetred shewen to show thauve  
of the adw Bar X Cowed shewen Cd.

202 1/2 p 250, 4 v  
Lowian Gym II 224, 30

22<sup>nd</sup> Sept. 1884. Gledde in  
1. mede hwa swa swa coode for

the honey won't ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> cwyde. D. ewe  
reithas some 11 77 54 shor h.

*Tafelbergium* 1877

can to be ang. 1070 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> saddle  
Hilly; irasci. <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> crowd <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> leaf

carrian  
on tel a mail

Beaufung, eif. Oestrichnes counten

glex Domini agent B1  
San 1462, 25

1. *Green. H. 11. 22*      *he f. hodes ewde*      *For hwoon*  
 2. *or turne*      *wolde*      *forloaf*  
 3. *in. H. 11. 9. 11*      *sik. quere*

*S. cyn* the kees  
Kend, fable glogern  
= linga coddiderak

[illegible]

~~... morning ...~~

rest of the *Euro-humet* on earth nuts.

South, probably East - horizontal on earth  
Boat 31. East, E. 100 m. in East

21 m  
served in each

travelling, & Eavera  
 Dec 18 1815  
 1/25 m

~~ground well~~ on earth wall,  
counter a mound; marches de terre  
17/200

factus, niger, 3a 1. 5. 12  
Beo 2/8: 229 N 5909

~~Neot. westm. caribb. front.~~  
e. g. g. ~~pl. m.~~ *Ficus terre* Bd 1, 14

at least  
Oct 3, 5, 7, 1892  
\*Erg. sprenys, erg. styring  
erg. styring, erg. styring

Mar 27. 2. *Chiron 15* *ly*  
\* *E. on filix, corallifolia on m*

geomantia

Down of wares & ~~down~~ down  
down & ending a letter. then

*Ardea palustris*  
see  
Ardea palustris

Oregon - <sup>1841</sup> ~~1842~~ <sup>1843</sup> ~~1844~~ <sup>1845</sup> ~~1846~~ <sup>1847</sup> ~~1848~~ <sup>1849</sup> ~~1850~~ <sup>1851</sup> ~~1852~~ <sup>1853</sup> ~~1854~~ <sup>1855</sup> ~~1856~~ <sup>1857</sup> ~~1858~~ <sup>1859</sup> ~~1860~~ <sup>1861</sup> ~~1862~~ <sup>1863</sup> ~~1864~~ <sup>1865</sup> ~~1866~~ <sup>1867</sup> ~~1868~~ <sup>1869</sup> ~~1870~~ <sup>1871</sup> ~~1872~~ <sup>1873</sup> ~~1874~~ <sup>1875</sup> ~~1876~~ <sup>1877</sup> ~~1878~~ <sup>1879</sup> ~~1880~~ <sup>1881</sup> ~~1882~~ <sup>1883</sup> ~~1884~~ <sup>1885</sup> ~~1886~~ <sup>1887</sup> ~~1888~~ <sup>1889</sup> ~~1890~~ <sup>1891</sup> ~~1892~~ <sup>1893</sup> ~~1894~~ <sup>1895</sup> ~~1896~~ <sup>1897</sup> ~~1898~~ <sup>1899</sup> ~~1900~~ <sup>1901</sup> ~~1902~~ <sup>1903</sup> ~~1904~~ <sup>1905</sup> ~~1906~~ <sup>1907</sup> ~~1908~~ <sup>1909</sup> ~~1910~~ <sup>1911</sup> ~~1912~~ <sup>1913</sup> ~~1914~~ <sup>1915</sup> ~~1916~~ <sup>1917</sup> ~~1918~~ <sup>1919</sup> ~~1920~~ <sup>1921</sup> ~~1922~~ <sup>1923</sup> ~~1924~~ <sup>1925</sup> ~~1926~~ <sup>1927</sup> ~~1928~~ <sup>1929</sup> ~~1930~~ <sup>1931</sup> ~~1932~~ <sup>1933</sup> ~~1934~~ <sup>1935</sup> ~~1936~~ <sup>1937</sup> ~~1938~~ <sup>1939</sup> ~~1940~~ <sup>1941</sup> ~~1942~~ <sup>1943</sup> ~~1944~~ <sup>1945</sup> ~~1946~~ <sup>1947</sup> ~~1948~~ <sup>1949</sup> ~~1950~~ <sup>1951</sup> ~~1952~~ <sup>1953</sup> ~~1954~~ <sup>1955</sup> ~~1956~~ <sup>1957</sup> ~~1958~~ <sup>1959</sup> ~~1960~~ <sup>1961</sup> ~~1962~~ <sup>1963</sup> ~~1964~~ <sup>1965</sup> ~~1966~~ <sup>1967</sup> ~~1968~~ <sup>1969</sup> ~~1970~~ <sup>1971</sup> ~~1972~~ <sup>1973</sup> ~~1974~~ <sup>1975</sup> ~~1976~~ <sup>1977</sup> ~~1978~~ <sup>1979</sup> ~~1980~~ <sup>1981</sup> ~~1982~~ <sup>1983</sup> ~~1984~~ <sup>1985</sup> ~~1986~~ <sup>1987</sup> ~~1988~~ <sup>1989</sup> ~~1990~~ <sup>1991</sup> ~~1992~~ <sup>1993</sup> ~~1994~~ <sup>1995</sup> ~~1996~~ <sup>1997</sup> ~~1998~~ <sup>1999</sup> 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~~2160~~ <sup>2161</sup> ~~2162~~ <sup>2163</sup> ~~2164~~ <sup>2165</sup> ~~2166~~ <sup>2167</sup> ~~2168~~ <sup>2169</sup> ~~2170~~ <sup>2171</sup> ~~2172~~ <sup>2173</sup> ~~2174~~ <sup>2175</sup> ~~2176~~ <sup>2177</sup> ~~2178~~ <sup>2179</sup> ~~2180~~ <sup>2181</sup> ~~2182~~ <sup>2183</sup> ~~2184~~ <sup>2185</sup> ~~2186~~ <sup>2187</sup> ~~2188~~ <sup>2189</sup> ~~2190~~ <sup>2191</sup> ~~2192~~ <sup>2193</sup> ~~2194~~ <sup>2195</sup> ~~2196~~ <sup>2197</sup> ~~2198~~ <sup>2199</sup> ~~2200~~ <sup>2201</sup> ~~2202~~ <sup>2203</sup> ~~2204~~ <sup>2205</sup> ~~2206~~ <sup>2207</sup> ~~2208~~ <sup>2209</sup> ~~2210~~ <sup>2211</sup> ~~2212~~ <sup>2213</sup> ~~2214~~ <sup>2215</sup> ~~2216~~ <sup>2217</sup> ~~2218~~ <sup>2219</sup> ~~2220~~ <sup>2221</sup> ~~2222~~ <sup>2223</sup> ~~2224~~ <sup>2225</sup> ~~2226~~ <sup>2227</sup> ~~2228~~ <sup>2229</sup> ~~2230~~ <sup>2231</sup> ~~2232~~ <sup>2233</sup> ~~2234~~ <sup>2235</sup> ~~2236~~ <sup>2237</sup> ~~2238~~ <sup>2239</sup> ~~2240~~ <sup>2241</sup> ~~2242~~ <sup>2243</sup> ~~2244~~ <sup>2245</sup> ~~2246~~ <sup>2247</sup> ~~2248~~ <sup>2249</sup>

former Genl, 2

~~107~~ Erving-Strat. f  
Erving-Strat.

Ernest in a place  
house. The son v era

Scap cowdes pines  
over grend hill  
12th 781th

Castell

Eoro. *pepunga*, an m an salt  
 cultuall, terre cultor  
*pepunga*, a Baffin's  
 and salt.

2888  
Con. luezd, es: m au

Co. D. - 2nd Regt. 1st Div. 1862  
1862-1863

Cost-carrying, as our earth on  
great King Dec 11/2306

~~Gods are in A diversity~~  
~~Gods: diverse being~~

Don't forget to get an earthen vessel

sa rescot a spear of the  
red. - ~~dyne~~ an earth snake.

divorum jacentes  
primi Syll. p. 17  
+ 17

wood-ned earth house,  
a case Dec 1854  
a worm

~~Heart-mate, cost mate~~  
~~an earth moth; vein~~

vermied dom v. mat  
mata.

cord. mistel mistle  
groug. near

Some vice the grant  
1.36 Lye

center of the rough gr

*...the  
...narrow waterway ...  
...reached ...*

Cond. Lichterfeld

11/11/11 - 10:00 AM - 10:00 AM



follows from the st hand corner of paper 1064

Even iron som viren

7 Erend-gewrit & within errand, a letter som - Erend  
paca a messenger v erend-rada

8 Erexna-wong paradise R Sh 23, 43 v neoresen

9 Efe-gewrit gewrit a writ of an inheritance writ

10 Efe-land es; a hereditary land th. an

11 Efe-land es; a hereditary land th. an

12 Efe-land es; a hereditary land th. an

13 Efen an urchen, hedgehog; herinaceus som

14 Erpon pe before that som

15 Esol, d esle shoulder Cd 228 Sh 307, 18

16 Eceapa a patch; commissura Cd 5, 35 v

17 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

18 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

19 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

20 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

21 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

22 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

23 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

24 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

25 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

26 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

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32 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

33 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

34 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

35 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

36 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

37 Ewe-wyrtas an; m a male wright a

Facia a carrying colour, v. tag.  
Faca a space, v. fac.  
Facade fetched, acquired, v. fec-  
can.

Facenfulnes deceitfulness, deceit,  
Som.  
Facen-gecwis a wicked consent,  
a conspiracy.

t deceit,  
plex:-  
; dolo-  
ceitfully,  
- Gen.  
adj. De-  
losus:-  
enfull.  
ic fa-  
77. 52  
8. MS

~~2. Etalud. in an an... with... of...~~

~~Westeriauf~~

~~4. Etal. itaf the staff  
to family, for county;  
columna patris  
Qind 27, 22.5  
2. Etlice kindly  
speech for etel  
3. Etal. in att. lot. 16. 1/2  
2. Etal. - cweorn  
a mill turn  
with asses. lot  
16. (mol & are  
nana~~

~~1. Et subject - to  
pne... the... etc  
that (the) ...  
a ...  
175. 2. x 22.5~~

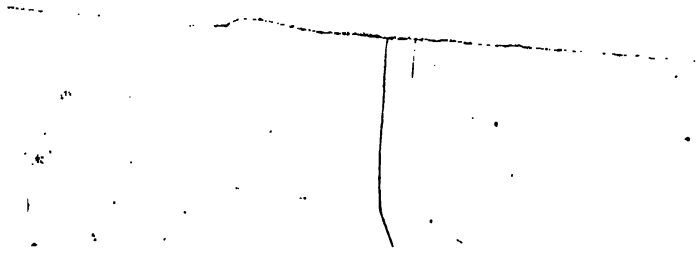
~~1. Et be. gets easy  
be gotte facile ad  
Beats 5717~~

~~1. Etel - wynd  
in her...  
to possession  
gaudium Be...~~

Etal. weall, as: in an earth in  
a ground of earth Beas 125 89

[transl from atts]

~~1. Etal. et: m. An att, add. inus  
p 173. 25 n ex p 30. B3 col bottom~~







25p FÆG

FÆN

25r FÆR

Fær godes

dige, gefadige; p. de; pp. ed. gefedd. To set in order, dispose; ordinare:—L. eccl. Cnut. 19, W. p. 131, 50: pol. Cnut. 2, W. p. 133, 45.

Fadung, gefadung, e; f. A setting in order, disposing, adorning; dispositio:—R. Ben. 13.

Fæg [Plat. fack n: Frs. feck: Ger. fach n: Dan. fag n: Swed. fack n.] Space, interval, distance, portion of time, suspicion; spatium:—Lk. 24, 13. Tvegra dæga fæg two days' space, R. Ben. 53. Lytel fæg a little time, Elf. gr. 47. Efter fæce afterwards, Bd. 5, 23.

Fæccan to fetch, v. feccan. Fæcele a torch.

Fæcn decaifful, suspicious, v. facn. FÆDER, fædys, indecl. in sing. pl. fæderas, ra. m. [Plat. Dut. vader m: Old Frs. feder, feider m: Ger. vater m: Iad. Ker. fater: Dan. Swed. fader m: Old Swed. födur: Icel. fadir m: Pers. پدر, phader:

Sans. pita.—The Icel. fædi, at fæda, Dan. föde, Swed. föda, signify, generate to engender] A FATHER; pater:—Fæder and moder a father and mother, Elf. gr. 9, 38. Þridda fæder great grandfather, Elf. gl. 3: Deut. 24, 16.

Fædera, an; m. An uncle, a father's brother; patruus:—Bd. 3, 11, S. p. 635, 10. Mines fæderan þridda fæderes broðor a brother of my uncle's great grandfather.

Fæderen; adj. Paternal, belonging to a father; paternus:—Fæderen-cyn paternal kind, a father's relation or kin, Chr. 755. Fæderen magas, fæderen magas paternal relations, R. 91.

Fæder-eðel, fæder-geard a paternal region, one's own country. Fæder-gestreona a patrimony. Fædering-magas paternal relations, v. fæderen.

Fæderleás fatherless. Fæderlic; adj. FATHERLY; paternus:—Fæderlice nama a surname, Elf. gr. 5.

Fædrén fatherly, v. fæderen. Fædyr a father, v. fæder.

Fæge; adj. Dying, fated; moribundus.—Fr. Jðth. 10, 11.

Fægen, fægen, gefagen; adj. FAIN, glad, joyful; lætus:—Bt. 40, 5: Cd. 100.

Fægenian to rejoice, Bt. 30, 1, v. fægnian.

FÆGER Beauty; pulchritudo:—Þes lichoman fæger the body's beauty, Bt. 32, 2.

Fæger, fæg; adj. [Dan. faver: Swed. fager: Icel. fagr splendid:

North Eng. feg fair] FAIR, beautiful; pulcher:—Bd. 1, 7. Fægere, fægerlice; adv. Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully; pulchre:—Fægere he singað pulchre canit, Elf. gr. 38.

Fægerne, fægetnys, se; f. FAIRNESS, beauty; pulchritudo:—Ps. 44, 5.

Fægnian, fagnian, fægnian; ic fægenige; p. fagnuðe, fahnude, hi fahnudon. To rejoice, exult, to be delighted with, to boast of, to wish for, to flatter; gaudere:—We fægniað we rejoice, Bt. 14, 1: Ps. 31, 14.

Fægnung, gefægnung, e; f. A rejoicing, exultation; exultatio:—Ps. 125, 6.

Fægnys an ornament, v. fagnys. Fægr fair, v. fæger.

Fægre slowly, v. fægere.

Fæð-bote feud-boot, compensation for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

FÆHDE, fægð [Plat. fede, vede, veide: Dut. veede f: Frs. faithe f. enmity: Ger. fehd f: Dan. fejde c: Swed. fejd f: Icel. fæd f.] Feud, vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer; capitalis inimicitia:—L. eccl. Cnut. 5: In. 7: Cd. 67.

Fæigr fair, v. fæger.

Fæla many, v. fela.

Fælan to feel, v. ge-felan.

Fæle; adj. Faithful, true, steady; fidelis:—Wes fæle freond was a faithful friend, Cd. 130: 135.

Fælg, fælg [Plat. falge, felge f: Dut. velg f: Ger. Dan. felge f.—fæla, fela, much; ga from gan to go] A FELLY, a part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus:—Bt. 39, 7. Fælgia a harrow, v. fælgia.

Fælan to offend.

Fælnis an offence. R. 18, 17

Fæm foam, v. fam.

Fæman, famgan [fam foam] To foam or froth; spumare:—Lk. 9, 39.

Fæmi, fæmig, fæmiht foamy, v. famig.

Fæmnan of a virgin, v. fæmne.

Fæmnan-hád, fæmn-hád womanhood, virginity, Ors. 3, 6.

Fæmne, an; f. [Frs. faem] A virgin, maid, woman; virgo:—Þære ylcan fæmnan lichoma, Bd. 4, 19, S. p. 587, 36: Mt. 1, 23: Gen. 2, 23: Cd. 101.

Fæmnenlic virginitate.

Fæmn-hád virginity.

Fæn, fænn dirt, v. fenn.

Fæna, a vane, standard, v. fana.

Fæng-toð a fang tooth.

Fæniht, fænlic; adj. FENNY,

marshy, dirty, muddy; palustris, Som.

Fær, fer, for, [Plat. foer f: Dut. voer f: Ger. fuhref: Ot. fulara: Dan. fören: Swed. fora f: Icel. for f: Pers. فر far one going

a journey, a fugitive] 1. A journey, way, FARE, going, a going together, an assembly, a meeting; iter. 2. That in which a journey is made, a vehicle, a vessel, ship; navis:—L. Anes dægæs fær, Lk. 2, 44. Folces fær a public way, L. Edg. 14. 2. Du þæt fær gewyrc, Cd. 65. Fær Noes Noah's ark, Cd. 66.

Fær FEAR; timor:—Fær ongeton they felt fear, Cd. 166. Conyb. p. 195. 205, 253, 8

Fær; adj. Void, sudden, intense, horrid; subitus:—Fær gryre ftyres a sudden dread of fire, Cd. 197.

Fær cyle intense cold, Cd. 2.

Færan to frighten, v. afearan.

Færan forð to go forth, die, v. faran.

Færþena A husbandman, peasant; rusticus:—L. North. pres. 50.

Fær-bryne sudden or great heat.

Færþu a colour.

Færþotton supported, from fer-cian.

Fær-coð [fær-cwealm, fær-deað Sudden sickness or death; repentina ægritudo:—L. Edg. 79. Fær-cylt a sudden fall,

Gen. 112. v. for

Færd, færd an army, v. fyrd.

Færelð, færelð, es. A way, a journey, passage, progress, company; via:—Godes færelðes offring, Ex. 12, 27. Mid eallum his færelde with all his company, Ors. 4, 6.—Færelð-freols the passover feast, Jos. 5, 10.—Fære-sceat fare-scot, passage money.

Færelðtu A passage; meatus, lustra:—Cot. 134.

Færeng A swooning, trance; deliquium:—Cot. 79.

Færh a litter, a little pig, v. fearh.

Færinga, færinga; adv. Suddenly, by chance; subito:—Mk. 13, 36.

Færlic, fearlic, fyrlic; def. se færlica; adj. Sudden, fortuitous; subitus:—Gen. 19, 19.

Færlic, ferlice; adv. Suddenly, immediately, by chance; subito:—Lk. 9, 39.

Færm a supper, feast, v. feorm.

Færnes, se; f. A passage, fare; transitus:—Bd. 2, 16.

Færr A passing, passed; transitus:—L. Ps. 143, 18.

Færs [Frs. fers] Verse, section; versus, capitulum:—Elf. pref. p. 3.

Fær-spell a sudden message.

Færst goest; færð goes, v. faran.

Færð the mind, Bt. R. p. 192, v. feorh.

O' dangerous [32a 6]

123 Fædren-cyn, nes; n  
 paternal race Beo  
 Col Ex 11. b a fædren  
 102 Fæces; n; h; facu,  
 y. faca a spæc etc

Fægorli v; loutly?  
 Th an

Fæolamang v; fæ  
 Fæg; es; m; (Beo 92  
 faren) se fæg. beo  
 fæg, e; m; (Beo 92)

Fæder. dad, e; f  
 paternal deed Beo 1114

1 Fæderman, [Beo] Dobus Beo 11013

Fægn fain, glad, e; f  
 fægn

Fædm a fæthem son  
 v; æðem

Fælg, fælgæ a  
 fæll, son v; æl  
 fælg,

Fægt, ængæ  
 Fæht, e; f; fæht  
 se fæhte  
 geworhte, ænnit  
 wrought Col 12. Th  
 h. 55. 27 Beo 92

Færfyll  
 a sudden fall, e; f  
 v; d m fæf. code

Færan to go Elf. 9  
 30; e; d; e; v; færan

Fæf-cot, e; f sudden

2 Fæfæ. fæderung  
 fifth father, e; f  
 fourth from his  
 father or great grand  
 father's father; æk  
 avus. Ets p; 3 note  
 Fæder. æbel, a fatherland, or country; fæder, fæder a regio Beo  
 Fæderlice and fæthel 50, Th 64. 20

Fæfæ. ælbyrne fæ  
 Fæfæ. ælbyrne fæ  
 Fæfæ. ælbyrne fæ  
 Fæfæ. ælbyrne fæ

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 Fæfæ. ælbyrne fæ  
 Fæfæ. ælbyrne fæ

Fæder-slaga, a; m  
 a slayer of a father;  
 portecia him II  
 523, 37

Fæderen. cnosh  
 es; m a paternal race.  
 d. æl fælg.

Fæderyn-cyn  
 kind Col 170 Th 213, 29

Fædrunga, an.  
 in my paranthel  
 relation Beo 11013

Fægan, he fægte  
 to plant  
 fægan, he fægte  
 to plant

Fægan, he fægte  
 to plant  
 fægan, he fægte  
 to plant

Fægan, he fægte  
 to plant  
 fægan, he fægte  
 to plant

~~Fasdi~~  
~~Fas. tykted bedridden~~  
~~clitricus som.~~  
~~O [x] fasel~~  
~~factus~~  
~~Fas. wyrd death som~~  
~~for. wyrd~~  
~~Fasceafnes, se; f~~  
~~honesty, honestas Lye~~

~~Fater. homa~~  
~~fathes covering Ca~~  
~~domin v tuff. f~~  
~~fater-hong~~  
~~Fa. tme nde th.~~  
~~hath many beads~~  
~~sinuous som~~

~~Fatra an uncle~~  
~~ilation, som. v~~  
~~fadera~~

~~Faste-gepust fast~~  
~~growing som gepuf~~  
~~bridge, h. an~~  
~~fastness, v fastness~~  
~~fast-mannered Ca~~  
~~Th. g. 27.~~

~~fater, de~~  
~~Fat, es; pl nm an fater~~  
~~g. a. d am a vessel~~  
~~mn~~  
~~g. fater, f fatre~~  
~~Fat, Fat, thick~~  
~~kingus, densus~~  
~~Bo. 16 66 64 8 fatt~~  
~~Fated fatted thickened~~  
~~kingusfactus, densatus~~  
~~Bo. 16 66 65 v fathism~~  
~~Latelt, es; mpa bag~~  
~~Fater, fater a fater~~  
~~fat v fater fater~~  
~~Fada an army~~  
~~som v feta~~

~~gefah fag.~~  
~~fat, es; m~~  
~~fat, es; m~~  
~~1676~~  
~~fatcho~~

~~fat + fapm~~  
~~fatm, fcs; m~~  
~~a fathom etc~~

~~Fah. mon a foe~~  
~~man, an enemy~~  
~~Fah. fover som~~  
~~man Cd 64 27~~  
~~78, 19~~  
~~Fahnys, se; f~~  
~~Enmity, hatred~~  
~~inimicia som~~

~~Fest. hrad bold~~  
~~fest-read~~



Færðrade prepared, bold; animo paratus:—Mann.

Færinga suddenly, v. færinga.

Fær-wundr a great wonder.

Fæs; *pl.* fæsu. *A* fringe, list; *fibria*:—Ps. 44, 15.

FÆSL [Plat. Dut. Kil. fasel f: Icel. fædsla] Food, provision; victus:—Þærseal fæsl wesán there shall be food, Cd. 65: 67. To fæsl for food, provision, Cd. 67.

FÆST, fest; *adj.* [Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. fast: Dut. vast: Ger. fest] FAST, firm, constant, fortified, tenacious; firmus:—Bd. 3, 16.

-fast, as a termination, denotes fast, very, perfectly, effectually, as the English *fast a sleep*, perfectly asleep; æw-fast fast in the law, firm, religious; soðfast fast in truth, true, just; staðfast steadfast, steady; unstaðfast unsteady, unsteadfast.

Fæstan, afæstan; *pp.* gefæst, gefæsted. To FAST; jejuna:—Mk. 2, 19.

Fæstan To commend, entrust, commit; commendare:—C. Lk. 23, 46.

Fæste; *adv.* Fast, firmly, swiftly; firmiter:—Fæste belocen, Jos. 6. 1. Sticcode fæste stuck fast, Bd. 2, 13.

Fæsten [Plat. Ger. fasten f: Dut. vasten f: Dan. faste c: Swed. Icel. fasta f.] *A* fast, fasting; jejunium:—Mt. 17, 21.

Fæstn [Plat. Ger. feste f: Dut. vest f: Ot. festi: Wil. veste: Dan. fæste n: Swed. fästning f: Icel. fæsting f.] *A* fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall; munimentum:—Jos. 11, 12. Sva swa fæsten as a fortress, Elf. gl. Næro fæsten narrow fortress, Bd. 4, 26.

Fæsten-behæfednes parsimony, niggardliness; parsimonia, Cot. 191.

Fæsten-bryce fast-break, BREAK-FAST, Som.

Fæsten-dæg fast-day.

Fæsten-gewerc fortification work, fortification.

Fæstennes fastness, a walled town, Som.

Fæsten-tid fast-tide, or time.

Fæster-moder a fostermother, v. fostermoder.

Fæstes; *adv.* By chance; forte:—Cot. 88.

Fæst-hafod, fæst-hafel, fæst-hafol fast-having, sparing, having, sordid.

Fæst-hafolnes, se; *f.* Fast-havingness, greediness; parcitas:—Past. 60.

Fæst-hydig steadfast in mind, Cd. 67.

Fæsting, e; *f.* An<sup>n</sup> entrusting, an act of confidence; commendatio:—L. pol. Alf. 17, v. fæstan.

Fæstingán To fasten, make firm; firmare:—Lev. 26, 9, v. fæstnian.

Fæstingman *A* surety; fidejussor:—Heming. p. 32, 48.

Fæstlic; *adj.* FASTLIKE, firm; firmus:—Cd. 203.

Fæstlice; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv.* Firmly, fast, quickly; firmiter:—Hig fæstlice weoxon, Jud. 4, 24. Færð micle fæstlicor goes much more firmly, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 338, 23.

Fæst-mod constant in mind, steady, Ors. 6, 33.

Fæstmod-staðol constancy, Off. Episc. 1.

Fæstn a fasting, v. fæsten.

Fæstn a fortification, v. fæsten.

Fæstnes, se; *f.* FASTNESS, fortification, firmness, stability; propugnaculum:—Bt. 32, 3: Gen. 1, 6, v. fæsten.

Fæstnian to fasten, v. afæstnian.

Fæstnung, e; *f.* A FASTENING, confirmation; fixura:—Jn. 20, 25.

Fæst-ræd; *def.* se fæst-ræda; *adj.* [ræd an opinion,] Bold, constant, inflexible; constans:—Bt. 19.

Fæst-rædlíce; *adv.* Boldly, constantly; constanter:—Wulfst. Par. 5.

Fæst-rædnes, se; *f.* Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution; fortitudo:—Bt. 5, 3.

FÆT, *fat*, *es*; *d.* e; *pl.* fatu, a, um; *n.* [Plat. Dut. vat n: Ger. fass n: Ker. faz: Ot. fazz: Dan. fad n: Swed. Icel. fat n.] *A* vessel, cup, VAT; vas:—Mk. 4, 27: Gen. 40, 11. Fætes botn a vat's bottom, Cot. 92.

Fætels, a small vessel, a bag, v. fetels.

Fæter, fétor, fætur; *pl.* fætero [Dut. veter] A FETTER, band, compes:—C. Mk. 5, 4.

Fætere light, negligent, Som.

Fæt-fellere a vat-filler.

Fæð commits; committit:—R. Mt. 5, 32.

FÆDEM, fæðm, fæðm [Plat. fadem, faem m: Dut. vadem, vaam f: Ger. faden, fadem, faem m: Ot. fadom: Dan. favn c: Swed. famn m: Ir. fead] 1. *A* cubit; cubitus. 2. *A* FATHOM, the space of both arms extended; ulna. 3. *An* enclosing of the arms, a grasp, an embrace; amplexus. 4. *Whatever* embraces or contains; as the bosom, the lap, an abyss, the deep, an expanse; sinus, gremium:—1. Fæðm betwuxt elboga and handwrist a cubit

(is) betwixt the elbow and wrist, R. 72: Gen. 6, 15, 16. 2. Cot. 162. 3. On fæðm in a grasp, Cd. 4. Widum fæðmum wide embrace, Cd. 146. 4. Of fæðme from the bosom, Cd. 187. Ofer ealne foldan fæðm over all the earth's expanse, Cod. ex. 116, b. 12.

Fæðer a feather, v. fyðer.

Fæðmian To FATHOM, embrace; amplecti:—Cod. ex. p. 89.

Fæðmlic; *adj.* Bending, winding sinuosus:—Ct. 202.

Fættian To FETCH; adducere, Lye.

Fættys, se; *f.* FATNESS; pinguedo:—Ps. 16, 11.

FÆTT, fett; *adj.* [Plat. Ger. fett: Dut. vet: Dan. feed, fedt: Swed. fet: Icel. feitr, fit.—fedan to nourish] FAT, fatted; pinguis:—Ofsoh an fætt celf, Lk. 15, 27, 23.

Fættian; *pp.* gefætted. To FATTEN; pinguefacere:—Ps. 64, 13.

Fæx deccit; fucus, Lye.

Fæx hair, v. feax.

FAG, fah; *adj.* [Dan. Swed. fager: Icel. fagr] Shining, beautiful, of various colours, dyed; versicolor:—Fag wýrm a shining worm, Cd. 42: Ps. 90, 12. Golde fah shining with gold, Menol. 491, v. bleo.

Fage *A* kind of fish, a flounder; flæssus:—MS. Tib. A. 3.

Fagen glad, v. fægen.

Fagenian, gefagenian, gefagnian. To rejoice, to be glad; lætari:—Bt. 14, 1, v. fægnian.

Fagettan to vary, v. fægnian.

Fagetung inequality; inaequalitas, Som.

Fagian To shine, glitter, vary; variare:—Bt. R. p. 164.

Fagmon a foe man, an enemy.

Fagnian to rejoice, v. fægnian.

Fagnys, se; fagung, e; *f.* *A* variety, an ornament; varietas:—L. Ps. 44, 15: Dial. 2, 27.

Fah of different colours, v. fag.

FAH, fá, gefah. *A* ROE, an enemy, enmity, revenge; inimicus:—Ic eom fah wið goð, Cd. 215.

Sy he fah wið þone cyng, L. Athel. 20, W. 60, 27.

Fahnodon, fahnude rejoiced, v. fagnian.

Fahnys a rejoicing, v. fægnung.

Faht fought, v. feohtan.

Falecan To kill; interficere:—L. Athel. 20.

Falded, fald, fald, falud. *A* FOLD, a sheep-fold, stable; ovile:—Jn. 10, 1: Gen. 18, 7.

Fald-gang fold going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land.—Fald-gang-penig fold going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to





... ..





25w    ~~FEB~~    ~~25w~~    FEO    25x    FEO

~~Feber-adl A fever disease, a fever; febris:—C. Mt. 8, 15.~~

Febrian to be sick of a fever, to be feverish.

Febrig feverish.

FECCAN, gefeccan. To FETCH, bring to, draw out, take; adducere, tollere:—Ic fecce wæ-

Felcyrf *Foreskin*; præputium:—  
Cot. 217.

Cot. 217.

FELD, feald, fild; *g.* es; *d.* a;  
*pl.* feldas, a, um; *m.* [*Plat.*

*pl.* feldas, a, um; *m.* [Plat.  
*Ger.* feld *n*: *Dut.* veld *n*: *Ot.*  
*N.* feld feld: *Ung.* mezt,

*Not.* feld, felde: *Wil.* velt:  
*Dan.* felt *c*: *Swed.* fält *n*: *Icel.*

*Dan.* felt *c*: *Swed.* felt *n*: *Icel.*  
folld *f. terra*] A FIELD, pas-

*Dut. vee n. cattle: Frs. fian :*

Ger. *vieh n. cattle*: *Ot. fihu*:

*Moes.* faihu: *Dan.* fæ n. cat-  
tle: *Swed.* få n. cattle: *Icel.*

fé n. This word is one of

the oldest in all the European languages. Most likely, the

languages. Most likely, the idea of animation and motion

all the  
attle was  
roperty;  
his word  
money in  
y, value,  
FEE, re-  
Goods,  
; bona.  
animals,  
-1. Ne  
dium,  
2.  
fees  
Bt.  
voh  
Cd.  
Goods Co.  
em-

Robert A. Belloni;  
1001st Ave [3528  
38247

[illegible]

ug  
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 a  
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 sh.  
 ight,  
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 er.  
 'h-  
 ch-  
 , fi-  
 'en.  
 HT,  
 re:  
 Lk.  
 ag,  
 nas  
 ator,

sionally used in the singular, as Fela is pæra þinga, many a one is there of the things, Bt. 41, 3.

⚡Fela-feald *manifold*.

3 Felan To FEEL; tangere, Som.

✓ Fela-specol *speaking much, lo-  
quacious.*

### Felis-speculans *loguacity.*

—Fenn para pweandra dirt  
of the washers, *Past.* 16, 5:

*Ps.* 17, 44. Fennas and mo-

*Ps.* 17, 44. *Fennas* and *moors*, *Bt.* 18, 1.

Fenneg, fennig; *adj.* [*Dut.* vee-

Fenneg, fennig; *adj.* [*Dut.* vee-nig] *Fenny, marshy, muddy,*

*dirty*; *palustris*:—*Past.* 13, 1.

~~2~~ **Toh**

**Feónd,**  
fand

fynd  
fynd

find  
from

**Look**

109

~~Christian To file M.~~  
~~S. Folde the earth~~  
~~Folde~~

Feber-adl *A fever disease, a fever; febris:—C. Mt. 8, 15.*

Febrian to be sick of a fever, to be feverish.

Febrig feverish.

FECCAN, gefeccan. To FETCH, bring to, draw out, take; adducere, tollere:—*Ic fecce wæter, Gen. 18, 4: 27, 42: Lk. 12, 20.*

FE'DAN, afedan, he fet; p. fedde; pp. feded, fedd [Plat. voden: Dut. voeden: Frs. feda, Het. fieden Jap.: Dan. føde: Swed. föda: Icel. södra to nourish] To FEED, nourish, bring up, educate; pascere:—*Eower heofonlica fæder hig fet, Mt. 6, 26. Hig afedde wæron, Gen. 25, 27. We þe feddon, Mt. 25, 37.*

Fedel's fatlings.

Feder a father, v. fæder.

Feder a feather, v. typer.

Fedel's A feeder, provider; obsonator:—*L. Ethelb. 12.*

Feding; m. A feeding; pastio, pabulatio, Som.

Fedness; se; f. Nourishment; nutrimentum:—*Bd. 1, 27. resp. 9.*

Fedra an uncle, v. fædera.

Feerlic sudden; feer-lice suddenly, v. færlie.

Feer-stylt Astonishment; stupor:—*C. Mk. 5, 42.*

FEFER, fefor, fefer-adl [Plat. feeber n: Ger. feber n: Wil. fieber: Tat. fiobar, fieber: Dan. Swed. feber m: Pol. febra] A FEVER; febris:—*Mt. 8, 15. Elces dæges fefer an every day or quotidian fever. h. 13/Fefer-fuge feverfew, a herb, R. 40.*

Fefor a fever, v. fefer.

Fegan To join; jungere:—*Somn. 128, v. gefegan.*

Feger, fegr fair, v. fæger.

Fegre early.

Feh money, v. feoh.

Feh-gerefa, feh-groefa a money director, a steward.

Fehst takest; fehð takes, v. fon.

Fel a fell, skin, v. fell.

FELA, fela; feala, feola; adj. indecl. [Plat. Dut. veel: Ger. viel: Ker. fil, filu: Moes. filu: Icel. fiöl for fiöld, in composition, the same as the Ger. viel] Many, much; multi:—*On feala wisan in many ways, Col. Mon. He ongan hig fela læran, Mk. 6, 34. Occasionally used in the singular; as Fela is þæra pinga many a one is there of the things, Bt. 41, 3.*

\*Fela-feald manifold.

Felan To FEELE; tangere, Som.

Fela-specol speaking much, loquacious.

Fela-specolys loquacity.

Fela-læst, what is left by many, a word said

Book 2007

at; n. Th. An

þæt fenn

Felcyrf Foreskin; præputium:—*Cot. 217.*

FELD, feald, fild; g. es; d. a; pl. feldas, a; um; m. [Plat. Ger. feld n: Dut. veld n: Ot. Not. feld, fælde: Wil. velt: Dan. felt e: Swed. fält n: Icel. fold f. terre] A FIELD, pasture, a plain, an open country; campus:—*Deut. 34, 8: Ps. 103, 9.*

Feld-cyrc a field church, a country church; L. eccl. Cnut. 3.

Feld-hus a field-house, tent, Som.

Feld-land Field-land, a plain; planities:—*Deut. 1, 7, opposed to dun a hill.*

Feldlic; adj. Fieldlike, country, rural; agrestis:—*On feldlicte stowe, Lk. 6, 17. h. 157*

Feld-wyrt field wort, gentian.

Fele much, many, v. fela.

Felg, feldge a felly, v. fælgd.

Felgean to follow, v. fylgean.

FELL [Plat. Ger. fell n: Dut. vel n: Frs. fel n: Moes. fill: Icel. fellrm: Icel. fela to cover] A FELL, skin; pellis:—*Caalfes fell, Ex. 29, 14. On deora fellum in beasts' skins, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 21, 26, 26.*

Fell; adj. [Frs. fel] FELL, cruel, severe; crudelis, Som.

Fell gall, anger, Som.

Fellan, fellað; pp. gefellen. To give, v. sellan.

Fellen Belonging to a skin, skinny; pellicus:—*Fellen gyrdel, Mk. 1, 6.*

Fellen hæf felt-hat, R. 18.

Felleread purple, a purple robe.

Felnys; se; f. Cruelty, fierceness; crudelitas, Som.

Felsan To recompense; expiare, Som.

Felt FELT; pannus, Som.

Feltun An enclosed place, garden, privy, dunghill; secessus:—*Swa swa meox ander feltun as dirt on a dunghill, Bt. 36, 1.*

Fen a fen, v. fenn.

Fen-cerse Fen-cess; nasturtium aquaticum, Som.

Fen-fearn, fensfern Water-fern; salvia:—*R. 42.*

Feng, fengon took, v. fon.

Fenix a phoenix.

Fen-lic fenlike, marshy; palustris.

FENN, fen, fenn, fænn, fœn, es; m. [Plat. Ger. fenne f. fenn n: Dut. veen n: Frs. and fenne: Moes. fani dirtiness] A FEN, marsh, mud, dirt; palus:—*Fenn para þweandra dirt of the washers, Past. 16, 5: Ps. 17, 44. Fennas and moras fens and moors, Bt. 18, 1.*

Fenneg, fennig; adj. [Dut. veenig] Fenny, marshy, muddy, dirty; palustris:—*Past. 13, 1.*

FEOH; g. feos; d. feó [Plat.

Dut. vee n. cattle: Frs. fian n:

Ger. vieh n. cattle: Ot. fihu:

Moes. faihu: Dan. fæ n. cat-

tle: Swed. få n. cattle: Icel.

fé n. This word is one of

the oldest in all the European

languages. Most likely, the

idea of animation and motion

is predominate in all the

preceding words. Cattle was

the first kind of property;

and, by bartering, this word

came to signify money in

general.] 1. Money, value,

price, hire, stipend, FEE, re-

ward; pecunia. 2. Goods,

property, riches, wealth; bona.

3. Property in living animals,

cattle, sheep; pecus:—1. Ne

feoh on cowerum bigyrdum,

Mt. 10, 9: Gen. 23, 9. 2.

Ne wilnið nanes oðres feos

wish for no other riches, Bt.

14, 2. 3. Gangende feoh

walking property, cattle, Cd.

129. *feod feos with goods Cd. 125, 4.*

Feoh-bote, a pecuniary recom-

pence.

Feoh-fang a fee taking, taking

Feoh-gestreon Treasure, riches;

gaza:—*Cot. 119, Som.*

Feoh-gyrnes money, desire, a-

varice; *avaritia Som.*

Feoh-gytsere A covetous man;

avarus:—*Bt. 7, 4.*

Feoh-leas moneyless.

Feoh-sceatt money tribute, wa-

ges, a gift *Som.*

Feoh-strang money strong, rich.

Feoht a fight, v. gefeoht.

Feohtan, gefeohtan, he fyht,

fiht; p. feaht, hi fuhton; pp.

fohten, gefohten [Plat. Ger.

fechten: Ker. fehtan: Ot. fe-

tanne: Wil. in the p. vuch-

tan: Dut. vechten: Frs. fi-

nichta: Swed. fäkta: Dan.

fegte: Ir. fichim] To FIGHT,

contend, make war; pugnare:

—*Cyning wyle feohtan, Lk.*

*14, 31. He gefeohtan ne mæg,*

*Lk. 14, 32. Mine pegnas*

*fuhton, Jn. 18, 36.*

Feohtere A fighter; puginator,

Lye.

Feohtlác a fight.

FEOL [Frs. file f: Dut. vyl f:

Plat. fiell f: Ger. feile f.] A

FILE; lima:—*Elf. gr. 27.*

Feola many, v. fela.

Feoll fell; p. of feallan.

Feon a fen, v. fenn.

Feon, he feoð; p. hi feodun

To hate; odisse:—*Ps. 10, 6.*

Feoð, fiend, es; pl. fynd, ge-

fynd; a, um; m. [Plat. fiend,

fynd m: Dut. vyand m: Frs.

fiand m: Ker. Ot. fiand: Moes.

fyand: Dan. Swed. fjende m:

Icel. fióandi, fiáandi, fiandi m.

—*leonde from leon to hate, fr,*

Feolian To file Th. An

Feolde the earth v

folde

Feolde the earth v





~~Ferdian, pers. syrcan  
to make notes; while  
leave him~~

4. 5 ft mud, sand, & gravel  
at 145. Th 180. 207 5

Fig. - wormes figurans  
wormes ex ped. mortis arti  
no. 11. 3. 148. Fig. - worme; fig. worme; fig.  
Fig. - heave; fig. heave; Ber

wide first perpetually

ficus ~~hinc~~ Santhodun

~~The doctor~~  
Dic. wryth; fig. wryth; pic  
; Ber

3 Feste fast th an  
an feste

~~To~~ Erwern an to refuse  
In an v for-wyrmann

Det er en mied 22  
rind v. fynd.

5 Ferustfull anxious  
 subject C. 2. Sk 12, 26  
 v. ferustfull  
 v. ferustfull  
 v. ferustfull  
 v. ferustfull

~~Setiawati Ben "put"~~  
~~Indrawati Ben "put"~~

Fier-let four pect  
F. n 139. 20 v lemer- b

~~2-9~~ Fifeb. cyn. i. p., n

Ref. voc, e / the five books  
Notes: 1st total 1

~~Text of the page is crossed out with a large 'X'.~~

2. *Fif- corda Alder* *quercus*

left in mouth, do.

five edged <sup>five</sup> cornered <sup>five</sup> edged

fioll, fiolle fatund

...a butterfly, papil...

Shu  
A sort of monster:

feald five fold

*Genus monstrum*

a space sec. fil.

Всего 11 К 28.

Left-hand line 10 years

cc Rembles Bes. p 245

leaf five leaved hundred

18. Fifty fifty to a hundred

Stipa-do-hb. 15. grass; quin.

17. ~~Fejerna v postelben~~  
- ~~X 2. t. v feba~~

*Adnaptis* from a group of plants

~~bird~~ ~~27~~ ~~culcita~~

adn. p. 15. Son

~~Luc. X Feder. herep~~  
~~leathered leather~~

the fourth father

~~Penner Cat 150 Sgm.~~

27. *Elphidium*

~~2 Feder. craft the  
author craft after the~~

Life of John F. Kennedy

*ing; ars. blundaria* *Long*  
*1770* *1811*

von 11/4 fold von  
fünfmal

from 2 feather. ~~for~~ —  
Fester

*opus plumarium*

1000 - gewone feather in

work Cat 14525

20% Fertilizer, an unbalanced mixture

Fabel, hilt, es; pi belted, hilt 220 H. 3125  
 Fabel, es m. i. hilt, *orlosto*  
 Fabelian, fode p. od 20, *gaffel*; belko ornare 226  
 26b FIA 26b FIL 26c FIR 1 es. m. *Som*

all fresh waters, [rivers], Ors.  
 2, 4. Ferscipe society, L. Lund. p. 65:  
 119, v. geferraden.  
 Ferscipe: [sacrifice to take care]  
 Icel. fia] To hate; odisse:—  
 Ps. 25, 5: 96, 10.  
 Fic, sic-appel, sic-appel; pl.  
 sic-apple [Plat. fig f: Dut.  
 vva f: Ger. seiva f: A. fca.  
 Fillende filling, v. fyllan.  
 Film [Plat. femel a thin light  
 coat: Frs. fimel skin] A FILM,  
 skin, husk; cuticula, Som.  
 Filma A. fclt. rima:—Cot. 180.  
 [Plat. Ger. Dan.  
 ut. vin f: Swed.  
 N; pinna:—Lev.

Fijf — h. 111 — or fiftyeta  
 Fijfheoda for fiftyeta, fifty  
 winter five years v winter  
 creber fow Lye  
 c-beam a figtue v fic-beam  
 d-cumb vas, alveus, concha L. M. 3, 53 Som  
 le the herb savory; sorpillum Som  
 led-flood a filled, or spring flood tege  
 Mart. Mart. 20, ad 20 Mart Lye  
 far Ben v fear  
 ad-geld fend or devil possessor  
 M. 4, 26  
 Stan to help Som fylstan  
 to filth son v fylt  
 om to faw Lye v feorne  
 r, es; m a man *Beoðin feorh*  
 han p fealh To join, approach Lese  
 rjunge, adherere Beoðe 2601: 2563  
 195, Lye.  
 ecker; marsopi-  
 11. *mare* p. 314, 33  
 r. Dan. Swed. fink  
 [k m.] A FINCH,  
 gilla:—Cot. 86.  
 v. finger.  
 lan, afindan, pu  
 e3, fint; p. fand,  
 fundon; pp. ge-  
 len; v. a. [Plat.  
 Dut. vinden:  
 Ot. fintan: Swed.  
 To FIND, invent,  
 e, order, dispose,  
 venire:—Hig ne  
 findan, Mt. 26,  
 ær fundon as we  
 ned, L. pol. Alf.  
 ntion, a device;  
 om.  
 nsiderable, good,  
 erosus:—Findig  
 rn, Lye.  
 g. fingres [Plat.  
 ed. finger: Dut.  
 sd. fingro: Ot.  
 figger, pronoun-  
 Icel. fingr m.—  
 from feng took,  
 NOER; digitus:  
 3, Lk. 16, 24.  
 l; adj. Decayed,  
 ruptus:—Finie  
 5.  
 ; adj. Finny;  
 -L. M. 2, 37.  
 ; fins, v. fin.  
 , people of Fin-  
 ol, sinugi FEN-  
 5.  
 findan.  
 v. feoh.  
 of fian.  
 . fian.  
 . Bt. R. p. 177,  
 feond.  
 founç.  
 feor.  
 odium:—Bt.  
 threr m: Norse,  
 , rulers; and,  
 head or gover-  
 creation, this  
 or men or man-  
 t—Fira cyn the  
 inkind, Cod. Ez.  
 -see feler p. 8  
 Fetre terra fethas  
 v feler fure  
 feler fure



10 ~~Fork-weard, e. f.~~  
~~the life ground~~  
~~11000~~

~~Forsian, for. wyrcan~~  
~~to make world; v. r. d. i.~~  
~~feare 8m~~

~~La. Address kept moving in the~~  
~~of 1899 when this was~~

~~2. Fert must, skint.~~

~~Cat 145. Th. 180. 20~~

~~100 wide fert perfect~~

~~v. 9~~

~~3 Feste fasth th a~~

~~3 a feste~~

~~5 Ferwet fall anxious~~

~~collected C. R. Sk 12, 20~~

~~6 Ferwet geon~~

~~7 Fester beam festirch~~

~~8 v foster k~~

~~8 Fester mon a sandy~~

~~S. North post 1 W. 98, 20~~

~~9 Fester mon~~

~~10 Feda sluggish and horned~~

~~11 Fete lasth fete~~

~~12 Fatch fasth fatch~~

~~13 Fatch th. d. m.~~

~~14 Fatch home feathers~~

~~15 Fatch wings~~

~~16 Fatch 22 th~~

~~17 27. 13.~~

~~21 Fatchian to fatch~~

~~v fatchian~~

~~24 Fatch feds th. an~~

~~fatchian~~

~~25 Fatchian to comb~~

~~th. an v fatch~~

~~fatchide~~

~~feter,~~  
~~8 Feter, e. i. n~~ A fether; compes Cat 86  
~~9m.~~

~~Feter- wrasm, e. f.~~ a fether chain

~~fether; compes Cod. Vere l. 2213~~

~~Des 98 in wrasm~~

U 3 Fifelex [ 35a 4 ]

+ Fink findeth 114 7, 8 v. find findan

over-gewone ~~progen~~ 10075

~~an m. d. d. m. d. d. 102012~~

26b FIA 26b FIL 26c FIR

all fresh waters, [rivers], Ors. 2, 4.

Ferscipe society, L. Lund. p. 65 / 119, v. geferræden.

Ferscrifer [scriban to take care] One lost; addictus:—Cot. 14.

Ferð the mind, v. ferhð.

Fesian; v. a. To drive away; fugare:—Lup. Ser. 1, 14.

Festa fast, v. fæst.

Festen-mon A surety; fideiusor.

Fester food, foster, v. foster.

Festnes fastness, a foundation, v. fæstnes.

Festrud fostered, nourished, v. fostrian. A 260

Fét feet; pl. of fot.

Fét fed; p. of fedan.

Fetel; d. fetelum, fetulum. A girdle, belt; cingulum:—Bt. 37, 1: R. p. 186.

Fetels, fetels, es; m. A little vessel, a bag; saccus:—Jos. 9, 5.

Fæða, an; m. A person on foot: hence, a foot soldier; and, as armies were chiefly foot, an army, a phalanx, from which it was sometimes used figuratively for force, strength, power; acies:—Bd. 1, 12.

Fæðan-leag The army field, Fretorn, in Gloucestershire, Chr. 584.

Fæðe The act of going on foot, walking, marching, an expedition, army, power; gressus:—Heora mægen and heora fæðe their might and power, Ors. 4, 6.

Fæðe foot walking.

Fæðe-gang a foot journey.

Fæðe-here a foot army, infantry.

Fæðe-last a footstep.

Fæðe-leas footless.

Fæðe-men footmen.

Fæðer a feather, v. fyðer.

Fæder four, v. feower.

Fæðm a bosom, v. fæðem.

Fæðr a feather, v. fyðer.

Fæðu an army, v. fæða.

Fæðung A feeding, footing; gressus, Lye.

Fetian, fetigean, fetigian; p. fette, gefette; pp. gefetod; v. a. To fetch, to bring to, to marry; adducere:—Da fette higman to him, Gen. 48, 10.

Fetæð wif, Mt. 19, 9.

Fetum with belts, v. fetel.

Fetor a fetter, v. fæter.

Fett fat, v. fætt.

Fetta-irn fett iron, a fetter.

Fettode disputed, v. fittan.

Few few, v. feawa.

Fewer four, v. feower.

Fex hair, v. feax.

Fian, fogan, hi fogað; p. fiode [Plat. fienden: Ger. feinden: Frs. fien, fien, vven, vien: Old Ger. fien: Moes. fjan: A cloth, rag; pannus, Som.

Fihl [Dut. feil f. a dish-cloth] A cloth, rag; pannus, Som.

Fihl fights, v. feohtan.

Fihlung a fighting.

Fild a field, v. feld.

Filian; p. de. To follow, v. fylgean.

Filiende rubbing.

Fill fulness, v. fyll.

Filled filled, v. fyllan.

Fillede filling, v. fyllan.

Film [Plat. femel a thin light coat: Frs. fimel skin] A FILM, skin, husk; cuticula, Som.

Filma A cloth; rima:—Cot. 180.

FIN, nes; m. [Plat. Ger. Dan. finne f: Dut. vin f: Swed. fena f.] A FIN; pinna:—Lev. 11, 9.

Fin strues, Cot. 195, Lye.

Fina A woodpecker; marsopius:—Elf. gl. 11.

FING [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swea. fink m: Dan. vink m.] A FINCH, a linnet; fringilla:—Cot. 86.

Kincer a finger, v. finger.

FINDAN, gefindan, afindan, þu find, he findeð, fint; p. fand, þu funde, we fundon; pp. gefunden, funden; v. a. [Plat. Ger. finden: Dut. vinden: Ker. findan: Ot. fentan: Swea. Icel. finna] To FIND, invent, imagine, devise, order, dispose, determine; invenire:—Hig ne mihton nane findan, Mt. 26, 60. Swa we ær fundon as we before determined, L. pol. Alf. 18: Bt. 18, 3.

Findele An invention, a device; adinventio, Som.

Findig; adj. Considerable, good, heavy; ponderosus:—Findig corn heavy corn, Lye.

FINGER, finger; g. fingers [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swea. finger: Dut. vinger m: Isd. fingro: Ot. finger: Moes. figger, pronounced finger: Icel. fingr m.—Some think from feng took, v. fon] A FINGER; digitus:—Fingeres lið, Lk. 16, 24.

Finie, gefinegod; adj. Decayed, mouldy; corruptus:—Finie hlafas, Jos. 9, 5.

Finiht, finniht; adj. Finny; squamosus:—L. M. 2, 37.

Fien fin; finnas fins, v. fin.

Finnas the FINS, people of Finland, Ors. 1, 1.

Finol, finul, fenol, finugl FENNEL Herb. 125.

Finst findest, v. findan.

Fio, fiob wealth, v. feoh.

Fiode hated; p. of fian.

Fiogan to hate, v. fian.

Fiolan to happen, Bt. R. p. 177, v. ætfeolan.

Fiond a fiend, v. feond.

Fiong hatred, v. fioung.

Fior life, v. feorh.

Fiorst farthest, v. feor.

Fioung Hatred; odium:—Bt. 39, 1.

Fire fire, v. fyr.

Firas; m. [Ger. führer m: Norse, firar] Governors, rulers; and, as man is the head or governor of visible creation, this word is used for men or mankind, generally:—Fira cyn the race of men, mankind, Cod. Ex.













*Antonium*  
~~Flige~~ A keel, light  
~~Pontonium~~ line  
 1315, 86  
 flees, ed; n  
 III 410, 6  
 flye 318  
 flye than

26r

FLO

26g

FLY

26h

FOL

Dut. vloeden: Frs. floeyen: Ger. fluten] To FLOAT, swim; fluctuare:—Martyr. 22, Mar. Fleowan To FLOW; fluere:—Fleowð meoloc and hunig, Ex. 3, 17, v. floan.

Flerð a floor, v. flor. Flering, e; f. [Dut. vloeren] A FLOORING; contabulatio:—Gen. 6, 16.

Flesc flesh, v. flæsc. Flet Cream; flos lactis:—Cot. 37, Lye.

FLET; g. tes; d. te; n. A dwelling, a habitation of a ceorl, or a person of inferior degree, a seat, hall; area, casa:—De pæt flet age who owns the dwelling, L. Hloth. 11, 12, 13. Flet gesteald a fixed habitation, a dwelling place, Cd. 52: 79.

Flewsa a flowing. Flewð flows, v. floan.

Flex flax, v. flæx. Flicce [Plat. flikke, flak, plek m.] Ger. flicke, fleck m: Dan. flikke to cleave, slit: Icel. flicki n. massa carnea] A fitch of bacon; succidia:—Elf. gl. 27.

Fliccerian, fliceran To move the wings, flitter, flutter, FLICKER; motare alas:—Deut. 32, 11.

Fliet a ship. Fliete cream, v. flet. Flig a fly, v. fleoga. Fliht A flight; volatus:—Deut. 32, 1.

Flima a runaway, v. flyma. Flind Genitrix, Cot. 98, Lye.

FLINT [Old Ger. hins n.] A flint; silex:—Num. 20, 10, 11.

Fllogan to fly, v. fleogan. Flionde fleeing, v. fleon.

Flionne to escape. FLIT, geflit Scandal, strife, contention; scandalum:—Ps. 49, 21.

Flitan, ic fite, he flit; p. flát, we fliton; pp. fliten, gefliten. To strive, contend, dispute, quarrel, rebel; certare:—Hwi flitst þu við þine nextan, Ex. 2, 13: Bt. 36, 2.

Flitere A wrangler, contender; rabula:—Cot. 208.

Flit-georn, flitgern one desirous of contention, a quarreller.

Flit-mælm by strife; certatim, Som.

Flocca place, a kind of fish, a flock. FLOCC m. [Dan. flok c; Swed. flock m: Icel. flocky m.] A FLOCK, company, division; grex:—Se öfer flocc, Gen. 32, 8.

Flocc-mælm by flocks or herds, Num. 2, 34.

Flocende Complexio, Cot. 39. Floc-rade A riding company, a troop; turba:—Chr. 917.

FLÖD, es; n. [Plat. flood f: Dut. vloed m: Frs. flood f:

Ger. fluth f: Dan. flod c: Swed. flod m: Icel. flod n.] 1. A FLOOD, deluge; diluvium. 2. A flowing of water, a river, a wave; flumen:—1. Pæt flod com, Mt. 24, 39. 2. Pæt flod ys tódæled on feower ean, Gen. 2, 10.

Floda, flode A place where any thing flows, a channel, sink, gutter; cloaca:—Cot. 44.

Flodlic; adj. FLOODLIKE; fluvialis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.

Flod-wæter flowing water, a river. Floege a vessel, ship.

Fl ogen flown; pp. v. fleogan. Flogettan to flow.

Floh That which is flown off, a fragment, piece, FLAW; fragmen:—Floh stanes a piece of stone, Cot. 99.

FLÖR, f. [Plat. floor: Dut. vloer m: Ger. fur f: Icel. flór m.] A FLOOR, pavement; pavementum:—On þære flore tætt floor, Bt. 367: Ps. 118, 25: Lk. 8, 17.

Flota, an. 1. A floater, a ship's naui. 2. A sailor; nauta:—1. Flota was on yðum a ship was on the waters, Beo. p. 18.

2. Unrim flotan numberless sailors, Chr. 975, Pr.

Flotian to float; flotigende floating, v. floatan. Flotmon a floatman, a sailor.

Flot-scip a floatship, a light bark.

Flouing a flowing, wave.

FLÖWAN, ic flöwe, he fléwð; p. fleow, gefleow; v. n. [Plat. fleten: Dut. vloeyen: Ger. fliesen] To FLOW, issue; fluere:—Pæt land fléwð meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Fleow blod ut, Jn. 19, 34.

Flowednes, flownes, se; f. A flowing, flux, wave; fluxus:—Bd. 1, 27.

Flox-fote broad footed.

Flugol; g. flugles; pl. flugas. One that flies or flees, a bird, a runaway; fugax, volucris:—Elf. gr. 9, 60.

Flugon flew; p. of fleogan.

Flustrian To plat, WEAVE; plectere:—Cot. 176.

Flycð for flyhð flees; 3 s. indef. of fleogan.

Flycð flyht A FLIGHT; fuga:—Nicod. 26.

Flyht-clað A joining or binding together; commissura, Som.

Flyina, fleam, fæma One who flees, a runaway, vagabond; profugus:—Gen. 12, 16.

Flyman to banish, v. asflyman.

Flyming A banished man; exul: hence Noel says, the Flemings, whose country was wild and strong, and therefore, a receptacle for outlaws, by whom it was inhabited, call their coun-

try Flanderland, in Saxon fleopara-land the land of run-aways.

FLYS A FLEESE, wool; vellus:—L. In. 69: Ps. 71, 6.

Flyte Pontonium, R. 103.

Flyð flees, v. fleon.

Fnaest, fneasta A puff, blast; flatus:—Heraem. 4.

Fnaestiað The wind-pipe; aspera arteria:—L. M. 2, 36.

Fneosung, fnora [Dut. fneezing] A sneezing; sternutatio:—R. 79.

Fo take, v. fon.

Foca, an. [Lat. focus a hearth] A cake baked on the hearth; panis sub cinere pistus:—Gen. 18, 6.

FODA, fode, an [Plat. foder n. foctura: fodsel n. nourishment: Dan. fode c: Swed. foda f: Icel. fodr n.] FOOD, nourishment; alimentum:—Foda fyres, holi

food of fire, wood, Scint. 12.

Fodder, foddor, foddur, foder; g. fodres; d. fodre; m. [Plat. foder n: Dut. voeder: Ger. futter n.] FODDER for cattle, food; pabulum:—To pam fodre to the fodder, Bt. 14, 2: Gen. 42, 27:—2 Cot. 193. grom. 244.

Fodnoð Food, nourishment; alimentum, Som.

Fodre with food, v. fodder.

Fodre A fodderer; pabulator:—Ora. 4, 1.

Foedende feeding, v. fedan.

Foera a companion, v. gefera.

Foerdest went, v. feran.

Foereld a company, relation, fæird.

Foerðmest, first.

Foeð going on foot; on foeðe on foot, v. feðe.

Foetmen footmen.

Fog an agreement; conjunctio, v. fegan.

Fogere A suiter, wooer; procus, Som.

Foh take, v. fon.

Fohlic what may be comprehended; comprehensibilis, Som.

FOLC, es; n. [Plat. folk, volk n: Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. folk n: Isd. folc: Ot. Not. folck] The FOLK, people, common people, multitude, a people, a tribe, family; populus:—Pæt folc, Lk. 1, 21. Micel folc much people, Mt. 26, 47. Folces man a man of the people, a common man, Lev. 4, 27: Bt. 30, 1.

Folc-cuð known to the people, well known, public, celebrated.

Folc-driht a company. id. 616 th 76

Folc-fry, folc-fryc fire, a freeman.

Folc-gefeot a public battle.

Folc-gemot a popular assembly.

Folc-cwen a queen.

Folc-frean a public

Folc-frean a public

Folc-frean a public

*Palace*  
 2043  
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*Cap*

*Flit*

*Flit*

*Flocc*

*Floc*

*Flod*

*Flot*

*Flu*

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Folc-gestealla  
an m. a companion  
Cp. 19.6

For, fore, before, around  
For, for, in, before, around  
Cp. 151 a place of  
Cp. 242b

For, for, in, before, around  
Cp. 151 a place of  
Cp. 242b

26i

FON

26j

FOR

26k

FÖR

Folc-gestæl, folc-gesteal an ad-  
herent, Cd. 15.  
Folciac; adj. Folkish, common,  
vulgar, popular; rusticus:—  
De folcisce men the common  
people, Bt. 35, 6.  
Folc-læsing common report.  
Folc-land FOLKLAND, land held  
by the common people, on con-  
dition of paying some contribu-  
tion in money or other property;  
Copyhold-land, as distinguish-  
ed from boc-land freehold;  
fundus popularis, terra sine  
scripto possessa:—L. Edw. 2,  
W. p. 49, 4.  
Folc-lare popular instruction, a  
sermon.  
Folc-lic folklike, common.  
Folc-mægt a nation tribe, a tribe,  
Cd. 64.  
Folc-riht folkright, common law,  
public right.  
Folc-sceap a division of the peo-  
ple, a nation, multitude.  
Folc-sted a public station, camp,  
a dwelling, village.  
Folc-toga a commander of the  
people.  
Folc-welig rich in people, popu-  
lous.  
Fold-bold a hall or palace of the  
land.  
Fold-buende land dwelling, in-  
habitants.  
Folde, an; f. [feld a field] The  
surface of the earth, the ground;  
terra:—Folde was gras un-  
grene the ground was not grass  
green, Cd. 6. Teode firum  
foldan fra Elmihtig the Al-  
mighty Lord created the ground  
for men, Bd. 4, 24.  
Fold-weg a field-way, a way.  
Fol, an; m. [Plat. fool n.: Dut.  
veulen n.: Ger. füllen n.] A  
foal, colt; pullus:—Mk. 11, 4, 5.  
Folen full.  
Folga service, v. folgoð.  
Folgera [Dut. volger m.] Fol-  
lower, successor, servant, at-  
tendant; sectator:—Bt. 29, 1.  
Folgian to follow, v. fylgean.  
Folgoð, folgað that which fol-  
lows, a train, retinue, attend-  
ance, service, employment; se-  
quela:—Ors. 6, 33.  
Folm; d. pl. folmum. [Old Ger.  
folmo, folmupalma: Ger. fum-  
meln: Swed. famla to grope,  
to feel with the hands] In the  
pl. The members, limbs, especi-  
ally, the hands and feet; mem-  
bra, speciatim vero manus,  
et pedes:—Cd. 4: 52: 140:  
154: 162: 229.  
Folneah full-nigh, near, v. fullneah.  
Fón, afón, gefón, onfón, ic fô,  
fôh; þu fehist, he fêhð, we ge  
hi fôð; imp. fôh; p. feng, we  
fengon; pp. gefongen, gefan-  
gen, fongen v. a. [Plat. Ger.

fangen: Not. 1st. fangan:  
Dut. vangen: Dan. fange:  
Swed. fånga: Icel. fanga. Ad-  
elung thinks that fon is related  
to fahen to catch, the root of  
which is still found in the  
Swed. få: Icel. fá: Dan. faa  
to obtain] To take, undertake,  
accept, receive; capere, acci-  
pere:—Ne sceolde fon should  
not take, Bt. 35, 5. Ic ne onfo  
gewitnesse fram menn, Jn. 5,  
34. Þu fehist thou receivest,  
Bt. 35, 5. Mid blisse onfehð,  
Mt. 13, 20. Hig eow onfoð,  
Lk. 10, 8: 40, 47. Onfoh þu  
receive thou, Bd. 2, 1. Ða feng  
Cyneric to þam rice then Cy-  
neric took to the kingdom, Bd.  
3, 1: Jud. 13, 1. Gif þeof sy  
gefangen if a thief be taken,  
L. In. 12. Ðonne þu hig ge-  
fangen hæbbe, Gen. 44, 4:  
Mk. 16, 19.  
Fon a fan, v. fann.  
Fond found, v. findan.  
Fon-fyre a glowworm.  
Fongen taken, v. fon.  
Font a font, v. fant.  
Foor, foorn, for a hog, v. fearh.  
FOR; prep. d. ac. [Plat. för, vör:  
Dut. voor: Frs. for, fora, forth,  
far, fara: Ger. für: Al. furi,  
fora: Moes. faur, faura: Dan.  
for: Swed. för: Icel. fyrir]  
FOR, on account of, because  
of, according to; pro:—For  
hig for them, Lev. 4, 20. Yfelu  
for godum, Ps. 34, 14. Eage  
for eage, and toð for toð, Mt.  
5, 38. For dæg oððe twam,  
Ex. 21, 29.  
For- is used in composition  
exactly as the English for;  
it often gives the idea of pri-  
vation or deterioration to the  
words before which it is plac-  
ed; in which case it seems to  
be a different word, like the  
Dutch and German ver, (dif-  
ferent from vor). Forbeodan  
to forbid; forðeman to con-  
demn; forcuð perverse, cor-  
rupt; forðon to destroy. For  
and fore are often confounded,  
though they are very different  
in meaning; as, forðon (Flem.  
version) to overlook, despise;  
foreseon (Flem. veursien) to  
foresee. If a word, having for  
or fore prefixed, cannot be  
found under for, it must be  
sought under the simple term,  
and the sense of the preposi-  
tion added; thus, foresendan  
is from sendan to send, and  
fore before, to send before, &c.  
For a journey, step, approach, v.  
fær.  
För went, v. faran.  
For-abringen to bring out before,  
produce.

Forad broken, v. forod.  
For-aldod antiquated, v. for-eal-  
dian.  
Foran; adv. Only; tantum:—  
Mk. 5, 36.  
Foran; prep. [Plat. Ger. vor:  
Dut. voor: Dan. for: Swed.  
för: Icel. fyrir] Before; ante:  
—Foran to hlafmassan before  
Lammas, Chr. 913. ¶ Foran  
ongean opposite, Foran ongean  
eow, Mt. 21, 2, v. beforan.  
Foran-bodig the forebody, chest.  
Foran-heafde forehead.  
Foran-sceawian to foreshow, v.  
fore-sceawian.  
For-arn ran before, v. yrnan.  
Fora-sage foresay, a preface.  
Forað. 1. A foreoath, an oath  
first taken; præjuramentum.  
2. An oath taken for another:  
projuramentum:—1. L. Cnut.  
20. 2. Som.  
For-bæran to forbear; forbær  
bore, v. forberan.  
For-bærnan to burn up, to con-  
sume, v. bærnan.  
For-bærnde burnt; exarsit, v.  
byrnan.  
For-bærst burst, v. forbærstah.  
For-beadende forbidding.  
For-bearnan to consume, v. for-  
bærnan.  
For-beodan; p. forbead, hi for-  
budon; pp. for-boden, v. a.  
To FORBID, prohibit, restrain,  
oppose, hinder, suppress; pro-  
hibere:—Gen. 3, 1: Mt. 19, 14.  
For-beodendlic forbidding-like,  
dissuasive.  
For-beran, for-bæran; p. for-  
bær; pp. forboren; v. a. To  
FORBEAR, suffer, allow, ab-  
stain, refrain; abstinere:—  
Mt. 17, 17.  
Forbernde, forbernd burnt, v.  
bærnan.  
For-berstan; p. for-bærst; pp.  
for-borsten. To break, burst  
asunder; dirumpere:—L.  
Ethel. ad Wanetungam. 8.  
For-bigan; p. igde, egde, ygde;  
pp. ed. To bow, bow down,  
thrust under, diminish; detru-  
dere:—He hell-werena for-  
bygde in cwicsusl he thrust  
down hell's inhabitants into  
burning sulphur, Cod. Ex. 6.  
For-bigels an arch, v. bigels.  
For-bindan to tie.  
For-biodan to forbid, Bt. R. p.  
161, v. forbeodan.  
For-birstan to fail.  
For-bleaw swollen, blown up, v.  
blawan.  
For-boc a fare-book, a journal,  
Som.  
For-bod [Dut. verbot] A for-  
bidding, a countermand; inhi-  
bitio:—L. Elf. 37.  
For-boda a foreboder, forerun-  
ner.

in my al  
m. book

ld. on  
in an each  
ld. a cave  
in the lum  
Cd. 104 A

ld. bændes  
a land dwelling  
habitants

in ym. II  
Cd. 35  
Folc-ill with  
folc

ld. on the  
depp of  
I 407, 77

ld. e. f. 2  
hand, manus  
in I 642, 30  
me, an. f.  
ld. on the  
hand, pal  
ld. on the  
hand, pal  
ld. on the  
hand, pal

ld. on the  
hand; palma  
ld. on the  
hand; palma

Ci f. 114 an

For-bærnan To burn up, under  
heritus and 2 Bt. 16, 3291

~~Folc-geseþnes, se; f a law, or statute of the people; *publicum* som~~  
~~Folc-geseþ, es; *in* to þe~~  
~~mable of the people id 98th~~  
~~h 128, 29~~

~~Folc-gestæm gestreon, e; f~~  
~~a public treasure; publicum~~  
~~commodum Cd 93.~~

~~Thp 119, 17~~ ~~es; *in* the~~  
~~Folc-gesæl numbers of the people, the populace~~  
~~Folc-gestrain an~~ ~~publicum Cd 134, 192, 9~~  
~~assembly or knot of people~~ ~~Folc-ciren, es; f~~  
~~Cd 93, Thp 119, 29~~ ~~a popular queen~~ ~~Beo~~  
~~1275~~

~~Folc-geþrang folkþing~~  
~~þarba thominum confer~~  
~~to or 3, 9~~  
~~Folc-lagu, e; f. folk~~  
~~public law; publicum~~  
~~Thp 115~~

~~Folc-mægen~~ ~~leaving a common re~~  
~~force Cd 160, Thp~~ ~~dom v folc-lasung~~  
~~119, 31~~ ~~Folc-motes~~ ~~a common man, ead.~~  
~~a popular assembly~~ ~~Thp 115, 22~~

~~v folc-gemot~~ ~~Folc-~~  
~~rederne me f a popular~~  
~~law~~ ~~Thp 115, 20~~

~~Folc-dwest~~ ~~sweet a~~  
~~multitude~~ ~~a multitude~~  
~~of people, a multitude,~~

~~Thp 215, 2~~ ~~Folc-tal, e; f folk reckoning~~  
~~20 Folc-weas men~~ ~~repealing Cd 107, 120, 29~~  
~~of the people, then~~ ~~Folc-ung~~

~~people Cd 12 Thp 114, 21~~  
~~89, Thp 110, 30~~  
~~Folc-truma~~ ~~an m~~  
~~big of people, the people~~

~~Thp 115, 7, 8 dyc~~ ~~Folcigean to bant~~  
~~25 Folig a multitude~~ ~~Th an v forbigan~~

~~Fol-bærnednes, se; f a burning; up to~~  
~~verb 16, 1, 2~~ ~~Fol-bearan to btear sin; & Crut tal 20 Wp~~

~~11 dyc 111 v. fr-beran~~ ~~Fol-behan~~  
~~to recompense; com heresore. Som~~

~~Fol-slawen~~ ~~inflated pushed up Lll 2, 34~~  
~~8 blawan~~ ~~Fol-blindad~~ ~~hardenid~~  
~~Lll 6, 15 2 dyc~~

~~Folm, e; f a~~ ~~and; manus, e; c~~  
~~Folm, e; f a~~ ~~also folme, an; f a palm, an~~  
~~shen hand~~

~~Fora-gleawlice~~  
~~headfully, cautious~~  
~~þuride~~ ~~Ben~~  
~~interl. 3 Ben, dyc~~  
~~2 Foran-dag~~ ~~def~~  
~~day, v daisy~~  
~~Ben~~  
~~2 Foran-nið~~ ~~the~~  
~~Benning, the~~  
~~Ben 8, 2 dyc~~ ~~4 For~~  
~~onse~~ ~~Ben~~ ~~proclac~~  
~~Ben 5, 1 B. 4~~

~~Fora-saga~~ ~~scadung~~ ~~considera~~  
~~Ben~~ ~~interl 34~~  
~~Forbæned a bignish~~  
~~man; ead som~~

~~17 The oath w~~  
~~accusor took off~~

~~dom from calame~~  
~~intention, before~~  
~~was allowed to~~  
~~try an action~~

~~a count of law~~  
~~instar iura~~  
~~menti de ca~~

~~nia~~  
~~1 of a yle man~~

~~lythden mid þ~~  
~~fore at letweng~~

~~commence his ac~~  
~~with his friends,~~  
~~freedom from bas~~  
~~intention d. Alth~~

~~Wp 107, 11. Ne b~~  
~~afre enig forat f~~  
~~geffen~~ ~~there~~

~~any force to fo~~

~~2~~  
~~2 If þeyen habbe~~  
~~getrywthe in an~~  
~~forate for nine, þ~~  
~~þwa sy if a þrou~~  
~~have a true man~~  
~~for a roscelle,~~  
~~that he is to be~~



- ~~Fore-betan to break~~  
Som v ~~for-betan~~  
~~Fore-betan~~ he forbat  
forbat to beat, break, to beat  
to forbatigan in an
- ~~Fore-cwida to a~~  
predicth som v  
fore-cwida  
Fore-gwiden aforesaid  
in an
- ~~Fore-dimnion to~~  
make dim or dark  
obscurate som
- ~~Fore-burnen burnt v~~  
by man
- ~~Fore-hlutan to bend~~  
before; proinubere  
(R. Lk 1, 7)
- ~~Fore-gendend, et in~~  
a foregoer, predecessor  
Som
- ~~Fore-cwisian to break in pieces~~  
Som v for-cwisian
- ~~Fore-cuido capitula Lye~~
- ~~Fore-gegyrdded guided~~  
about; praecinctus  
C Lk 12, 35 Lye
- ~~Fore-gekoran to pass~~  
away; praetorire C Lk  
16, 18 Lye
- ~~Fore-gesethan to set~~  
before; praeparare R Lk  
1, 17
- ~~Fore-gepistrat blinded~~  
hardened C Lk 6, 32
- ~~Fore-gewiten over past~~
- ~~Fore-atywiam to~~  
freshen Som
- ~~Fore-beran praefern~~  
Pd 4, 11 Lye
- ~~Fore-burh a n~~  
after work; promissile  
Lk 1, 1
- ~~Fore-byenung a~~  
foretolden som v  
fore-beacen
- ~~Fore-cyphred praecidus~~  
Cantic Ezek
- ~~Fore-byrdig mild.~~  
mitis, longanimis (ap  
incert edit. p 173 Lye
- ~~Fore-cwade predicth~~  
a doctan
- ~~Fore-cwida a~~  
fore-cwida, prediction  
predicth som v  
27, 25
- ~~Fore-cyn a~~  
medecessor Som
- ~~Fore-cynren progeny~~  
offspring; progenis  
Cot 145 Lye
- ~~Fore-corn to be before~~  
or above; praesum Elf  
p 232
- ~~Fore-heafod the~~  
fore head; frons  
Lk 11, 42, 27  
v for-heafod
- ~~Fore-lateow~~  
cessor Lk 11, 27, 28
- ~~Fore-gigeorwade~~  
Lk 2, 26
- ~~Fore-gig~~  
propositionis R
- ~~Fore-gygme~~  
occupatio Lk 11, 27, 30
- Fore-gleaw for seeing, heedful; providet R Ben 64 Som Lye
- Fore-gleawlice headfully, providently R Ben intal 3. 4 Fore-gleawnes, se if a forecast, providence Som
- Fore-gripem taken beforehand v for gripem
- Fore-heafod a fore head som v foran-heafod
- Fore-cornere a predecessor Cot 1 Lye
- Fore-cornere a fore!





Fore-sæcgan, fore-sægan; p. foresæde; pp. foresæden. To FORESAY, speak before, to predict; prælari:—To þam foresædan sændracum to the foresaid messengers, Jos. 6, 22: Mk. 13, 23.

Fore-sceawian to foreshew, foresee.

Fore-sceawung, e; f. A foreshewing, providence.—Fore-sceawung Godes Gud's providence, Bt. 39, 4.

Fore-scegan to foresay, predict, v. foresægan.

Fore-sedla First seats; primi recubitus:—C. Mt. 23, 6.

Fore-seon to foresee, provide.

Fore-seonnes a foreseeing, providence.

Fore-setnes, for-gesettenes a thing proposed, intention, a proposition.

Fore-settan to set before, place, shut, close in.

Fore-seuwenes dishonour, v. for-seuennys.

Fore-singend, es; m. A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes; præcantor:—R. 33.

Fore-sittend one who sits before, a president.

Fore-slop A long robe; stola:—C. Lk. 20, 46.

Fore-smean, fore-smeagean to premeditate.

Fore-spæc a preface, v. for-spræc.

Fore-speca, fore-spræca, fore-spreca One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron; prolocutor:—Lup. Serm. 1, 22.

Fore-sprecen, fore-sprecen; adj. Fore-spoken; antedictus:—Bt. 37, 2.

Fore-spræc, fore-spæc, fore-spreca f. A fore-speech, preface, introduction, defence, excuse, agreement; præfatio:—Bt. 38, 7.

Fore-spræca an answerer, a sponsor, v. fore-speca.

Fore-spreca a preface, an excuse.

Fore-spreca an answerer, a sponsor.

Fore-sprecen forementioned.

Fore-stæppan, fore-stæpan, fore-stæppan To step or go before, precede; præcedere:—Lk. 22, 26.

Fore-standan To stand before, to excel; præstare:—Cot. 149.

Fore-standend A prelate, bishop; antistes:—Elf. gr. 9, 26.

Fore-stæppan to step before, to precede, v. fore-stæppan.

Fore-stigan to go before, to excel.

Fore-stihtud fore-appointed or ordained, v. stigan.

Fore-stihtung, foretiohhung a fore-appointment, Bd. 4, 29.

Fore-swerian; p. foreswore. To fore-swear, declare before.

Fore-tacn, fore-tacen, fore-tacnu a fore-token, presage, sign, wonder.

Fore-tacnian to foretoken, fore-tel.

Fore-teod preordained.

Fore-teohung predestination, v. fore-tiohhung.

Fore-þanc forethought, consideration.

Fore-þanclice considerably.

Fore-þencean to fore-think, anticipate, forebode, despair, Bt. 40, 3.

Fore-þinger An intercessor; præcator:—W. Cat. p. 117.

Fore-þingian to beg pardon, intercede, defend, Bt. 38, 7.

Fore-þonc providence.

Fore-þystrian to obscure.

Fore-tige A market-place; forum:—Mt. 11, 16.

Fore-timbrigendebuilding before, shutting up, Bd. 5, 1.

Fore-tiohhung, fore-teohung, fore-stihtung, e; f. A fore-appointing, predestination, prescience, providence; predestination:—Bt. 39, 4: 40, 5, 6.

Fore-tynd hedged afore, fore enclosed, Bd. 5, 1.

Fore-weallas fore-walls, Cd. 158.

Fore-weard, fore-wærd, foreward, for-ward; f. [Dut. voorwaarde] A fore-ward or guard, a beginning, condition, an agreement, a compact, bargain; principium, conditio, pactum:—On foreweardum in the fore-guardings, in the beginning, Bd. 5, 2, S. p. 914, 24. To þat forewearde to or on the condition, Chr. 852.

On heora forewarde on their agreement, Chr. 1091.

Fore-weard; adj. Forward, fore, early; primus:—Foreward niht fore, early night, Bd. 2, 12. Foreward heafod the forehead, Elf. gl. 1.

Fore-weard, for-weard, adv. [Dut. voorwaards] FORWARD, before, first; primo, præ:—Foreward fremman first to fulfil, Cd. 37. On foreward on forward, forward, before, Deut. 28, 13.

Fore-weosan, fore-wesan To be before, to preside; præesse:—Bd. 1, 34.

Fore-wis forewise, foreknowing, Cot. 149.

Fore-witega a prophet, diviner, Elf. gl. 41.

Fore-wost a president, governor, prince.

Fore-writennes a proscription, banishment.

Forf a treasure.

For-fang a seizing, apprehending.

For-fangen taken.

For-faran; p. forfor; pp. for-faren. To go away, perish, destroy; perire:—L. Edw. Guth. 11.

For-fleon to flee away.

For-fylden Filled up, stopped, opposed; obstructus:—Cot. 148.

For-gædnes, forgægdny, se; f. A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness; præteritio:—Jos. 6, 18.

For-gægan To transgress, prevaricate; transgredi:—L. Ps. 118, 158.

For-gan, for-gangan To forego, pass by, go away, flee; præterire:—Ps. 72, 7: Ex. 12, 23.

For-geatan to expose, forget.

For-geldan to repay, return; reddere:—C. Mt. 12, 36, v. for-gyldan.

For-gemeleasian To neglect; negligere:—L. Athel. 1.

For-geofan to forgive, v. for-gifan.

For-gesettenes a proposition, v. foresetnes.

For-getan to forget, v. for-gitan.

For-gieldan to recompence, Past. 63, v. for-gyldan.

For-gifan, for-gyfan; p. for-geaf; pp. for-gifen. 1. To FORGIVE, remit; remittere.

2. To give, grant, supply, impart; dare:—1. Þe synt pine synna forgyfene, Lk. 7, 48.

2. Þæt wif þat þu me for-geafe, Gen. 3, 12.

For-gifenic, forgifendlic; adj. FORGIVING, pardonable, giving, dative; bearable; remisus:—Mt. 11, 22. Forgifendlic gebgydnes a dative case, Elf. gr. 7.

For-gifennes, for-gyennes, se; f. [Dut. vergifenis f.] FORGIVENESS, indulgence, a grant; remissio:—Gen. 4, 13: Mt. 26, 28.

For-gifung a forgiving.

For-gitan, for-gytan to forget, neglect.

Forgitelines, forgitennes forgetfulness.

For-gnagan to gnaw or eat up.

For-gnidan To dash or throw down, break; allidere:—Lk. 9, 18: Mk. 9, 20.

For-gnidennys, for-gnisednys Contrition, sorrow; contritio:—L. Ps. 13, 7.

For-grindan; pp. forgrunden. To grind up, pound, bruise, demolish.

For-gripan [Dut. vergrypen] To take before, prepossess, seize, snatch away; apprehendere:—Bd. 5, 7.

For-gyldan To recompence, pay for, redeem; compensare:—Gen. 31, 39: Mt. 18, 25.

For-geat, es, in a gate, porta  
Elf. gl. 24

Fore-said foresaid  
than

Forfeited very much  
of the Am

son ~~Fire~~ Stephen to  
astonish Ben & fr. Stephen

~~Love~~ - pin can to be  
a fresh think, to want ditak  
som v fre pncean

For giving the  
greatest, express

Some for-cite precisely

~~Fore-pancul a~~  
~~for thinking, provia~~  
Part 41, 5 -

25 3 Fore-pouches for  
thinking, continued

~~26. Fore-singreden,  
fore-singung inl.~~

For eldian see 1030 h 115  
Arenstineen D-25

Ad 4.3. Ave  
 4.3. Ave  
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Bro. 19 (9)  
For reman to

Forged Refadnes, se  
Confusion Ben

Inside (see page 1)

For givenness, let  
false witness & om

premeditation Some

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Forquennes  
Forquennes, Forquive  
than Dec. 25, 10

elling

Argitol (see Muzin)

~~Foreword formal~~

Box 126 Conglomerate  
L.P. 4.3 20

\* Fore-witness to

1128 Lye

den, jagged, forest  
the

Love, withal forwise,  
Skillful life

32 1. Forewitol peritit

~~Forewife fore~~  
~~wife, dipping~~  
~~some fore-~~

19 fore-wyrt. tube.  
Semi. 497

2. knowing  
2. preparing -

35

14. Therefore a  
bargain & ~~for sale~~

Fore. wregan to accuse  
Ad 5, 19

Fore-writing to  
finish, possible san

Don't get too far.

For golden pear  
identical & seduced

X For. gy. mednes, se if  
negligence son

X For. gy. mebas mes  
id son.

X For. gy. tan to forget  
Ben v for. gitan

X For. hafed turned  
id 179. Ad 225 1 2

for. habban, habban one  
X For. hatena, an me

X For. hafa restrain;  
prohibere Ad 33, 13

X For. halden headlong  
v. halldan

X For. heawan, p. for. heawcung  
to cut down, slay, mangle

X For. heald kept back  
id of for. healdan

X For. hogigendlic  
contemptible son

X For. hogian

X For. hoknes, for. hoked

nes; se if. contempt  
id an

X For. hrædlice dul  
duly; repente Ad 58, 6

id

X Forht. led's Feakess

bold; unpavides

son

X Forht. leas nys, se if  
Fearlessness, courage

fortitudo son

X Forht. meolnes, se if  
timid heartedness; pudic

larmitas son

id 29  
X For. hwerfian to turn  
change id an

X For. hwerfian to turn  
change id an

change id an

id 179. 6

X For. hyccande ac

X For. tacan p. - tacen  
to give over, to betray Ad 8

X For. intingan be  
cause, for in respect

of; quia, propter

son

X For. lea dend, es; m. Ad 74

a misleader, seducer;  
seductor son

X For. leac a leek;  
porrum Ben

X For. leac a leek;  
porrum Ben

X For. legernes, se if

fornicutai son Ad 26

X For. leorn, se if

invarication Ben

for. liggand

X For. licgend, es; Ad 26, 32

X For. liden shikerech Ad 26, 32

X For. lodnes, se if

X For. ligere, se, m

X For. ligoran to go before

X For. liornian Ad 26, 32

X For. live a forni

cutor son & for. lye

X For. livednes, se

X For. loy en kelin,

Sup 12, 30 for. leorn

X For. leorn (se), se,

pat forme, the first shoe

(sub firmest)

O g of a niece

For-gyltan to become guilty, to commit, *Scint.*, *Lye*.  
 For-gyman, for-gymleasian To neglect, pass by, transgress; negligere:—*Mt.* 22, 5.  
 For-gyrd *A* martingale; antela, antilena, *Som*.  
 For-gytel forgetful.  
 For-habban, for-hæbban To hold in, restrain, abstain, refrain, forbear; cohibere:—*Bd.* 4, 4; *Lk.* 24, 16.  
 For-hæfðnes, for-hæfednes, se; *f.* Restraint, abstinence; continentia:—*Bd.* 3, 5.  
 For-hæfed; *comp.* ra; *sup.* est; *part.* adj. Continent, abstemious continens:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
 For-hæfde an offence.  
 For-haten foretold.  
 For-heafod forehead sinciput:—*R.* 69.  
 For-healdan To withhold, keep back detinere:—*Bt.* 29, 1.  
 For-healden Pollution, incest; incestus:—*Cot.* 105.  
 For-heardan to harden.  
 For-helan, forhilð; *p.* forhæl; *pp.* forholen. To hide, conceal, oppose; celare:—*Gen.* 8, 17.  
 For-heregan, for-hergian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. To lay waste, destroy, ravage, plunder; vastare:—*Bt.* 16, 1.  
 For-hergung, forheriung, e; *f.* A molesting, annoyance, trouble; infestatio:—*Ors.* 2, 4.  
 For-hicgan, forhigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [hicgan to endeavour] To neglect, reject, despise, condemn; spernere:—*Jn.* 12, 48.  
 For-hilð hides, v. forhelan.  
 For-hogan, for-hogian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od. [hogian to be anxious] To neglect, despise, accuse; negligere:—*Deut.* 9, 23.  
 For-hogednes, forhogodnes, se; forhogung, e; *f.* Contempt, disdain; contemptus:—*Bd.* 3, 22; *Ps.* 122, 4.  
 For-holen concealed, hidden, v. forhelan.  
 Forhorwade Was dirty; obsorduit, *Hymn*.  
 For-hradian to hasten before, prevent, overtake.  
 For-herred made void.  
 Forhspebung a storm, *T.* *Ps.* 106, 25.  
 Forht, geforht; *adj.* Fearful, timid, affrighted; timidus:—*Deut.* 28, 65.  
 Forhtfull Fearful; formidolosus:—*Coll. Monast*.  
 Forhtian, forhtgean; *part.* igen-de; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To fear, dread, tremble, to make afraid, to FRIGHTEN, affright; pave-re:—*Ps.* 13, 9; *Jn.* 14, 27; *Deut.* 1, 21.  
 Forhtiendlic, forhtigendlic; *adj.*

Timorous, fearful; meticulo-sus:—*Cot.* 129.  
 Forhtlice Fearfully, tremblingly; trepide:—*R. Ben. interl.* 5.  
 Forht-mod a frightened mind, timid, pusillanimous.  
 Forhtnys, fyrhtnis, se; *f.* Fear, amazement, terror, dread; timor:—*Gen.* 27 33.  
 Forhtra more fearful, *Cd.* 156.  
 Forhtung fear.  
 For-hule concealed, v. forhelan.  
 For-hwæga at least.  
 For-hwām wherefore, why.  
 For-hwerfed, v. forhwyrrian.  
 For-hwi, forhwig for why, wherefore.  
 For-hwon why.  
 For-hwyrfan, for-hwerfan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* To cast aside, pervert, subvert, deprave, defile; pervertere:—*Lk.* 23, 14; *Deut.* 27, 17.  
 For-hygan, forhyrgan; *part.* forhyccende. To despise, v. forhigcan.  
 For-hygdelic Despicable; contemptibilis:—*L. Ps.* 118, 141.  
 For-hynan; *p.* de. To cast behind, hinder, oppress, injure impedit:—*Ors.* 6, 1: 4, 10.  
 For-lædan; þu forlætst; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [lædan to lead] To mislead, seduce; seducere:—*Cd.* 32; *Elf. gr.* 47.  
 For-læge neglected, disgraced, v. liegan.  
 For-læran *Dut.* verleenen, læran to learn] To mislearn, deceive, seduce; decipere:—*Num.* 31, 16.  
 For-lætan; *p.* forlet; *pp.* forlæten. [*Dut.* verlaten] 1. To let go, permit, suffer; permittere. 2. Relinquish, quit, forsake, omit, neglect; relinquere:—1. *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 5. 2. *Gen.* 2, 24; *Ps.* 15, 10.  
 For-lætenys, for-lættnys, se; *f.* A leaving, omission, desolation; prætermissio:—*Bd.* 2, 14; *Ps.* 72, 19.  
 For-leas lost; *p.* of forleosan.  
 For-léc deceived.  
 For-legen fornicated, committed fornication, v. forliegan.  
 For-legennys, forlegnes, se; *f.* Fornication; fornicatio:—*Mt.* 5, 32.  
 For-legere *An adulterer*; fornicator, *Som*.  
 For-legis, forlegystre *An adul-tress*; adultera:—*Past.* 52, 2.  
 For-leógan; *pp.* od. To bely; ementiri, *Som*.  
 For-leósan, leósan, he forlyst; *p.* ic, he forleas, þu forlure, we forluron; *pp.* forloren. [*Dut.* verliezen] To lose, let go; amittere:—*Gif* he forlyst an of þam, *Lk.* 15, 4. *Ic* forleas, *Lk.* 15, 9.

Forlet left, v. forlætan.  
 For-letenes an omission, v. for-lætenys.  
 For-liegan, for-liggan [liegan to lie] To fornicate, commit fornication; fornicari:—*Edw. Guth.* 4.  
 For-ligenys fornication, v. forlegennys.  
 For-liger; *adj.* Adulterous; adulterus:—*Forliger* cneorys, *Mt.* 12, 39.  
 For-ligere; *pl.* ru, eru. ~~for-ligere, fornication; fornicari~~, fornicatio, adulter:—*Mt.* 19, 9; 15, 19.  
 For-liggan *Lupanar, prostibulum*, *Cot.* 194.  
 For-ligrian to fornicate.  
 For-longe for long, long ago.  
 For-lor Destruction; perditio:—*Ors.* 3, 9.  
 For-loren forlorn, lost, v. forleosan.  
 For-lorenes, se; *f.* FORLORN-NESS, destruction; perditio:—*Deut.* 32, 35.  
 For-losan to lose, v. for-leosan.  
 For-lure lost; *p.* of for-leosan.  
 For-lustlice; *adv.* Willingly, gladly; libenter:—*Bt.* 22, 2.  
 For-lyst loses, v. for-leosan.  
 For-m; *def.* se forma; *seo*, hit forme; *adj.* Early, first; primus:—*Se* forma ys Simon, *Mt.* 10, 2: 22, 25, v. *comp.* furðra; *sup.* fyrmest.  
 For-mæl, for-mal *An agreement, a treaty*; foedus:—*L. Ethel.* 1.  
 For-mærnes, se; *f.* Brightness, glory; claritas:—*Bt.* 34, 6.  
 For-manega many.  
 For-meltan, for-mylt; *p.* formealt, hi formulton; *pp.* formolton. To melt, liquefy; liquescere:—*Cot.* 125.  
 For-mengan [*Dut.* vermengen] To join, mingle; conjungere:—*Past.* 21, 1.  
 Formest foremost, first, v. fyrmest.  
 For-met fare-meal, provision for a journey.  
 For-molsnian; *pp.* formolsnod, gemolsnod. To putrify, corrupt, to make rotten; putrefacere:—*W. Cat.* p. 20.  
 For-mylt dissolves, v. for-meltan.  
 For-myrðrian to kill, murder.  
 Forn [*Ger.* fore a trout] *Turnus piscis*, *R.* 102.  
 For-naht for naught, vain, void, *Som*.  
 Forne; *adv.* Before, sooner; prius:—*Forarn* Petrus forne, *Jn.* 20, 4. *Prep.* for; pro, propter, *L. Ethel.* 5.  
 For-neah, for-nean; *adv.* Fore-nigh, nigh, near, almost; prope:—*Ps.* 118, 87.  
 For-nefa, formef a nephew's son.

nefene an f  
 a mien daughter

For-niman; *p.* fornam; *pp.* fornumen; *v. a.* To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume; consumere:—*Lk.* 9, 54: *Mt.* 6, 16.

For-nydan; *p.* ydde. To force, compel; cogere:—*Lup. Ser.* 1.

Forod, forad, forud, often contracted to fród; *adj.* [*Moes. frods*] 1. Old, ancient, advanced in years; senex. 2. Debilitated, enfeebled, weakened, as by age, broken; debilitatus. 3. Wise, prudent, provident, as from age; sapiens:—1. *Cot.* 96. 2. Frod fyrr debilitated by age, *Cd.* 57. Gif se earm bið forod if the arm be broken. *L. Alf.* 40, *W.* p. 45, 26. 3. *Menol.* 34.

For-offt often, oftentimes.

Foron went, *v.* fāran.

For-þaran, aparān, þæran To pervert; pervertere:—*Past.* 39, 3.

For-radian to go before, *v.* forhadian.

For-rædan [rædan to consult] To miscounsel, deceive, seduce; seducere:—*L. Edw. Guth.* 12.

For-raðe very quickly.

For-ridel an outrider.

For-rotian to rot, putrify, *v.* rotian.

For-rotadnes, *se*; *f.* Rottenness, corruption; putredo:—*Elf.* gr. 8.

For-rynel a forerunner, *v.* forerynel.

For-sacan, for-sæcan; *p.* soc; *pp.* socen. To forsake, withdraw; detrahere:—*L. pol.* *Edg.* 8.

For-sæd foresaid, accused.

For-sawon despised, *v.* for-seon.

For-scapung An escaping, an error, a bad action, sin; perversa actio:—*Ors.* 1, 7.

For-sceaden separated, dispersed, *v.* sceadan.

For-sceaf cast down, *v.* sceufan.

For-sceamian to have shame, to blush, *Scint.* 8.

For-sceap a fault, *v.* forscapung.

For-sceapen transformed, *v.* for-sceoppān.

For-sceawian toforeshew, provide.

For-scending perplexity, *R. Lk.* 21, 25.

For-sceoppān; *p.* forscóp, for-sceop; *pp.* forscæpen. [*Dut.* verscheppen] To re-create, transform, deform; transformare:—*Bt.* 38, 1.

For-sceotan to shoot before, anticipate.

For-scepen transformed, *Cd.* 214, *v.* for-sceoppān.

For-scip foreship.

For-scræncan; *pp.* for-scrænct, for-scrænct. To supplant, press, *v.* gescræncean.

For-scrab *Abdicavit, Cot.* 205.

For-scrifan; *p.* hi forscrufon; *pp.* for-scrifen. To shave or cut away; corradere:—*Ors.* 5, 4, *Som.*

For-scrincan, scrincan, gescrincan, he forscrinð; *p.* for-scranc, we forscruncan; *pp.* forscruncen. To shrink, wither, contract; arescere:—*Þa* sona forscranc þat fic-treow, *Mt.* 21, 19: *Mk.* 4, 6.

Forscunian to blush, *Scint.* 4.

For-scydgod vicious, wicked, *Som.*

For-scyldigað condemns; for-scyldigod condemned, damned, *v.* gescyldgian.

For-scyttan Prævenire, *L. Ps.* 48, 10.

For-seapung an error, *v.* forscapung.

For-searian; *pp.* forsearod. To sear, dry up, wither, *v.* searian.

For-secgan To foresay, missey, pretend, deny; injuste insimulare:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 15: *Edg.* 4.

For-sendan to send away.

For-seón, þu forsiht, forsixst, he forsyhð; *p.* forseáh, for-sawe, þu forseage, hi forsa-won; *imp.* forseoh; *pp.* forsewen; *v. a.* To overlook, despise, scorn, neglect; contemnere:—*Se* þe þone mannes sunu forsyhð, *Lk.* 9, 26.

For-settan; *p.* forsæt; *pp.* forseten; *v. a.* To stop, hinder, obstruct, cause delay, neglect; obstruere:—*Ps.* 21, 11. Hæfdon þone weg forseten, *Ors.* 4, 6.

For-settednys, *se*; *f.* That which is set before, an intention, proposition; propositio:—*Ps.* 77, 2.

For-sewen despised, *v.* forseon.

For-sewennys, forsewennes, *se*; *f.* Contempt, dishonour; contemptus:—*Ps.* 122, 4, 5: *Ors.* 4, 4.

For-singian to sin against.

For-sion to despise, *v.* forseon.

For-siðe death, destruction.

For-sittan to mis-sit, to be absent from, *L. Athel.* 20.

For-slæhð breaks.

For-slagen beaten, slain.

For-slawian; *p.* wode. To be slow, unwilling, to grieve; pigere:—*Bt.* 10.

For-slean, he forsyhð; *p.* for-sloh; *pp.* forslagen, forslagen. To kill, slay, beat, *v.* slean.

For-slitnys desolation.

For-soð; *adv.* Forsooth, truly, certainly; certe:—*Bt.* 14, 3.

For-spanc, forspancg; *pl.* for-spaningca, forspanningca. An enticement, allurements.

For-spanan to entice, seduce, *v.* spanan.

For-speca a sponsor, *v.* forespeca.

For-specen spoken in vain.

For-spedian toforespeed, flourish.

For-spendan Toforespend, consume; consumere:—*Ors.* 1, 1.

For-spennestre A bawd; lena:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

For-spillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [*Dut.* verspillen] To spill, lose, destroy, disperse; perdere:—*Mt.* 16, 25. Darius wolde hine sylfne forspillan Darius would destroy himself, *Ors.* 3, 9, *v.* spillan.

For-spillednes, *se*; *f.* A spilling, perdition, destruction; perditio:—*Mt.* 7, 13.

For-spreca a sponsor, advocate, *v.* fore-speca.

Forst, frost, [*Dut.* vorst *f.*]

Frost; gelu:—*Ps.* 77, 52.

For-stælan to steal; forstæl stole, *v.* stelan.

For-stæpan to step before, go before.

For-stal a forestall, a stoppage of the way.

For-stalian To FORESTALL, hinder; impire:—*L. In.* 24.

For-standan, standian, he forstent; *p.* forstod; *pp.* forstanden; *v. a.* 1. To stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail; defendere, prodesse. 2. To stand before, preside, understand; intelligere. 3. To stand against, to oppose; impire:—1. Willað forstandan will protect, *Cd.* 117: *L. In.* 62. Hwæt forstent hit þam what profits it those, *Bt.* 18, 4. 2. Ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga I can understand thy questions, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 7: *Cd.* 37.

3. Engel forstod þone weg, *Num.* 22, 22: *Cd.* 131: 148.

For-stelan to steal, *v.* stelan.

For-stylð steals, *v.* stelan.

For-styltian to astonish, *v.* styltan.

For-styntan To break, knock; contundere:—*Cot.* 48, 177.

For-sugian, forsuwian; *pp.* for-sugod. To be silent, *v.* forswigian.

For-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. To inflame, set on fire, burn; inflammare:—*Seo* sunne hyt for-swælde, *Mk.* 4, 6.

For-swærian to forswear, *v.* forswerian.

For-swæpian to cast down.

For-swelgan; *p.* forswæalh, we forswulgon; *pp.* forswolgen; *v. a.* [*Dut.* verzwelgen] To swallow up, devour; absorbere:—*Þa* þe wudewena hus forswelgað, *Mk.* 12, 40. *Seo* eorðe forswelhað Daðan, *Deut.* 11, 6.

For-sweltan to die, *v.* sweltan.

For-swærian; *p.* forswor; *pp.* forsworen. To forswear, to

01 Elf gl. Som p 73. 73. 118

v ancer self

For-sceamigean to blush  
for-sceamigean

For-swæpian to cast down  
For-swæpian to cast down

Forældian ph ad  
to accuse, condemn th  
Appl  
For. spendend, es. ru  
a seducer son

For. sverfen for u best condemned  
Cd. 213, 214, 207, 5: Book 212

For. sorynean to think  
Don v for. scriuean

For. spendend a  
whoremonger; leuo.

For. scanigean to blush  
Don v for. surnan

For. spending a  
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For. scyppan to mix  
create, transform than  
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contempt; contemplates  
Don v for. seallan

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For. seon to err, sin  
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For. shapan to fore  
step, provide Beh v  
for. shapan, stephan

For. shapan to  
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For. sceadan, p. scead  
sceaden to scake

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For. seaveres, so: f  
contempt; contemplates  
Don v for. seallan

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production; prolatis  
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4.6 Ford many very well  
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1. night v food for in  
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swear falsely, perjure: pejerare:—Mt. 5, 33.

For-swigian; pp. forswigod. To pass over in silence, to dissemble, conceal; silentio praeferire:—Bt. 17.

For-swíðe very great, vehemently. For-sworcen darkened.

For-sygian, to conceal, v. forswigian.

For-tende [fortend] seared, burned [Amazon, Scythian women, so called, because hi fortendon þat swýðre breost they burnt off the right breast, Ors. 1, 10. Forð; adv. [færð goes, v. faran] FORTH, hence, further, directly, forward; inde:—Balaam rad forð, Num. 22, 35. ¶ Forð dag the forth or going out of the day, far in the day. Forð nihtes far in the night.

Forða because.

Forð-agan gone forth, passed, Mt. 14, 15.

Forð-ahraesan to rise or rush forth.

Forþám, forþan, forþon, forþam-þe, forþan þe; conj. [for that which] For this reason that, on this account that, because, for that cause, for, therefore, quoniam, nam:—Mt. 5, 3, 4: 6, 25: 14, 2.

Forð-ateon; p. forðateah to draw forth, produce.

Forðatincg exhortatio, Pref. R. Conc.

Forðaurpen elapsed, gone, Bd. 4, 6.

Forð-bæran, forðberan, to bring or carry forth.

Forð-bæro bringing forth; proactive:—Cd. 7.

Forð-becoman to come forth, proceed, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.

Forð-boren born forth, noble born; opposed to læs-boren.

Forð-bringan to bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish.

Forð-bylding an instigation, incitement, Chr. 999.

Forð-clípan to call forth, to provoke, Gal. 5, 26.

Forð-cure preferred, Cd. 79.

Forð-cure chose, preferred, v. ceosan.

Forð-cyme a coming forth, egress, Gen. 38, 28.

Forð-cýpan to declare, pronounce, Hymn.

Forð-don put forth, protrude, Bd. 5, 2.

For-pearle very much, greatly.

For-pearlice Shortly, sharply; district:—R. Ben. 2.

For-pencan Tamisthink, disdain, distrust, despair; diffidere:—Bt. 8.

For-þeon to go or proceed before, to excel.

For-þæderas forefathers, Elf. T. p. 7.

Forð-faran to go forth, depart, die.

Forð-fering a going forth, decreasing, dying.

Forð-fore [fore went, v. faran] A going forth, death; mors:—He læg æt forðfore, Jn. 4, 47.

Forð-forlætenes; se; f. A free permission, license, a fault; derelictio:—Bt. 5, 1.

Forð-framian to shoot forth, grow large.

Forð-gætan to explain, solve.

Forð-gan to go forth.

Forð-gang h forth going, progress.

Forð-geclýpan to call forth, incite, Scint.

Forð-gelang Conducing, prestable, available; conduens:—Forð-gelang beon to conduce, L. Jan. Edg. Poent. 1.

Forð-geunge a forthcoming, increasing.

Forð-gewat went forth.

Forð-gewendan to go out.

Forð-gewitan to go forth, proceed, pass over, depart, die.

Forð-gyrd, for-gyrd A tablet, a brooch, a stud on a bridle; antela, antilena:—Elf. gl. 23, Som.

Forð-hald stooping forward.

Forð-headan to hold forth, to hold continually, retain.

Forð-herge the front or van of an army.

Forþi, forþy, forþig, forþy þe, forþi þonne; conj. Therefore, wherefore, for, because; ideo:—Bt. 19: Jn. 7, 22.

Forðian, geforðian To further, aid, assist, advance, perform; promovere:—Chr. 675.

Forþingian to beg pardon, intercede, v. foreþingian.

Forþiofan to thief, steal, C. Mk. 10, 19.

Forð-lædan to forth-lead, produce.

Forð-læstan to fulfil.

Forð-letan; pp. forðleten, forðloten. To let forth, send forth, emit, to incline, to be prone.

Forð-lifan to stand out, appear.

Forðmest foremost, first, C. Mt. 20, 27.

Forþoht despaired, v. forþencan.

Forþon for that, for, v. forþam.

Forþoncliforethoughtful, prudent, R. Mt. 11, 25.

Forðonloten Provolutus, Dial. 1, 8.

Forðor further, v. furdor.

Forþrestan; pp. ed. To entirely bruise, break, to be contrite.

Forþriccan to tread under, oppress.

Forþriccednes, se; f. A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety; pressura:—Lk. 21, 25.

Forð-riht right forth, down right, distinct, plain, direct; hence, forðriht spræc prose.

Forþryct oppressed.

Forþrysmán; p. ode; pp. ed. To suffocate, choke, strangle; suffocare:—Mt. 13, 22.

Forð-scencan to drink to.

Forð-scian to die.

Forð-scýpe; m. A going forth, an expedition; profectus:—Bd. 1, 34.

Forð-sið [sið a journey] death.

Forð-spownes, se; f. Profit, gain, advantage; profectus:—Bd. 2, 4.

Forð-steppan; p. step. To step forth, proceed; procedere:—Mk. 14, 35.

Forð-steallian to have a place forward, to happen.

Forð-swetan to prevail, profit; proficere:—C. Ps. 88, 22.

Forð-tege forð-tige a porch, an entrance.

Forð-tihting an exhortation.

Forþunden swollen.

Forðung, e; f. A going forth, things necessary for going forth, a provision for travelling; apparatus:—L. pol. Cmut. 10.

Forð-weard forward, v. forward.

Forð-weaxan to grow or break forth.

Forð-weg [weg a way] a going forth, progress, departure.

Forð-wesan to be out.

Forð-wif a matron.

Forþyldian, forþyldigian, forþyldigian to bear, endure, v. geþyldigian.

Forþylded obscured.

Forð-ýppan to publish, lay open.

Forð-ýrnan to run forth.

Fortio, fortið affrights, Bt. 35, 1, v. forthian.

For-togen tugged together, gathered.

Fortogennes, se; f. A drawing or shrinking together; contractio:—¶ Fortogennesse innan a contraction within, the cholic, L. M. 2, 33.

For-tredan, þu fortrydst; p. træd; pp. treden. To tread upon, tread under foot; conculcare:—Mt. 5, 13, v. tredan.

For-trugadnes, fortruwednes, se; f. Precipitancy, presumption, arrogance; præcipitatio.

For-truwian; p. de; pp. ed. To be over confident, rash, to presume; præsumere:—Bt. 7, 3.

For-truwung, e; f. Overconfidence, presumption; præcipitatio:—Bt. 3, 1.

For-trydst treadst, v. for-tredan.

For-tymbrian to misbuild, stop up, hinder.

For-tynan To shut in, stop, hinder.

Forud broken, v. forod.

Foruerd worn, C. Mt. 9, 16, v. forwerd.

Foruord A point, jot; apex:—C. Mt. 5, 18.

Foreweard the foreward More A 159

Fore of Fox fore; vulpis  
chirotheca Gm III 374, 34

26y

FOR

26a

FOX

27a

FRA More A 183

Foruost first.  
For-utan without, besides.  
For-wærnan to deny, v. for-wyr-  
nan.  
For-wandian To fear greatly, to  
have in honour, to reverence;  
revereri:—Mt. 21, 37.  
For-wandung a reverencing.  
For-ward a fore ward, precaution.  
For-warð destroyed, v. for-weorð-  
an.

For-weard forward, v. foreward.  
For-weaxan to grow immode-  
rately, to swell.  
For-wel very well, much; forwel  
oft very often.  
For-wened proud.

For-weornian; p. de; pp. ed.  
To grow old, wear away, to re-  
fuse; senescere:—Dial. 2, 15.  
For-weorpan, forwyrpð; p. wearp;  
pp. worpen. [Dut. verwerpen]  
To cast away, reject, reprobate;  
præcipitare, Som.

For-weorðan, for-wurðan; bu  
forwyrst, he forwyrð; p. for-  
wearð, we forwurdon. To be-  
come nothing, to be undone, to  
perish, die; perire:—Sceolon  
hig forweorðan, Gen. 18, 24.

For-weorðenes a deficiency.  
For-weorðfullic very worthy, ex-  
cellent.

Forwered worn, old.  
For-werednys old age.

For-weryð shall destroy.  
For-wesnian, for-wisnian to  
withor or wizen away.

For-wirð destruction, v. forwyrð.  
For-wlencean [wlencea pomp]  
To exalt, fill with pride; exal-  
tare:—Past. 26, 2.

For-word a bargain, v. fore-  
ward.

For-wordenes deficiency, destruc-  
tion.

For-worht one condemned, a  
malefactor.

For-worpen rejected, reprobated,  
v. forweorpan.

For-wostas Magistrates; pri-  
mates:—C. Mk. 6, 21.

For-wrecen a stranger.

For-wreged accused, v. wregan.  
For-wriðan to bind up.

For-wundian; ic forwundige;  
pp. den, dod. To wound, ulce-  
rate; vulnerare:—Chr. 882:  
Lk. 16, 20.

For-wurðan to perish, v. fore-  
weorðan.

For-wyrðan; pp. forworht, for-  
wyrht. [Dut. verwerken] 1.  
To misceork, to lose, forfeit;  
amittere. 2. To oppose, cor-  
rupt, spoil, destroy; obstruere,  
perdere:—1. L. Hloth. 15, 2:  
Chr. 896.

Forwyrð [wyrd fortune] Loss,  
damage, destruction, death,  
slaying; internecio:—Mt. 16,  
26: Lk. 9, 25.

For-wyrht lost, destroyed, v.  
forwyrkan.

For-wyrnan To FOREWARN, pro-  
hibit, deny, refuse, restrain;  
prohibere:—Bt. 21.

For-wyrnednes a restraining,  
continency, forbidding.

For-wyrpnes a rejection.  
For-wyrst destroyed; [forwyrð  
destroys, v. forweorðan.

For-yrman to afflict, v. yrmian.  
Foster [Dan. Swed. foster n. a  
fostus] Food, nourishment, a  
victim: victus:—Past. 18, 6.

foster-bearn a nurse-child.  
foster-brøðor a food-brother,  
foster-brother. —foster-cild a  
foster-child. —foster-fæder a  
foster-father. —foster-lean a  
food-loan, a payment, mainte-  
nance, L. Edm. 2. —foster-ling,  
foster-ling a fosterling, nurse-  
child. —foster-moder a foster-  
mother, nurse, Bt. 3, 1. —foster-  
noð (not, noð use) a pasturing,  
pasturage. —foster-sweoster a  
foster-sister.

Foster food, v. foster.  
Foster-ling, v. foster.

Fost-rað food; pl. fostraðas  
soldiers pay.

Fostrian To FOSTER, nourish;  
alere, Som.

Fot; pl. fët; n. [Plat. foot m:  
Dut. voet m: Frs. foet, fot m:  
Ger. fuss m: Ker. fuazz: Ot.  
fuaz: Not. fuoz: Moes. fotus:  
Dan. fod, foed c: Swed. fot  
m: Fr. pied m: Sp. pie:  
Port. pe: It. piede, piè: Grk.  
ποὺς: Pers. پا: pl. پاان

payan: Heb. פֶּדָה pom: Sans.  
padas] A foot; pes:—For-  
wið fet, Ex. 21, 24. Fota sor  
soreness of feet, FOOT-SORE.

Fot-æd a foot-disease, the gout,  
Bd. 2, 7. —Fot-cops a feller,  
Mk. 5, 4.

FODER, fōpur, fōpr FOTHER,  
Fodder, food, a basket, a mass,  
load, a fother of lead; pabulum,  
cophinus, massa plumbi:—  
Chr. 852.

Fot-læst a footstep.

Fot-mælum, fotmæl by steps,  
gradually.

Fot-scamul, fot-sceamol a foot-  
stool.

Fot-spure a foot-stool.

Fot-swað a footstep.

Fot-welm, fot-wylm, an. A sole  
of the foot; planta pedis:—  
Fram pam fotwolum, Deut.  
28, 35: Gen. 25, 26.

Power four, v. feower.

Fox, es; m. [Plat. voss m: Dut.  
vos m: Ger. fuchs m: Not.  
fuchs: Tat. fohu: Wil. vohu:  
in the 13th century, fusz. The  
derives it from the yellowish  
colour of the animal, in the

north of England, called faws,  
and Fr. fauve] A fox; vul-  
pes:—Lk. 9, 58.

Foxes-clife, foxes-glofa, Fox-  
glove; digitalis:—Herb. 143.

Fra from, fro, v. fram.

Fraced, fraced, fracedlic, fraceð,  
fracedlic; adj. Fife, filthy,  
obscene, unseemly, abominable;  
turpis:—Jos. 7, 15.

Fracedlice, fracedlice; adv.  
Shamefully, lewdly; probrose:  
—Past. 5, 2.

Fracednes, se; f. Vileness, ob-  
scenity; turpitude:—Cot. 143.

Fræ [Lat. præ before] before, in  
a greater degree, very, exceed-  
ingly.

Fræ beorht exceeding bright, Lye.  
Fræc, frec; adj. Voracious,  
greedy, dangerous; gulosus:  
—Mor. Præc. 76: Cd. 121.

Fræcðnys danger, v. frecenis.  
Fræcen, fræcen, frecen, frecn,  
fræcenful; adj. Dangerous;  
periculosus:—Obs. Lun. 12,  
17: Bd. 1, 23.

Fræcennes destruction, danger,  
v. frecenis.

Fræcð reproach.

Fræc-genga A fugitive, apostate;  
profugus, apostata, Som.

Fræclice; adv. Dangerously,  
greedily; avide:—Dial. 1, 4.

Fræcen dangerous, v. frecenis.

Fræcennys danger, v. frecenis.

Fræ-fætt exceeding fat.

Fræfætnes, se; f. Sauciness, fac-  
tion; procacitas:—Cot. 213.

Fræge sharpness, anxiety, v. ge-  
træge.

Frægn asked; p. of fregnan.

Fræ-mere, fræ-micle exceeding  
great, renowned.

Fræmðe strange.

Fræt fretted by gnawing, v. fre-  
tan.

Frætew, frætew, frætewung An  
ornament, adornung, garnishing,  
decking; ornamentum:—Gen.  
2, 1: Bd. 1, 29.

Frætlaappa Dew-lap; rumen:—  
R. 99.

Frætewian, frætewian, frætewian;  
pp. gefrætewed, gefrætewed.  
To adorn, deck, embroider, trim;  
ornare:—Bd. 3, 19: Elf. gr.  
30.

Frætewednes, gefrætewodnes, se;  
f. An adorning, ornament, a  
trifle; ornatio:—Bd. 1, 29.

FRAM, from; prep. d. g. ac.  
[Plat. Dut. van: Frs. fram:  
Ger. von: Isd. Ker. fona:  
Wil. none: Moes. fram: Dan.  
fra: Swed. ifrån, från: Icel.  
frá] FROM; a, ab:—Fram  
pam wodne from this Woden,  
Chr. 449: Mt. 1, 17, 22.

Fram firm, v. from.

Framað does good, avails, for  
fremað, v. fremian.

Fræhwu, e f an  
ornament  
ornatus Ber R.  
74

Fræhwu, e f an  
ornament  
ornatus Ber R.  
74

Fræhwu, e f an  
ornament  
ornatus Ber R.  
74

Fræhwu, e f an  
ornament  
ornatus Ber R.  
74

(1) Forachined overachined  
 suffocated Ben  
 For-warian, for-wenian  
 to wear away, destroy  
 For-wigen daskend  
 obscures Rth 23:45  
 For-wieged cahibulum dya  
 For-wieged death Cot 406  
 For-wieged

p 120

(2)

For-fot flum  
 work; apiphion  
 Mark 47 dya

2250,

I find the word Baala  
 in England & then to take

for-wraec banish  
 For-wraecan to injure, wreck Bas  
 235:218 wreccan  
 in swithan  
 For-wraeth cometh, to cut a slender  
 cindere Beoth 5406 of wraeth  
 carve, engrave, write, as of hith

fracadnu  
 Fracednuys, se  
 velones, hospite  
 son dya

For-nom ac; q fota  
 foh; pl nom d foh, q  
 d fohum; in q foh  
 Fraced a des foh  
 despectus son v fra-a

Fraced ule  
 qm ff 230,4 v  
 fraced

Fracedlicious, d  
 Fracedlicious, d  
 Fracedlicious, d

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

Fracne; olw  
 Fracne; olw

For-pureal a washing  
 of the feet son  
 For-waeged fash  
 fash in fash of the fash  
 fash in fash of the fash  
 fash in fash of the fash  
 fash in fash of the fash

For-fellice  
 vocaliter dya  
 For-fellice  
 vocaliter dya

a needle, or a  
 from nam son  
 from nam, se; vi  
 and Ben  
 from nam foreign  
 son v friend  
 from asked  
 region  
 from nam, se; it  
 structure v. cast  
 v. from nam



[illegible]

Fram-gewitan to depart.  
Framian to avail, v. fremian.  
Framlice strongly, v. fromlice.  
Framwisum Wisely; sapienter:  
—Ps. 57, 5.

Frankan; g. Francana, Franc-  
na; d. Francum. The Franks;  
franci, Francones: —Chr.  
780: 854: 885: Bd. 1, 25.  
Franc-land, Franc-ric Franks'  
land, France, Bd. 1, 25.  
Frasian, gefrasian [Dut. vragen]  
To ask, inquire; interrogare:  
—C. Jn. 21, 12.

Fræd, freo, fri, frigra, frigia [Frs.  
fria m: Ot. fto dominas, frowa  
domina: Moes. frauja dominus]  
A lord, master, the goddess Fræa;  
dominus: —Cd. 1: 101: Bt.  
R. p. 171.

Fræa-bodian to speak, declare, I.  
Ps. 118, 171.

Fræc a devourer: hence, ravenous,  
greedy, v. fræc.

Fræcednes danger, v. fræcenis.  
Fræcelsod endangered.

Fræcendlic fræcenlic; adj. comp.  
ra. Dangerous, perilous; pe-  
riculosus: —Bt. 38, 3.

Fræcene, fræcenfull dangerous, v.  
fræcen.

Fræcenis, fræccennes, fræccennes,  
fræccnes, fræccny, fræccnes,  
fræccdnys, se; f. Danger,  
mischief, ruin, destruction; pe-  
riculum: —Bd. 2, 7: Ps. 114,  
3.

Fræclice; adv. Dangerously;  
periculose: —Oss. 4, 8.

Fræcn dangerous, v. fræcen.

Fræcnes a danger, glis: —Cot.  
96, 1ye.

Fræfrían; part. igende; p. -fred;  
pp. -fred, gefrefred, afrofred;  
v. To comfort, console; conso-  
lari: —Jn. 11, 19.

Fræfrung; m. The comforter;  
paracletus: —Jn. 16, 7.

Fræfrung, e; f. Comforting, re-  
conciling, consolation; conso-  
lacio: —Gen. 37, 35.

Fregnán, gefregnán; p. frægn,  
frægin, fræng, we frugnon;  
pp. frugnen, gefrugnen [Dut.  
vragen: Lancashire, frayne].  
To know by asking, inquire,  
interrogate; interrogare: —  
Bd. 2, 1.

Fremd foreign, strange, v. fre-  
med.

Fremdian to alienate, estrange;  
alienare: —R. Ben. 4.

Freme, Prefit, advantage, gain,  
kindness; commodum: —Bt.  
14, 1: Cd. 12.

Fremed, fremd, fremð [Plat.  
freemod: Dut. vreemd: Frs.  
fremeth: Ger. fremd strange:  
Ker. Ot. Not. fremed: Dan.  
fremmet: Swed. främmande:  
Icel. framað hospes, advena.  
—Fram from afar: Old Eng.

fren, forenne foreign: Chas.  
uses fremde, fremed strange.  
Spen. appears to use fren as  
a contraction for frenne a  
stranger] An alien, a stranger,  
a guest, used as an adjective,  
foreign, strange; alienus: —Of  
fremedum, Mt. 17, 25, 26: Ps.  
68, 11. Ac fremdum menn,  
Dut. 23, 20.

Fremfull; adj. Beneficent, pro-  
fitable; beneficus: —Lk. 22,  
25.

Fremfulllice Effectually, benefi-  
cially; efficaciter: —R. Ben.  
interl. Prolog.

Fremfulness, se; f. Profitable-  
ness, utility; utilitas: —R.  
Ben. 53.

Fremian; part. fremiende, freo-  
migende; p. ede [Dan. frem-  
me to forward, promote: Swed.  
främja: Icel. frama atvao-  
edere, nomen et famam acquirere]  
To profit, do well, prosper,  
advance, avail; prodesse:  
Hwæt fremað ænegum menn,  
Mt. 16, 26. Hwæt him his  
sweft fremion, Gen. 37, 20.

Fremman, gefremman; p. de;  
pp. ed [Icel. fremia: Celt.  
Bret. framma to join] To  
FRAME, form, make, do, effect,  
execute, benefit; facere: —  
Ærest fremman first to frame,  
Cd. 1. Ic hæla gefremme to  
dæg, Lk. 13, 32.

Fremming, fremming, e; f.  
A framing, an effect, efficacy,  
power; fabricatio: —Elf. gr.  
11.

Fremsum; adj. Kind, benign,  
courteous; benignus: —Bd. 3,  
6.

Fremsumlice; adv. Kindly, be-  
nign, Bd. 1, 25.

Fremsumnys, se; f. Kindness,  
benefit, liberality; benignitas:  
—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 8.

Fremð a guest-stranger, v. fre-  
med.

Fremðian to make as an alien, to  
excommunicate, to curse.

Fremung, fremung, e; f. Ad-  
vantage, profit; emolument-  
um, v. freme.

Frencisc; adj. Belonging to  
France; Francus: —Chr. 650.

Frend a friend, v. freond.

Frendlice more kindly, bear-  
able.

Fréð, fríó, fréoh, frig; adj.  
[Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. frí:  
Dut. vry: Ger. frey: Ker.  
fri, frig: Moes. frya] FREE,  
having liberty or immunity;  
liber, sui juris: —Bd. 4, 10:  
Ps. 87, 4.

Fréa a lord, v. fræa.

Fréa-beorn free-born.

Fréa-borh; g. freeborges. A free  
surety, pledge, bondman.

Fréa, fréoh Liberty, affection,  
good will; dilectio: —Bt. 48.  
Fréodóm, es; m. [Dut. vrydom  
m.—freo free; dom power,  
state] FREEDOM, liberty;  
emancipatio: —Bt. 41, 2: Bd.  
3, 24.

Fréostellice Quickly; propere,  
Som.

Fréogan, gefreogan To free;  
manumittere: —Lk. 25, 10.

Fréoh free, v. fréo.

Fréolic; adj. [Fréo a lord, lie  
like] Liberal, ingenuous, good-  
ly; liberalis: —Cd. 9.

Fréolice, fríolice; comp. or; adv.  
FREELY; libere: —Ps. 93, 1:  
Bt. 18, 4.

Fréols; m. A time of freedom,  
a holy day, a feast, festival;  
festum: —Lk. 2, 42.

Fréolsdag a feast-day.

Fréolsdóm Freedom, liberty; li-  
bertas: —L. With.

Fréolsgefan to give a holy day or  
freedom.

Fréols-gear a feast-year, jubilee.

Fréolsian; pp. gefreolsod, ge-  
frylsod [Ker. Not. frihalse:  
Dan. frelse to save: Swed.  
frílsa: Icel. frelsa to free] To  
keep holy day, to celebrate, to  
deliver, free; celebrare diem  
festum: —L. eocl. Cnut. 17:  
Lev. 25, 2.

Fréolslic Solemnly, freely; so-  
lemniter: —Bd. 3, 10.

Fréols-tid a feast-time.

Fréol-stow a feast-place, ban-  
queting room.

Fréolsung, e; f. A feasting,  
celebrating a feast; solenne:  
—Ps. 73, 5.

Fréom firm, strong, v. from.

Fréomag A relation, kinsman;  
germanus: —Cd. 47.

Fréo-man frig-man Freeman;  
libere conditionis homo:  
L. Edw. Guth. 7, 8.

Fréomlic; adj. Firm, strong;  
fortis: —Bd. 1, 3.

Fréomon a freeman, v. freoman.

Fréomung profit, v. fremung.

Fréon; p. gefreode; pp. gefreod  
[Plat. fryen: Dut. vryen: Frs.  
fryen to woo: Ger. freyen to  
free, love: Dan. frie: Swed.  
fria: Icel. fría to free] To FREE  
liberate, love; liberare: —Dent.  
15, 12.

Fréo-nama A surname; cognom-  
en: —Bd. 2, 5.

Fréond, frond, friend; pl. nom.  
ae. frynd, gefrynd; g. frynda;  
d. fryndum; m. [Plat. fründ  
m: Dut. vriend, vrind m:  
Frs. fründ m: Ger. freund m:  
Ker. Ot. frunt: Moes. frionds  
Dan. frände m. a kinsman:  
Swed. frände m. a relation:  
Icel. frændi c.—freonde; part.  
of freon to love] A FRIEND;

one in authority.  
ladg.



amicus:—Hwylc eower hæfð sumne freond, Lk. 11, 5, 6. Ge synt mine frynd, Jn. 15, 14.

<sup>4</sup>Freondheald friend inclined, friendly.

Freondleās; adj. Friendless; absque amicis:—L. pol. Cnut. 32.

Freondleaste Want of friends, indigence; indigentia:—L. pol. Cnut. 32.

Freondlic; adj. Friend-like, friendly; amicis, benignus:—Bd. 5, 14.

Freondlice; adv. Like a friend, kindly; amice:—Cd. 76.

Freond-lufu friend-love, friend-ship.

Freond-rædens, freond-ræde A friend-condition, friendship; amicitia:—Bt. 21: Gen. 37, 4.

Freondscape; m. [Dut. vriendshap f.] Friendship; amicitia:—Bd. 3, 5.

Freora manna of freemen; g. pl. of freo.

Freorht a free-right, common-right, right of a free-man.

Freót; m. Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free; libertas:—L. Edw. 9.

Freoñan To rub, froth; fricare:—Cod. Egon. 36.

Freoðe, freoðo, freðo, friðo Liberty, peace, love; libertas, amor:—Cd. 48.

Freoðian; p. oðe. To consider kindly or affectionately, to pursue; amore consilere:—Bd. 2, 6.

Fresan Frisians; Frisones:—Bd. 3, 15.

Fresisc; adj. Belonging to Friesland, Frisian; Frisicus:—Chr. 897.

FRETAN, he frit, fryt; p. fræt, we fræton, freton; pp. freten [Plat. freten: Dut. vreten: Ger. fressen: Ot. Not. frozen: Moes. fretan, fretan: Dan. frædse: Swed. fräta.—This word has, in all dialects, a contemptible meaning. Ot. uses it only once in a good sense. Ni frázum sie iz allaz, Ot. Krist. iii. 6. v. 56.] To FRET, gnaw, break, eat up, devour; devorare:—Deut. 28, 38.

Fretere A glutton; lurco, Som.

Freðo peace, v. freoðo, friðo.

Fretnes, se; f. A devouring, ravening; edacitas, Som.

Fretol, frettol [Dut. vreter m.] A glutton; edax:—R. 88.

Fri, fria a lord, v. frea.

Friborges of a freeman, v. freo-borh.

Fric [Dut. vrek m.] A devourer; devorator:—C. Mt. 11, 19, v. fræc.

Fricgean to ask, v. fregnan.

Frician To dance; saltare:—Mt. 11, 17.

Friclean To desire, seek for; appetere:—Cd. 89.

Fricleo An appetite; appetitus:—L. M. 2, 16.

Frico With interest; cum usura:—C. Mt. 25, 27.

Friend a friend, v. freond.

Frig free, v. freo.

Friga, frigea, frigia a lord, v. frea.

Frigan to free, v. freogan.

Frig-dæg [Plat. freedag m. Dut. vrydag m. Frs. frede m.—from Freja, Friga, Freia, the goddess of love, and the consort of Woden] Friga's day, FRIDAY, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga, or Venus; dies Veneris:—L. Athel. 3.

Frige-dæg, Mt. 4, 11, 22.

Frige Love; amor:—Cod. Ex. 8, b. 1.

Frigenes, frignys, gefrygnys, se; f. An asking, a question; interrogatio:—Bd. 5, 13.

Frig-leta one let free.

Frigman a freeman, L. Cnut. pol. 43.

Frignes, se; f. Freeness; libertas:—Chr. 796.

Frigman to inquire, v. fregnan.

Frignys a question, v. frigenes.

Frihtan To fright, terrify; terrere, Som.

Frihtung, e; f. Divination, sooth-saying; hariolatio:—Cod. 21.

Fri-lic free, liberal, Prov. 28.

Friman a freeman, L. Ethelb. 28.

Frimdie, frimdig; adj. Inquisitive, asking; inquisitivus:—With beon To be inquisitive, to ask, require; requirere:—Ex. 12, 31.

Finan, befrinan, frinð; p. fran, we frunon, gefrunon; pp. gefrunen; v. a. [Dut. vragen: Frs. fregia: Plat. Ger. fragen: Ker. frahen: Isd. fraghen: Moes. fraihnan: Swed. fråga, v. fregnan] To ask, consult; interrogare:—Hi frunon me, Ps. 34, 13. He befran hi, Mt. 2, 7: Ps. 34, 13.

Frio free, v. freo.

Friodóm freedom, v. freodom.

Friolice freely, v. freolice.

Friolsend, friolsiend A deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—T. Ps. 69, 7, v. freolsian.

FRID, freðo, es [Plat. frede contracted free m: Dut. vrede m: Frs. freda: Ger. friede m: Isd. frido: Dan. fred c: Swed. fred, frid m: Icel. fridm: Lat. mid. fredus.—from freon, or Moes. frion to love] Peace, love, agreement, league; pax:—He nam frið wið þat folc, he made

peace with that people, Orz. 6, 2. Friðes bot a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the peace, L. pol. Cnut. 8.—Frið-dom liberty, freedom.

Frið-bena a peace-petitioner, refugee.

Frið-candel a peace-candle, the sun, Cd. 118.

Frið-geard a peace-guard, an asylum.

Frið-gedal life or spirit-separation, death.

Frið-gewritu peace-writing, articles of peace.

Frið-hus peace-house, an asylum.

Friðian; p. friðode, gefriðode; pp. gefriðod; v. a. 1. To make peace; pacem ferire. 2. To protect, defend, keep, deliver, free; protegere:—1. L. Ethel. 1, W. p. 104, 21. 2. Eall þat friðian woldon þat he friðode would protect all that which he protected, Chr. 921.

Friðleās peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace.

Friðlic; adj. Peaceable; pacificus:—L. pol. Cnut. 2.

Frið-man a peace or league-man, an envoy.

Friðo peace, love, v. freoðe.

Frið-soen, a peace-refuge, an asylum.

Frið-stol a peace-stool or seat, an altar, asylum, Chr. 1006.

Frið-stow a peace-place, asylum.

Friðsum, peace-some, pacific.

Frocca, frocca a frog, v. froga.

Fród old, prudent, debilitated, broken, v. forod.

Frófer; g. frófre; f. Comfort, solace, convenience, profit; solatium:—Ps. 17, 1: 31, 9. Frofre sunu consolation's son, son of consolation; Barnabas, Martyr. 11. Jun.

Frófer-boc consolation book.

Frófer-gast consolation ghost, the Holy Ghost, Jn. 14, 26.

Frófríap To comfort; consolari, Som.

Frófrung A comfort; consolatio, Som.

Froga, frogga, frocca, frocga, frox; m. [Plat. Frs. pogge f: Dut. vorsch or kikvorsch m: Ger. frosch m: Not. frog: Mons. frosk: Dan. frøe c: Icel. froska f.] A FROG; rana:—Ps. 104, 28.

Frohto Fearful; timidi:—C. Mk. 4, 40.

FROM, freom; comp. ra; sup. esta; adj. [Plat. fraam: Dut. vroom: Frs. from: Ger. fromm: Dan. Swed. from: Icel. frámr] FIRM, strong, stout, bold; strenuus:—Bd. 2, 23.

From A physician; medicus:—R. Matt. 9, 12.

reoto beacen a peaceful sign; pacis signum Cd. 50 Th p 64, 4

Frigdag

Frige

ed

Freoson, p. frea  
we frunon; pp.  
gefrunon  
gelare þan  
II 897, 11  
Frysian

Freoson, p. frea  
we frunon; pp.  
gefrunon  
gelare þan  
II 897, 11  
Frysian

Cd. 73 Th  
L. 89, 26

Fróferian, p. frófer  
we frófrunon; pp.  
gefrófrunon  
gelare þan  
II 137, 11

Will.  
Frundin  
Frundyne  
Dut. vriend  
in Ger.  
freundin  
like friend  
mika Som

Frige, g. friges  
a folgdan. Free; libet  
Fringson To hear  
People v. frinan

Frige, g. friges  
a folgdan. Free; libet  
Fringson To hear  
People v. frinan

Beck 1880 v. Welfen

From - locht first light  
the dawn W. Cal. 147 bpe

From - megle, meoluc  
the first milk, meoluc son

From - sleep, a first  
first cd 177 1/2 222, 22

From - kala first  
accusation; prima delat

From - westma first  
fruits 11/13 - From -

From - lach, e f an  
first age son - From -

From - locciende  
Egils a host

From - weard beon  
had hope of future

From - gysel, q. gyslesm  
had hope of future

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From - gysel, q. gyslesm  
had hope of future

From - rad, i.e. in  
the first degree L. Mith,

From - sea þen fers  
shaped, or created

From - setling, - set  
being first settling, from

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From *from*, v. fram.  
 From *FROME*; fluvii nomen in agro Dorsetensi, Som.  
 Fromawælted rolled away, C. R. Lk. 24, 2.  
 From-cumen to be rejected, R. Lk. 9, 22.  
 From-cyme a coming from, a race, progeny.  
 From-cyn a from-kin, progeny.  
 Fromian to be well, strong, v. fremian.  
 Fromlic; adj. Strong, stout; strenuus:—Jdth. 10.  
 Fromlice, framlice; adv. Strongly, stoutly, effectually; strenue:—Bd. 5, 7.  
 Fromscipe; m. Exercise, use, a proceeding, courage; exercitatio:—Bd. 1, 34.  
 From-slitnis desolation, C. Mk. 13, 14.  
 From-swican to withdraw, desert, Cd. 46.  
 Fromung, e; f. A going, journey; profectio:—Bd. 5, 8.  
 Fronc, Froncland France, Chr. 886, v. Francan.  
 Frost frost, v. forst.  
 Frostig Frosty; gelidus, Som.  
 Frouer A favourer; fautor:—Chr. 1089.  
 Frox a frog, v. froga.  
 Frugnen asked, v. fregnan.  
 FRUM; def. se fruma; adj. [Icel. frum n. *prima proles*] Original, primitive, first; natus, primitivus:—Frum, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—Done fruman sceafte gepencan to remember the first creation, Bt. 30, 2.  
 Fram fruman gesceafte, Mk. 10, 6.  
 Fruma, an; m. [Moes. fruma] Beginning, origin, author, founder; principium:—Bd. 1, 13: Bt. 39, 13. *Æt fruman*, Ju. 6, 64. On fruman, Mt. 19, 4, at or in the beginning.  
 Frum-bearn first-born.  
 Frum-cenned first-begotten, primitive.  
 Frum-cer first turn.  
 Frum-cneow a progenitor, Cd. 161.  
 Frum-cyn original kind, race, offspring, seed.  
 Frum-gar, frum-gara [frum first, gear a year] A patriarch, father of a family, a prince; patriarcha:—Cd. 58: Jdth. 11.  
 Frum-ge sceap first creation.  
 Frum-gyld the first payment made to the kindred of a slain person, in recompence of his murder.  
 Frum-heowung first formation.  
 Frumo the beginning, C. Mk. 13, 8, v. frum.  
 Frum-ripan the first fruit.  
 Frum-sceaf first creation, the creation.

Frum-sceateas, frum-sceattas first fruits. *elt*  
 Frum-spræc an original speech, a promise, a covenant.  
 Frum-stol a chief seat, mansion-house, a proper residence or station.  
 Fry free, v. freo.  
 Fryccea A crier, preacher; præco:—Rast. 15, 3.  
 Frydom freedom, Bt. 40, 7, v. freedom.  
 Frymlic, frymðelic; adj. Primitive, first; primitivus:—Bd. 1, 26.  
 Frymð, es; m. A beginning; initium:—Of middan geardeas frymðe, Mt. 25, 34.  
 Frymðelic primitive, v. frymlic.  
 Frynd, gefrynd friends, v. freond.  
 Frysa A Friesland; Friso:—Bd. 5, 9.  
 FRYSAN; pp. gefroren [Dut. vriezen] To FREEZE; gelare:—Elf. gr. 22.  
 Frysisc Friesic; Frisius, Som.  
 Frysland Friesland; Frisie:—Ors. 1, 1.  
 Fryt consumes, v. fretan.  
 Fryð a peace, league, v. frið.  
 Fryðing a making peace.  
 Fugel, es; pl. fugelas, fuglas; m. [Plat. fagel, vogel m: Frs. fugel f: Dut. Ger. vogel m: Ot. Not. fogal: Moes. fugls: Dan. fugel c: Swed. fogel m: Icel. fugl m.—from fleogan to fly; pp. of flogen flown; hence flug syncope fug-el] A fowl, bird; volucris:—Lk. 13, 34: Mt. 6, 26.  
 Fugel-cynn fowl kind, Gen. 1, 30.  
 Fugelere, es; pl. fugeleras; g. a; d. ani m. [Dut. vogelaar m:] A FOWLER; aucups:—Elf. gl. 6.  
 Fugeles-wise fowl-wise, in the manner of a fowl, a dolphin from its swiftness.  
 Fugel-hælsere, fugel-hweolere A soothsayer; augur:—R. 4.  
 Fugel-hwate a divination by birds, R. 48.  
 Fugelian, fuglian [Dut. vogelen] To fowl, catch birds; aucupari:—Elf. gr. 35.  
 Fugel-lime birdlime, Cot. 194.  
 Fugel-noð a fowling, Ethel. priuill.  
 Fugla of birds; fuglas birds, v. fugel.  
 Fughian to fowl, v. fugelian.  
 Fugol a bird, v. fugel.  
 Fugol-wyll bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds.  
 Fugol a bird, v. fugel.  
 Fuhlas for fuglas fowls, v. fugel.  
 Fuht; adj. [Plat. fucht, fuchtig: Dut. vocht, vochtig: Ger. feucht: Dan. fugtig: Swed. fuktig: Icel. fugt f. odour] Moist; humidus:—Herb. 9, 1.

Fu'l, es [Moes. fuls] Foulness, impurity, a fault; impuritas:—Ne naht fules, Jud. 13, 4. Dæs fules gewita conscious of the fault, Jud. C. L. 4, Mann.  
 Fúl; adj. [Plat. fuul: Dut. vuil: Frs. ful: Ger. faul: Ot. ful: Moes. fuls: Dan. fuul rotten, malicious: Swed. ful ugly: Icel. full putrid] FOUL, dirty, impure, corrupt, guilty; sordidus:—Nic. 27.  
 Ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the fulness, completeness or perfection of the meaning of the word with which it is joined, v. full.  
 Ful-betan to give full satisfaction.  
 Fulbet, fulbot full satisfaction, Som.  
 Ful-boren full born, noble born.  
 Ful-brecan to violate; violare:—L. Cnut. 2.  
 Ful-cuð well-known, public.  
 Fule A stink, foulness; fetor, Som.  
 Ful-fealdan To explain, explicate:—Elf. gr. 24.  
 Ful-fremed full or quite perfect.  
 Ful-fremedlice perfectly.  
 Fulfremednes, se; f. A perfection; perfectio:—Job. p. 167.  
 Ful-fremian; p. de; pp. od. To perfect, accomplish, fulfil, practice; perficere:—Bt. 35, 6.  
 Ful-gan, ful-gangan, full-gan; p. fullode. To go to the full, to accomplish, perfect, fulfil; perficere:—Bt. 39, 2.  
 Ful-gehende full nigh, neighbourhood, Som.  
 Ful-georne very well.  
 Ful-hare gray-haired or headed.  
 Fúlian, befylan, befulan, ic fulige; p. fulode; pp. gefulod. To FOUL, rot, corrupt; putrescere:—Ors. 1, 1.  
 Fullice Foully; sordide:—R. Ben. 82.  
 Full; adj. [Plat. full, vull: Dut. vol: Frs. ful: Ger. voll: Ot. and all the authors of the 8th and 9th century, full: Moes. fulls: Dan. fuld: Swed. full: Icel. fullr.—fyll the full] FULL, entire, complete; plenus:—Lk. 6, 38. Full mona full moon.  
 Tyn winter full ten years full or complete, Bt. R. p. 188. Par hie wæron seofon dagas fulle, Gen. 50, 10.  
 Full-, full, v. ful-.  
 Fullafreed a defender.  
 Fullan-ham A foul or dirty habitation, Som.) FULHAM, Middlesex.  
 Full-betan to make full satisfaction, Elf. gr. 37.  
 Fullere, es; m. A FULLER, bleacher; fullo:—Mk. 9, 3.  
 Full-fleon to chase away, rout.

Full-fremian to perfect, v. ful-fremian.

Full-fyllan To fulfil, accomplish; implere:—*Elf. gr.* 26.

Fullgan, fullgangan to fulfil, v. fullgan.

Full-getreow full true, altogether true.

Füllian, fulwian, gefüllian, ic fullige, he fullað; p. fulode; pp. fulloð, gefulloð; v. *a*. To baptize, whiten; baptizare:—*ic eow fullige on wætere, Mt.* 3, 11.

Fullian To fulfil; exequi:—*Cd.* 106.

Föllic foul, base, v. ful.

Fullice; comp. icor; adv. Fully, perfectly, completely; plenè:—*Bd. 2, 3, 4, 25; Ors. 2, 5.*

Föllice; comp. icor; adv. Foully, shamefully; sordide:—*L. Can. Edg. poen.* 42.

Fülligeað baptize, v. fullian.

Full-mannod full manned, *Bt.* 17.

Full-neh, full-neah; adv. Full nigh, near, almost; prope:—*Bt. 4.*

Föllnes, se; f. FOULNESS; faetor:—*Bd. 5, 12.*

Fulloc baptism.

Full-soð full sooth, most truly.

Fuluht, fulwiht, es; m. A baptism, baptizing; baptismus:—*Mt. 21, 25; Bd. 1, 27.*

Fuluhtere, fulwihtere, es; m. A baptizer, baptist; baptista:—*Mt. 3, 1.*

Full-wiht baptism.

Full-wyrcan to accomplish, v. fulwyrcan.

Föllnes foulness, v. fullnes.

Full-oft full oft, very often.

Full-rihta full right, quite right.

Fultemian To assist, help; juvare:—*Past. 34, 3.*

Fulpiclice very thickly, frequently.

Fultom help, v. fultum.

Ful-truwian to trust fully in, confide in.

Fultum, fultom, fultume, fylst, gefylst. 1. Help, aid, assistance, emolument, favour; auxilium. 2. An helper, army, force; adjutor, copias:—1. *He asende þe fultum, Ps. 19, 2.* 2. *Ps. 17, 2; Chr. 913.*

Fultumian, gefultumian; p. ade; pp. od. To help, assist; juvare:—*Bd. 2, 13.*

Fultumiend, A helper; adjutor:—*Bd. 3, 30.*

Ful-wacor very watchful.

Ful-wæric full wary, cautious.

Fulwer A baptist; baptista:—*Menol.*

Fulwian to baptize, v. fullian.

Fulwiht baptism, v. fuluht.

Fulwihtere a baptist, v. fuluhtere.

Fulwithe a full wicket or fine.

Fulwithe baptism, v. fuluht.

Fulwion, fulwod baptized, v. fullian.

Ful-wyrcan to finish, accomplish.

Funde, funden found, v. findan.

Fundian, ic fundige; p. ode.

To endeavour to find, tend to, strive, go forward; tendere:

—*Twegen men fundiað to anre stowe two men are going to one place, Bt. 36, 4.*

Fyr fundige up fire tends upward, *Bt. 34, 11.*

De fundode wið his, *Num. 22, 6, v. findan.*

Funding a departure, absence.

Fur, furh [*Plat. fore f: Dut.*

voore, vore f: *Ger. Not. furche f: Dan. furre c: Swed. fära m.*]

A FURROW; sulcus:—*Bt. 5, 2.*

Furlang, furlung FURLONG; stadium:—*Lk. 24, 13.*

Furðan, furðon, furðum Also, too, even, indeed, further; etiam, quidem:—*Mt. 6, 29.*

Furðor, furður; adv. FURTHER; ulterius:—*Jos. 10, 12.*

Furðra, seo het furðre; adj. def. FURTHER, greater; major:—*Nis se þeowa furðra þonne his hlaford, Jn. 13, 16, v. form.*

Furðrung a furthering, v. fyrðrung.

Furðum also, indeed, v. furðan.

Furðumlic; adj. Effeminate; molis:—*Ors. 1, 12.*

Furður further, v. furðor.

Fur's; adj. [*Dan. fuse to rush*

violently forth, to hasten on: *Icel. fús pronus: Eng. fuss a bustle*]

Ready, prompt, quick, willing; promptus:—*Swiðe fús very quick, Elf. T. p. 30; Cd. 8.*

Fuslice; adv. Quickly; prompt:—*Bd. 4, 27.*

Fyht a fight, v. gefeoht.

Fyht fights, v. feohtan.

Fyhtling, A fighting, soldier; praeliator:—*Dial. 2, 3.*

Fyht wite a fine for fighting.

Fylc A company, troop; agmen.

Fylde, es; m. A fold, a volume; volumen, *Sam.*

Fylging, That which follows, a barrow; occa:—*Cot. 143.*

Fyligean, fylgean, filian, feligean, folgian, befyrgan; p. fylgde, filide. To follow, succeed; sequi:—*Wyle me fyligean, Mk. 8, 34.*

He ne let hym ænig ne fylgean, *Mk. 5, 37.*

Fylynes, se; f. A following, completing, executing; successio:—*Bd. 3, 5.*

FYLL, fill [*Ger. fülle f: Ker. fullii: Not. fulli: Swed. fylle n: Icel. fylli f.*]

The FILL

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fulness; plenitudo:—*Ge etað to fylle, Lev. 26, 5.*

Fyll, es; m. A FALL, ruin, destruction; casus:—*Ors. 3, 2.*

Fyllan; p. de; pp. gefylled; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. vullen: Ger. füllen: Ker. fullen: Isd. fullan: Moes. fulljan: Dan. fylde: Swed. fylla: Icel. fylli*]

To FILL, replenish, satisfy, finish; implere:—*Þu fylst ælc, Ps. 144, 17.*

He fylde hig, *Ps. 104, 38.*

Hig fylilde oðende, *Deut. 31, 30, v. gefyllan.*

Fyllan; p. fylde; pp. gefylled; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. vellen: Ger. füllen: Not. Ot. fallan: Dan. fælde: Swed. fälla: Icel. fella*]

from feoll fell; p. of feallan to fall]

To fell, cut down, destroy; prosternere:—*Fyllan, Jdth. 11, p. 24, 18.*

Seo nædre gefylled was the serpent was destroyed, *Ors. 4, 6.*

Fylle a fall, ruin, destruction, *Som. Fylle Wild thyme; serpyllum, Som.*

Fyllen Omentum, *R. 74.*

Fylle-seoc a lunatic.

Fylle-seoncs falling sickness, epilepsy, lunacy.

Fylmen, es. A F.L.M., thin skin, prepuce; præputium:—*Gen. 17, 11.*

Fylnes, se; f. A FOULNESS; fuligo:—*Cot. 83.*

Fylst help, assistance, v. fultum.

Fylstan, gefylstan To help, aid; adjuvare:—*Lk. 5, 7.*

Fylð FILTH, impurity; spurcitia:—*Mt. 23, 27.*

Fynd enemies, an enemy, v. feond.

Fynegean, fyngean To become musty, filthy; *L. Alf. Can. 35.*

Fynig; adj. Musty; mucidus:—*L. Alf. Can. 35.*

Fyr, fyrn, es; n. [*Plat. fūr, vūr n: Dut. vuur n: Frs. fior, fiure n: Ger. feuer n: Ker. fuire: Ot. fiur: Isd. fyor: Tat. fuir: Dan. fyr n: Swed. Icel. fyr m: New Guinea, for: Fr. feu m: Grk. ῥῆρ*]

A FIRE, hearth; ignis:—*Swa scearp andget swa þat fyr as sharp an understanding as fire, Bt. 39, 4; Mk. 9, 44.*

Fyr far, v. feor.

Fyran To castrate, FIRE; castrare:—*Obs. Lun. 3, v. afyran.*

Fyrbeta One who looks after the fire; focarius:—*R. 30.*

Fyr-bryne a fire, burning.

Fyrclican To bring upon; ingere:—*Chr. 1106, Lye.*

Fyr-clommas fire-bonds, *Cd. 213.*

Fyr-cruse a fire-cruse or pot.

FYRD, feord f. [*Ger. fahrt f. an expedition; heerfahrt f. a military expedition: Not. uses fared to lie in ambush, to lay*

shares.—ferde; p. of fcran to

shares.—ferde; p. of fcran to





Fyr. head fire horden  
Cd = Best H 607

Fyrn. wita, an  
in an old cumbell.  
Best H 424

(7)

\*Fyr. he, e; f fear &

X

\*Fyr. licht, as in a fire.  
light Best H 3032

\*Fyr. gestalla an m  
a yellow soldier  
Cd 93 Th 19.

Fyr. spearca an  
a fire spear Th

\*Fyr. gemaca  
a military, companion  
fellow soldier; com.  
milito p. II. 454, 31

\*Fyr. leoma, an m a  
fire beam Cd 215 Th 2702 (x) X  
\*Fyr. floca, claustrum  
igneum Cd 214 Th  
268, 20

\*Fyr. first;  
felic v pros.

\*Fyr. geytall

\*Fyr. hom, es, m  
an army coat, a  
coat of mail; lorica

\*Fyr. homa, an m Best H 137, 0  
3007  
Fyr. homa

Best H 3007

\*Fyr. dinga in companies  
or flock; catervation som

\*Fyr. fire ipis  
\*Fyr. draeca an m  
a fire serpent or dragon  
Best H 5374

\*Fyr. sears, es, m  
a fire preparation  
Best H 462

\*Fyr. dleis armylest  
without an army; defence  
less Chr 894 hy

\*Fyr. werod an  
army host, a phylax

\*Fyr. nest cphibulenta  
Ch 212 dse  
\*Fyr. ung, es, an army  
preparation L. inap. hol  
10. v fyrdinec

\*Fyr. geuwin  
in an old  
cumbell Best H 3376

\*Fyr. wyrdemilum  
readily in wyrd  
warumby, degenitas mull.

Best H 2533

\*Fyr. beta, es

\*Fyr. get, e; f fil.

\*Fyr. tang a pair of  
longs som

\*Fyr. betat, es

\*Fyr. hicgond, a

\*Fyr. witrings, se f

\*Fyr. carlot; nepetrix som

\*Fyr. fann, es, m

\*Fyr. god the fire god

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. Willcan som

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. fig, es, m a fire

\*Fyr. a firebrand  
torch; facula  
hai's 134, 27  
K 10

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. flame

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. flame

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. flame

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

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\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. flame

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. flame

\*Fyr. gearwint, es

\*Fyr. flame





*Fyrd-hwælf, war-brave* *Beo. H. 3280*  
*Fyrd-homa, a military garment*  
*vestes militaris* *Beo. Th. 114*  
*Qu. # 45, 29. X. Fyrd-brægle, a military garment* *Beo. Th. 116* *Qu. # 25*  
*Fyrd-ðod, a military song* *Old. 171* *Th. 116, 3* *Qu. # 45, 31*  
 27m FYR 27m FYR 27m FYR

go, proceed] *An expeditionary army, chiefly of citizens; expedition:—L. In. 5, 1: Bd. 1, 3.*

Fyrd a ford, v. ford.

Fyrdering *A preparation or provision for a journey; expeditionis apparatus, Som.*

Fyrd-esne a warlike youth or man.

Fyrd-færelde, fyrd *also* military expedition or service of citizens, inhabitants.

Fyrd-gesteal *a martial comrade, Cd. 93.*

Fyrd-getrum a martial band, Cd. 147.

Fyrdian; p. hi fyrdedon. *To go, go out, send, proceed; ire:—Chr. 443.*

Fyrdingc, fyrding, firdincg, e; f. *An expedition, army, an army prepared for battle; expedition:—Chr. 1016: L. pol. Cnut. 10: 75: 80.*

Fyrdlic like an army, military.

Fyrd-man a military man, a soldier.

Fyrd-rinc a man of arms, a warrior.

Fyrdringnes, se; f. *A promotion; exaltation, Som.*

Fyrd-schip a ship of war, naval expedition.

Fyrd-timber a sacrifice.—Fyrd-truma an army, Som.

Fyrdwæn a travelling wain or wagon.

Fyrd-wic An army-station, a camp, tent; castra:—Gen. 32, 2.

Fyrd-wite an army-fine, a fine for leaving the army.

Fyre-bryne *A burning; incendium:—Ora. 4, 7.*

Fyren a crime, v. firen.

Fyren; adj. *Fiery, flagitious, wicked; igneus:—Gen. 3, 24.*

Fyrenan *To commit adultery, sin; mechari:—Lk. 18, 20.*

Fyren-cylle, fyren-cylne a fire-kiln, an oven.

Fyren-dæd a wicked deed, Cd. 191.

Fyren-full, firen-ful; adj. *Sinful, unjust, wicked; iniquus:—Used as a noun, One who is sinful, a sinner; peccator, Ps. 9, 18: 72, 3.*

Fyrenfullnes, se; f. *Luxury, riot; luxuria, Som.*

Fyren-gat a wild goat, v. fir-ginbuca.

Fyren-lust, firen-lust *Impure pleasure, luxury; luxuria:—Bt. 15.*

Fyren-becelle an oven.

Fyres furz, v. fyrs.

Fyrest first, v. fyrst.

Fyr-faran to travel far.

Fyr-fluge flee far away, v. fleo-gan.

Fyrh a furrow, v. fur.

Fyrhtimisfear, trembling, v. forht-yns.

Fyrhto, afyrhto, fyrhtu *Fear, fright, dread, terror, trembling; tremor:—Ps. 2, 11.*

Fyr-hus a fire-house, chimney.

Fyrian, frige *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish; focum præbere:—L. Can. Edg. 14.*

Fyrian *To make a furrow, to plough, till; proscindere aratro:—Scint. 32.*

Fyrlen; adj. *Far, distant; longinquus:—Gen. 20, 13.*

Fyrlie suddenly, v. færlie.

Fyrlolocan fire bonds, Cd. 214.

Fyrme *A feast, epulæ:—Jud. 16, 27.*

Fyrmest, formest; def. se fyrmesta, seo, þæt fyrmeste, adj.

FOREMOST, first, utmost; primus:—Se þe wyle beon fyrmest he who will be first, Mt. 20, 27.

Dis ys þæt mæste and þæt fyrmeste bebod, Mt. 22, 38.

Se fyrmesta and se besta the foremost and best, Col. 153.

Fyrmyste nama primitive names, Bt. gr. 5.

Swa we fyrmest magon as the utmost we could, Bd. 5, 21, v. form.

Fyrmð, fyrmð *from feormian to purify, to procure food.] 1. A receiving to food, a reception, an entertainment, a table, harbouring; receptio ad victum.*

2. *A washing, baptizing; ablutio:—1. L. In. 46. 2. Mk. 7, 4.*

Fyrn Fire; ignis:—Cd. 216.

Fyrn [Luther. firn, fernd; *Al. forn: Not. firnen: Moes. fairnja, fairni: Old Swed. fyrnas: Icel. fyrnd f.] Anti-*

*quity, age; antiquitas:—Frod fyrn broken with age, Cd. 57.*

Fyrn-dagum with length of days, Cd. 52.

Fyrn; adj. *Ancient, old, former; antiquus:—Fyrn geweorc ancient work, Cod. Ex. 57, a. 15.*

In fyrn dagum in former days, Cd. 170.

Fyrn, gefyrn; adv. *Formerly, long ago, of old; olim:—Mt. 11, 21: Cd. 25.*

Fyrnum; adv. *With horror, horribly, intensely; horribiliter:—Donne cymð forst fyrnum cald then cometh frost intensely cold, Cd. 17.*

Fyr-panne a fire-pan.

Fyrre farther; fyrrest farthest, Bt. 39, 7, v. feor.

Fyrs, es; m. *Furze, furze-bushes, brambles; genista, rhamnus:—Bt. 23.*

Fyr-scofi a fire-shovel.

Fyr-scyan; p. yde. *To shade the fire.*

Fyrsian; p. syde [Plat. versa-

ten: *Frs. versta to delay: Ger. fristen, fernen: Icel. fersta to delay] To put far, remove, separate, drive away; elongare:—L. Edw. Guth. 11, v. afyrnsian.*

Fyrn [Dut. verzenen; f. pl. the heels: *Ger. ferse f: in the south of Germany fersn, versan, fiersen: Not. fersenu: Tat. fersna] The heel; calca-*

*neum:—Cot. 38.*

Fyr-spearcan fire-sparks.

Fyrst, Dan. fyrste m: *Swed. första m. a prince: Plat. Frs. forst m: Dut. vorst m: Ger. fürst m: Ot. furisto: Icel. fyrsti, fursti m.—Plat. furst, vaste f. the ridge of a thatched roof:*

*Dut. Kil. vorst f. culmen: Frs. forst f: Ger. firste, forste, f. forst m. the ridge of a roof.*

*In the south of Germany it signifies a house, and also the top of a mountain.—fyrst first; sup. v. feor.] 1. The first in station, a prince, chief; prin-*

*ceps. 2. The first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber; laquear, culmen. 3. The first entrance, a threshold, door; limen:—*

*Fyrst forð gewata prince went forth, Beo. 3, 43. 2. Elf. gl. 20: R. 29. 3. Cot. 118.*

Fyrst, first [Plat. first f: *Frs. first n: Ger. Dan. frist f: Ker. Mons. first an occasion: Ot. frist: Swed. frist m: Icel. frest f.] A space, time, space of time, respite, truce; sp-*

*atium:—Nu binnan lidon fyrste, Ex. 17, 4. Wunode mid hire oð þone first dwelt with her to the time, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 31. Efter litlan fyrste, Mt. 26, 73.*

Fyrst, first, fyrst; adj. [Dan. *Swed. förste: Icel. fyrstr.—sup. v. feor] FIRST; primus:—Chr. 973.*

Fyr-stan a fire-stone, a flint to strike fire with.

Fyrstan *To give respite; inducias facere, Som.*

Fyrste a torch.

Fyrstig; adj. *Frosty; gelidus:—Bd. 3, 19.*

Fyrst-mearc a space-mark, a space of time, a respite, setting of the sun.

Fyr-polle an oven.

Fyrþrian, gefyrþrian; p. eðe; pp. ed. *To further, support, advance, promote, prosper; provehere:—Fridað and fyrðrað protects and supports, Bt. 34, 10.*

Fyrþrung *A furthering; prom-*

*tio:—Som. 166.*

Fyr-pung, e; f. *What relates to the hearth, home, domestic af-*

*theo of þa þomas.*

*And þa þomas draw out the thess. 4, 1 et*

*þa þomas draw out the thess. 4, 1 et*

*þa þomas draw out the thess. 4, 1 et*

208 Jim III 404, 11

Deut 5, 24

27m

FYS

27m

FYT

27m

FYX

fairs; res domesticæ:—L. pol. Cnut. 10.

Fyr-tor a fire-tower, light-house.

Fyrn a fire, v. fyr.

Fysan; pp. gefysed. To prepare, haste, to hasten; festinare:—

Sona ongann fysan soon began to hasten, Cd. 138: Jðth. 11.

Fyst [Plat. fuust f: Dut. vuist f: Frs. feist f: Ger. faust f: Tat. fust. Ger. fäustel m. a club: Lat. fustis, fausten, fus-

ten, signify to take in the hand, also, to beat, to fight. A fäustler m. is a fighter. Faustrecht the earlier privilege of the German nobility, to settle their differences, (armatamanu) without applying to a court of justice] A fyst; pugnus:—Er. 21, 18.

Fyst-gebeat A fist; pugnus:—Past. 1, 3.

Fyfer, fæper, feber, fiber, es; pl. fyferu; [Frs. feer: Dut.

veder] A feather, wing, pen; penna:—Mt. 23, 37.

Fyðered feathered.

Fyðer-fete, fyðer-fot four-footed, quadruped.

Fyðerlinc A fourth part; quadrans, v. feower.

Fyðer-scyt four-cornered, quadrangular.

Fytung, e; f. A fighting; rixæ:—L. Engh. p. 122.

Fyxas fishes; pl. of fisc.

Ysian, p. 124  
Wed Jim 5  
903, 33

mt

Jim I 643, 40

Jim III 410, 14 f.

he says f. g.

v. s. p. f. g.

Oct 7 1837

629

5, 838

Feb. 28 1838

31

27n

GAD

27o

GÆC

27o

GÆR

\* When g is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a vowel or an r, it is often changed into h, as burh, for burg a town; g. burge; stáh (he) ascended, from stigan to ascend.—G is always inserted between the vowels -ie, making -ige, -igende, etc. the first sing. indef. and part. of verbs in, -ian. Thus, from lufian to love, blestian to bless, &c., are formed ic lufige I love, ic blestige I bless, lufigende loving, blestigende blessing. In English words, directly formed from the Anglo-Saxon, g is often changed, in the beginning and end, into y; and, in the middle, into i: as, gear a year; gealew yellow; gildan to yield; ganian to yawn; dæg a day; cæg a key; sægl a sail; stæger a stair, step; tægl a tail, &c.

Gá go, v. gan.

Ga, gaad a goad, v. gad.

Gaarleec garlic, v. garleac.

Gaast a ghost, C. Jn. 4, 23, 24, v. gast.

Gabban To scoff, mock, delude, jest: hence, perhaps, GABFLE, GIBBERISH; deridere, Som.

Gabbung, e; f. A scoffing, mocking, GIBING, jesting; derisio, Som.

Gabere, es; m. An enchanter, a charmer; incantator, Som.

Gabote A platter; paropsis, Som.

Gabul-roid A line, rod, staff, compass; radius, Som.

Gád, gæd, gaad [Swed. gadd m. a sting: Icel. gaddr m. a pin, peg] A point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting,

prick; GOAD; stimulus:—Ne wyrð inc wilna gæd let (it) not be to you a goad of desires, Cd. 13: Elf. gl. 8. ¶ Gad-isen a gad-iron, a goad, R. 1.

Gaderian, gadrian, gædrian, gæ-gaderian, ic gaderige; p. ade; pp. od [Plat. gaddern, gad-

dern: Dut. gaderen: Frs. gadura, gradia: Ger. gattern: Icel. gadda.—The Dut. have

gade f. a consort, and gader together] To GATHER, assem-

ble, join, collect, store up; colligere:—Hi fic-æppla ne gaderiað, Lk. 6, 44: Ps. 38, 10.

Gaderigendlic; adj. Collective, that is gathered together; collectivus, Som.

Gadertang, gædertang, gæder-teng; adj. Continuous, Scint. 1.

Gadertangnys, gædertangnys, se; f. A continuation, Scint. 12.

Gadertengan To continue, join; continuare, Som.

Gaderung, gegaderung, e; f. A gathering congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd; congregatio:—Jn. 5, 13. ¶ Geleasful gaderung a lawful

congregation, a church; Elf. gr. 18. Gegaderung, opðe gegaderede word to anum gebede

words collected into one prayer a collect.

Gador-wist, gegador-wist An assembly for feasting, a feast, club; contubernium:—Cot. 43.

Gadrian to gather, v. gaderian.

Gæ yea, yes, R. Mt. 17, 25, v. gese.

Gæc [Plat. Ger. gauch m. the cuckoo, but also the name of some other birds, as chough:

Dan. giøg m: Swed. gök m: Icel. gaurk m.] A cuckoo, GAWK; cuculus:—¶ Gæcesure cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel; acetosa:—Herb.

Gæd a goad, Cd. 13, v. gád.

Gædeling, e; f. A companion; comes, v. gegada.

Gædrian to gather, v. gaderian.

Gæf gave, Bd. 3, 24, v. gifan.

Gæfel a gift, offering, tribute, R. Lk. 2, 24, v. gafol.

Gæfel-gereofe a tribute reeve, a publican.

Gæfil, gæf a tribute, v. gafol.

Gægl wanton, v. gagol.

Gægl-bærnes Wantonness, luxury, riot; lascivia:—Cot. 118.

GÆLAN, agælan; p. lde; pp. led, wed. 1. To hinder, delay, keep in suspense; impede.

2. To relax, remit, neglect; negligere. 3. To con-

geal, as with fear, to astonish, terrify; congelare:—1. Bt. R. p. 152. Hu lange gælst þu ure lif, Jn. 10, 24. 2. Ic

agælde I neglected, L. Edg. conf. 8. 3. Þa wearð ic agælwed then was I astonished, Bt. 34, 5, Card. p. 218, 10: Bt. 34, 5.

Gælnys, se; f. Wearisomeness; tædium:—Ps. 118, 28.

Gælsa, anLuxury; luxus:—Lk. 15, 13.

Gæmnian; part. gæmnigende. To play, game; lusitare:—Bd. W. p. 386.

Gængans Pregnant; prægnans:—L. Ethelb. 83, Lye.

Gæp; adj. Cautious, shrewd, subtle; sagax, cautus, Lye.

Gærs, gers, gears, græs, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. gras n: Frs.

gæst

gæst

gæst

gæst

gæst

gæst

Gæmen, et; m. g. gæmen

Gædium

v. gæmen

126

Gæmenian to play, game

Jim II 170, 7

Gæmnian

v. gæmen

Gæmenian to play, game

Jim II 170, 7

Gæmnian

v. gæmen

v. gæmen

In 1035 Aug 208, 10

v. gæmen

125338

Fryson's reciprocal  
system, such there  
41

5.

1) Edertengens a  
 continiack Ben v  
 gadestengens  
 2) Edertengon to conti  
 Ben v gadestengon  
 3) Edertengens - burh

Good again then

galed  
gains brought than  
v. galled-fish  
galed a cage  
to sell or punish.  
brought in, cat  
Some

*Gadinca Mutines, -  
fascinum obsoenum,  
a muto, membrum  
virile; priapus  
R 22.*

1) Geldan to pay  
 2) to depend, suspense  
 3) dom, deceit Ben v  
 4) guldane geldan  
 5) Hele saffron  
 6) crocus gyltan v  
 7) geolo

gaderigendlic collective  
hom n gaderigend

76819 condensation an end / death  
of son v. descondens  
from hurry off converted  
to his best self from  
et. m. & neck of the  
v. clean over

The gamian to gam  
some n gamian of  
gam yet; ad h





gærs, gres, gers, ges n: Moes.  
gras: Dan. græs n: Sued.  
gräs n: Icel. gras n: Heb.  
גרס grs to shoot forth, to  
sprout] GRASS, a blade of  
grass, corn, herb, hay; gram-  
men: Ofer gærscadās, Deut.  
32, 2: Mk. 4, 28. ¶ Gær-  
hoppa GRASS-HOPPER; cicada,  
Ps. 77, 51. —Gærs-stapa  
GRASS-STEPPER, a locust;  
locusta, Mk. 1, 6: Ex. 10,  
14. —Gærs-tun A grass-enclo-  
sure, a meadow; pascuum:  
hence, GERSTON, now used in  
Surrey and Sussex, in the  
same sense.

Gærsuma, an. Expense, riches,  
treasure, a premium, fine, an  
earnest: opes: —Chr. 1070:  
1033.

Gæsne; adj. Dear, rare; carus:  
Cod. Ex. 20, a.

Gæst a guest, v. gest: also, a  
ghost, v. gast. —Gæst-lus a  
guest-house.

Gæstliðnes, gestliðnes, giest-  
liðnis, angestliðnes, se; f.  
[gest a guest, liðnes kind-  
ness] Hospitality, entertainment  
of guests: hospitalitas: —Bd.  
4, 5.

Gæt a gate, Bd. 3, 11, v. geat.

Gæt a goat, Cod. Ex. 26, a, v.  
gat.

Gætan-rocc a garment made of  
goat-skin, v. broccen.

Gæð goes, v. gan.

GAF, gegaf; adj. Base, vile, lewd;  
turpis: —L. Alf. can. 35.

Gaf gave; p. of gifan.

Gafel a tribute, L. Lund. p. 71,  
v. gafol.

Gafellic; adj. Tributary; tribu-  
to sive fisco pertinens: —Cot.  
85.

Gafas; m. pl. [Plat. Dut. Dan.  
Sued. guffel f: Ger. gabel f:  
Icel. gaffal m: Bret. gaolod]  
Forks, props, spars of a build-  
ing, a gallows: furcæ, patibulum,  
Som.

Gafol, gafel, gæfel, es; m. [From  
gaf; p. of gifan to give, el. The  
Eng. gabel a tax seems nearly  
allied to gafel] Tax, tribute,  
rent; tributum: —Mt. 17, 25:  
25, 27. ¶ Gafoles manung a  
levying of tribute, Cot. 73. —  
Gafol-gyld tribute-money, usury.  
—Gafol-gylda, gafol-gylda  
a tribute-payer, debtor, usurer.  
—Gafol-gyldan to pay tri-  
bute. —Gafol-hwitel a tribute  
cloak, a kind of livery: saga  
vectigalis, Som. —Gafol-land  
tribute-land, land granted or  
demised on condition of paying  
some contribution in money or  
other property.

Gaful a tribute, Elf. gr. 9, 2, v.  
gafol.

Gaful-ford [The tribute ford]  
Camelford, Cornwall, Chr. 823.

Gagates The agate or jet, a pre-  
cious stone; gagates: —Her bið  
eac gemeted gagates, se stan  
bið blæc gym here is also found  
the agate, the stone is a black  
gem, Bd. 1, 1.

Gagol, gægl; adj. [Icel. gagl]  
Lascivious, wanton; lascivus:  
—R. 106, v. gal.

Gagol-bærnes wantonness, v.  
gægl-bærnes.

GA'L, an. Lust, lightness, folly;  
levitas: —Hyra gal beswac  
their folly deceived, Cd. 18, v.  
hælgæ.

Gal; adj. [Plat. gail: Dut. geil:  
Dan. Ger. geil: Bret. gadal]  
Light, pleasant, wanton, licen-  
tious, pecked; levis, libidi-  
nusus: —Bt. 37, 4: Cd. 209.  
Galan gastas wicked spirits,  
Bd. 5, 13.

GALAN, agælan; part. galende,  
agælende, he gæld; p. gól,  
we gólon; pp. galen, gægalen  
[Dan. gale: Sued. gala to sing:  
Icel. gala] To sing, enchant;  
canere: —C. T. Ps. 57, 5.

Galdere An enchanter, sorcerer;  
augur, v. galere.

Galdor; pt. galdru; g. galdra.  
An incantation, enchantment,  
a charm; incantatio: —Purh  
heora galdor, Bd. 4, 27, S. p.  
604, 8: Ex. 7, 11: Deut. 18, 11.

Galdor-cræft the art of enchant-  
ing.

Galdor-cræftiga one crafty or  
skilful in enchantments, an en-  
chanter.

Galdra of enchantments, v. gal-  
dor.

Galere, galdere, es; m. An  
enchanter; incantator: —Elf.  
gl. 7.

Gal-ferð a lustful mind, lustful.

Gal-full lustful, luxurious.

Gal-fulllice lustfully, luxuriously.

GALGA, gealga, an. [Plat. galg,  
galge m: Dut. galg f: Frs.  
galga m: Ger. galgen m: Moes.  
galga: Ot. galgen: Dan. Sued.  
galge m: Icel. galgim.] A gal-  
lows, gibbet, cross; crux: —  
On galgan on the cross, Cd.  
225.

Galgæ-mod gallows-minded, evil-  
minded, Beo. 19.

Galleisc Galilean, Mk. 14, 70.

Gallæs Gauls, the French, Bd.  
5, 11.

Gallia-rice the kingdom of Gaul  
or France.

Gallocc Sawbread; malum terræ:  
Som. *Alone A 420*

Galmahno A Saxon abbey at  
York, afterwards St. Mary's.

Galnes, se; f. Lustfulness, lust,  
luxury; lascivia: —Cot. 150.

Gal-scepe, es; m. [gal lust, scepe

ship] Lustfulness, luxury; lux-  
uria: —Deut. 21, 20: L. Cnut.  
eccl. 24.

Galsere lustful.

Gal-walas, Gal-wealas Gauls,  
Frenchmen, Chr. 1.

Gamele old, *Gomen*

GAMEN [Fr. geane c: Icel. gam-  
an n. —The Moes. 2 Cor. 13,  
13, has gaman kōwōna; but  
this is not the root, as the  
stress of the accent is on the  
second syllable, and in gamen  
upon the first. The word is  
connected with gheenen sub-  
ridere, Kil. and yawo, ya-  
vor: Frs. geane a public feast.  
The Old Frs. has the m, like  
A. S. Tha dede God use he-  
ra en grate gama then God,  
our Lord, caused us great joy,  
Asegabok, p. 332. H.] GAME,  
joy, pleasure, sport, gaming,  
taunt, scoff; ludus: —Him  
macian sum gamen, Jud. 16,  
27. Ic mæg swegles gamen  
gehyran I can hear heaven's  
joy, Cd. 32.

Gamenian To joke, be merry;  
joculari: —Scint. 55.

Gamenlice; adv. Sportingly, de-  
ceitfully; jocose: —Jos. 9, 3.

Gaming, es; f. A GAMING, play-  
ing, gesticulation; lusus: —  
Cot. 203.

Gammigende jesting, joking, v.  
gamenian. *Beo. 115*

Gamol, gamul old, Lye: a cam-  
el, Som.

Gamol-seax old, grey or flaxen  
hair.

Gamol-ferð a brave spirit, brave,  
magnanimous, *Beo. 128*

GA'N, gangan, ic gá, gange, he  
gæð, we gáð, gæð; imp. gá,  
gang; p. ic eóðe, we eóðun;  
pp. gán, agæn, agán, gangen;  
v. n. [Plat. Dut. gaan, gaen:  
Fr. ga, geán: Ger. gehen:  
Old Ger. kan: Ot. Moes. gag-  
gan, pronounced gangan: Dan.  
gaa: Sued. gå: Icel. gánga:  
Heb. גָּזַל gā to rise] To go,  
walk, happen; ire: —Du gæst  
on pinum breoste, Gen. 3, 14.  
Ealle hi eodon, Lk. 2, 3. He  
was þanon agan he was gone  
from thence, Mt. 26, 39. Þa  
sæternes dæg was agan, Mk.  
16, 1. Ga or gang hider come  
hither, Gen. 27, 21, 26. Her  
gæð comes here, Gen. 37, 19.  
Agæð, Deut. 13, 2.

Gandis, gandes the river Ganges,  
Ors. 1, 1.

Gandra, gandra, A GANDER; an-  
ser masculus: —Elf. gr. 9, 18.

Ganet a fen-duck, v. ganot.

Gang, gong, es; m. [Dut. gang]  
A journey, step, going, way,  
path, a passage, drain, privy;  
iter: —Ors. 2, 4: Ps. 139, 5.

*Gangde see  
examples  
in H. Beo  
in gan*

*gangwint; with  
Beo. H. 2011: 2632 h. of gan*

Gangan, agangan to gang, go, v. gan.

Gang-dagan-gang-days, Rogation-days, the time of perambulating parishes, Mt. 27, 5.

Gangere [Dut. ganger m.] A ganger, footman; pedester, Som.

Gang-here a foot-army, Ors. 4, 12.

Gang-pytta, gang-settl, gang-tun A privy; latrina:—Alb. Resp. 48.

Gang-wæfre a spider.

Gang-weg a gang-way, a way.

Ganian To YAWN, gape, open, spread; aperire:—Cot. 147.

Ganot A sea-fowl, fen-duck; fulica:—Ganotes bæð the sea-fowl's bath, the sea, Chr. 975.

Gandra a gander, v. gandra.

Ganung, e; f. A yawning; oscitatio:—K. 78.

GA' A dart, javelin, arms, weapon; jaculum:—Cd. 17.

Gara; g. pl. garena. An angular point of land, a promontory, gulph, whirlpool; prominens ora, gurgis:—An þara gerana one of the promontories or points of land, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. p. 66, 15.

Gár-beam the wood or handle of the javelin. Cd. 159, 143, 14.

Gár-berend a javelin-bearer, soldier.

Gare yare, ready, v. gearo.

Gár-getrum A javelin-soldier, a soldier; jaculator:—Cod. Ex. 17, b. 14.

Gar-leac, garlec GARLICK; alli-um:—R. 41.

Gar-seg, garsege, garsegg The ocean, main sea; oceanus:—Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 473, 8.

Garwan to prepare, v. gearwian.

GA'ST, m. [Plat. Dut. geest m: Frs. gast m: Ger. geist m: Ker. keist: Isd. gheist: Ot. geist: Dan. geist m: Swed. gast m.—The first signification of this word as well as the Lat. spiritus is breath, a blowing. In Old Ger. geisten is used for to blow. Gen. 2, 7, is translated in a German Bible, of the year 1483, den geist des lebens the breath of life] 1. The breath; halitus. 2. A spirit, GHOST; spiritus. 3. A guest, hospes:—1. Gast muðes his, Ps. 32, 6. 2. Se unclænra gast, Mt. 12, 43. 3. Gastis hræd, Mt. 26, 41. 4. Se Halga Gast the Holy Ghost, Lk. 1, 35. 5. Cot. 102, v. geest.

Gást-pýning king of spirits, God, Cd. 139.

Gástlic; adj. GHOSTLY, spiritual, holy, mystical; fearful; spiritualis:—Dat gastlic folc spiritualis populus, Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9. Pa gastlican þearfan, Mt. 5, 3.

Gástlice; adv. Spiritually; spiritualiter:—Bd. 1, 27.

GÁT, gæt [Plat. Dut. Frs. geit f. geitbok m. a he-goat: Ger. gais, geisse f: Wil. geizzo: Ker. geizzi: Moes. gaitei: Dan. geed, gied f. gedebuk m. a he-goat: Swed. get f. Icel. geit f: Turc. geitzi: Heb. gdi a kid] A goat, a she-goat; caper, capra:—Twa huud gata and twentig buccena two hundred she-goats and twenty he-goats, [bucks] Gen. 32, 14. Gif seo ofrrung beo of gatum, Lev. 1, 10. ¶ Gata-hus a house of goats, a goat-house, R. 108.—Gata-hierde goat-herd.

Gat a gate, Lk. 7, 12, v. geat.

Gates - heued [Goat's head] GOATE'S HEAD, Durham, Som.

GAð go, v. gan.

GAðerian to gather, v. gaderian.

Gaue a tribute, v. gafol.

Gauei-sester a measure of rent ale; sextarius vectigalis cerevisiæ.

Ge ye, you; pl. of þu.

Ge-, or æg-, prefixed to pronouns, v. æg.

Ge- [Dut. Ger. ge-, Moes. ga-] which sometimes forms a sort of collective, as, gebroðru brothers; gehusan housefolk; gemagas kinsmen; gemacan mates; gegylda a member of a corporation or guild; gewita a witness, accomplice; gefera a companion, attendant; gescy shoes; gegadrian to gather. It sometimes gives an active signification, like a preposition placed after a neuter verb in English, as, neuter, to laugh; active, to laugh at, deride; and then forms verbs out of substantives; as, geendian to end; gescyldan to shield; getimbrian to build. It often seems void of signification; as, gesæð bliss; gelic like; gesund sound, healthy. In verbs, it seems sometimes to be a mere augment and to be prefixed to all the imperfects, not, as in German, to the participles only. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, healdan to hold; gehealdan to observe, preserve; fyllan to fill; gefyllan to fulfil; biddan to bid, require; gebiddan to pray.

Ge; conj. And, also; et:—Ge-ge, both—and, as well—as. He bebyt ge windum ge sæ he commanded both the winds and sea, Lk. 8, 25. God wat beforan, ge god ge yfel God fore-knows both good and evil, Bt. 41, 3.

Gea; adv. Yea, yes; etiam:—Jn. 21, 15, 16, v. gese.

Geac a cuckoo, v. gæc.

Geacsian to ask, inquire, find out by asking, v. acsian.

Geadlud diseased, v. adlian.

Geador together, v. togadere.

Geabylian to offend, be angry, v. æbylian.

Geæfenlæcan to imitate, v. efenlæcan.

Geæmettegean, ge-æmtian, ge-æmtigean to be at leisure, desist from, v. æmtian.

Geærendian to go on an errand, to ask, tell, intercede, v. ærendian.

Geærnian to deserve, v. earnian.

Geærwe; adj. Perverse; pravus:—T. Ps. 100, 4.

Geat ate, v. etan.

Geæðed sworn.

Geæðel natural, v. æðel.

Geættred poisoned, v. ættrian.

Geæwnod married; nupta:—Elf. T. p. 12, 17, v. æw.

Geaf gave; p. of gifan.

Geafa, geafe a gift, favour, sacrifice, v. gifu.

Geafas The jaws; fauces:—Cot. 91.—Geafas nædle gaffles, cock's spurs, Cod. Exon. 100, a.

GEAGL A jaw, laugh, GIGGLE; mandibula, rictus:—Cot. 128.

Geaglesc lascivious, v. geglesc.

Geagnian to own, possess.

Geagnindlic, ge-agnindlic possessive, owning, v. agniendlic.

Geagnod owned, consecrated, v. agnian.

Geahlas the jaws, v. geafas.

Geahned owned, v. agnian.

Geahsian to inquire, v. acsian.

Geahtige values, v. ehtian.

Geal-adl yellow-addle, yellow-disease, jaundice.

Geald paid; p. of gyldan.

Gealder-craeftas, v. galdor.

Gealew Yellow; flavus, Som.

Gealga a gallow, v. galga.

Gealh; adj. Sad; tristis:—R. 88.

Geall all, v. eal.

GEALLA, an; m. [Dut. gal f: Frs. galle c.] GALL, bile; fel:—Mt. 27, 34. ¶ Se swæarta gealla the black bile, melancholy, Cot. 133. None A 268

Gealled galled, fretted.

Gealp boasted, v. gilpan.

Gean to give, v. unnan.

Gean opposite, against, v. ongean.

Gean-bæran to oppose, resist, v. geonbæran.

Geanbidian to expect, abide, v. bidian.

Geanbyrde opposed, v. geonbæran.

Geancsumed vexed, v. angaumian.

Gea-cyme, gean-cyr a coming against, meeting, an encountering.

Geandettan to confess, v. andettan.

Geandswarian to answer, v. andswarian.



The common  
 teaching is that  
 is a description of  
 peace also. W  
 hem Tom v ac  
 I peace and lic  
 want a peace  
 I peace, e. f.  
 inquiry; inquisition  
 Tom v ac  
 I peace. began  
 to continue Tom  
 I peace. began  
 I peace. began  
 I peace. began

128

Ge-schle, an f. Property, riches; Possession,  
divitia. Rev H 735

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East border, Longfellow  
~~interceptor~~  
~~the same am same~~  
Min # 485, 11

44. Gast-gedal a separation from life, death  
Cd. 55, pp 68, 33

*(Handwritten notes on lined paper)*

... stored life  
... sublimates from  
... ageing ...  
... waste ...  
... v. g. ...  
... v. g. ...  
... or custom  
house R. M. ...  
v. g. ...

Great mod sed in  
 mind, gloomy (d. 186  
 220 230.8  
 Geand...  
 Geandrian to  
 abide in. An.  
 Geone yet (p. 8, 157)  
 Geable sent

*Heaghl-swile a  
swelling low  
Heaghl  
to ahnung rising  
Ahnung*

Health for  
would perhaps  
for 9.8



gangel - wafre  
gangel - wafre a spider  
artucl - om v gang - wafre

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not 18 from 22

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gaganege du anxia

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100

2 gears ready Cl 2 1/2  
3.26 v gearb. 2 gears

Learn. windel a yarn  
winder a reel Som

GEB

~~res; m~~  
~~Gen II 160~~

Gebæded *driven, compelled, v.*

Gebelimpe ~~the event~~, v. gelimp.  
Gebend bound.

CD 223 24  
K 292, 26

137  
zu gelangen

~~the~~ negative, an if Providence,

Measure: ~~approximately~~  
approx. 100. Bas R 6170

~~Geat. lic~~ Prepared, ready



*Hearo accurately  
th apol.*

*Geon. windel a yarn  
winder a reel som*

27u

GEA

27v

GEB

27w

GEB

Geandweardod presented, v. and-  
weardian.

Geandwyrdan to answer, v. and-  
werdan.

Geanede made one, united, v. un-  
nan.

Gean-fare returned, v. faran.

Geangsumian to vex, v. angsum-  
ian.

Geanlæcan To unite, make one  
alone; unre:—Elf. gr. 37.

Geanlician To liken; assimilate:  
—Mk. 4, 30.

Geanryne a running against, meet-  
ing. *Ap. 37, 4*

Geanwyrdan To arraign, accuse;  
convincere:—Chr. 1055.

GEAP; comp. ra; adj. 1. Crooked,  
bent; curvus. 2. Deceitful,  
cunning; fallax:—1. Cot. 50.

2. Gen. 3, 1.

Geapan To GAVE, open; pandere:  
—Cot. 158.

Geaplic; adj. Deceitful; subdo-  
lus:—Jos. 9, 4.

Geaplice; adv. Deceitfully; pro-  
caciter:—Prov. 21.

Geapscipe, es; m. Deceit, fraud,  
guile; fraus:—Jos. 9, 17.

GEAR, ger, es; m. [Plat. Dut. gear  
jaar n: Frs. jer n: Ger. jahr

n: Ker. jar: Isd. jaar: Moes.  
jer: Dan. aar n: Sued. år

n: Icel. ár u.] A YEAR; an-  
nus:—Dis was feorðes gearas

this was in the fourth year,  
Chr. 46.

Gēara, geara, gearwe, gere; adv.  
[gear a year] 1. YORE, for-  
merly, for a long time; olim.

2. That which has been known  
for a long time, is well known:

hence, well, certainly, enough;  
bene:—1. Bd. 2, 3. 2. Bd. 1,

27, Resp. 1: Lk. 20, 6.

Geara Provision, furniture, GEARS  
for horses; apparatus, v. gear-  
wa.

Gearcian, gegearcian, ic gear-  
cige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. To  
prepare, make ready; parare:

—Ps. 7, 14: Gen. 19, 3.

Geareung, gegeareung, e; f. A  
preparation, preparing; præ-  
paratio:—Ps. 9, 41.

Geard, es; m. [gird, gyrd a rod]  
A YARD, enclosure, region, the  
earth, world, turf, peat; sepes:

—Mt. 4, 16: Chr. 852. Grene  
geardas green regions, places,  
Cd. 25: 35.

Gear-daga yore-days, days of  
yore, of old.

Geara formerly, certainly, v. ge-  
ara.

Gearfoð difficult, v. earfoð.

Gearian to pardon, honour, v.  
arian.

Gearlic; adj. Yearly, annual;  
annuus:—L. Athel.

Gearlice; adv. Yearly, quickly;  
annuatim, Cot.

*Geactive, an if Providence,  
measure, apparatus. Bas R 6170*

GEARN [Plat. Dut. garen n:  
Frs. jern n: Ger. Dan. Sued.

Icel. garn n: Ot. garn] YARN,  
spun wool; pensa:—Cot. 85.

Gearnfull; adj. Anxious; solici-  
tus:—Lk. 12, 11.

Gearnian to earn, deserve, v. ear-  
nian.

Gearo, gearu, gearow, gearuw,  
gearw, ageara, agearwa, gare;  
comp. gearor, gearwur; adj.

YARE, ready, prepared; para-  
tus:—Gearo wyrd on gespre-  
cra was ready in speech, Bd.

5, 2, S. p. 615, 29: Ors. 5, 14.

Ealle mine þing synt gear-  
we, Mt. 22, 4.

Gearo formerly, v. geara.

Gearod clothed, v. gogyrian.

Gearow prepared, Ors. 4, 4, v.  
gearo.

Gearowita, an; m. Intellect, un-  
derstanding; intelligentia:—  
Bt. 39, 8.

Gears grass, Deut. 32, 2, v. gears.

Gearu ready, Jn. 7, 6, v. gearo.

Gearuw prepared, Bd. 4, 2, v.  
gearo.

Gearw ready, Mt. 22, 4, v. gearo.

Gearwa Clothing, preparation;  
habitus:—Cd. 30.

Gearwe YARROW; millefolium:  
—Elf. gl. 15.

Gearwe formerly, well, v. geara.

Gearwian, agearwian, gearwan,  
gegearwian, gearwigean, gi-  
rian, gyrian To prepare, pro-  
cure, supply; parare:—Jn. 14,

2: Ps. 27, 48.

Gearwung, gegearwung, e; f.  
A making ready, preparation;  
preparatio:—Ps. 64, 10.

Gearwurðod honoured, v. arwurð-  
ian.

Geasceade asked, inquired, heard,  
v. acsian.

Geascung asking, v. acsung.

Geasmýred smeared, anointed, v.  
smirian.

Geasýndrod sundered, separated,  
v. asýndrian.

GEAT, gat, gat, es; pl. geatu,  
gatu; n. [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger.

Dan. Icel. gat n. a hole, aper-  
ture] A GATE, door; porta:—  
Mt. 7, 13, 14.

Geat poured out, v. geotan.

GEATAN; p. hi geottan, getton.  
To grant, confirm; concedere:—  
Ic geate þe I grant thee, Chr.

658. Ic Ædgar geate and  
gife to dæi I Edgar grant and  
give to-day, Id. 963: 675: 656.

Geatas the Jutes, the Goths, v.  
Iutas.

Geatolod deformed, v. atol.

Geatolic like the Jutes, warlike.

Geatweard a gate-ward, door-  
keeper.

Geaxian to ask after, inquire,  
hear, v. acsian.

Gebacen, gebæc baked, v. bacan.

Gebæc a back; gebæcu back parts,  
v. bæc.

Gebæd prayed, v. biddan.

Gebæded driven, compelled, v.  
biddan.

Gebæded animated, v. bæded.

Gebær; d. pl. gebærum. A bear-  
ing, a state or habit of body or  
mind, practice, society, fellow-  
ship, deportment, demeanour;  
gestus:—Ors. 1, 12.

Gebæran to carry, bear, pretend,  
v. beran. *Bd. 4, 3, 25*

Gebærscype a feast, v. gebeor-  
scipe.

Gebæte, gebætel bit of a bridle,  
a bridle, v. bæte.

Gebætte bridled, v. bætan.

Geban, geben A proclamation,  
edict, BANNS; edictum:—Elf.

gl. *Bas gl.*

Gebannan to proclaim, v. aban-  
nan.

Gebasnian to expect, v. basnian.

Gebatad, gebatod Abated; mi-  
tigatus:—Cot. 135.

Gebæacnian to point out, v. bio-  
nian.

Gebæarscype a feast, v. gebeor-  
scipe.

Gebæaten beaten, v. beatan.

Gebecnan to point out, v. bician.

GEBED, gebedd, bead; pl. gebe-  
du, gebedo. [Plat. bede, bidde  
f: Dut. Frs. gebed n: Dut.

bede f: Ger. gebeth n: Ker.  
pet: Wil. gebete: Ot. gibel]

1. A prayer, petition, suppli-  
cation; oratio. 2. A command,  
demand; mandatum:—1. Ps.

34, 16: Lk. 6, 12. 2. Geheal-  
dað his gebed, Ex. 12, 24.

Gebed-clyfa a den, C. Ps. 9, 31.

Gebedda a bed-fellow, a wife.

Gebeden demanded, intreated, v.  
biddan.

Gebedgiht Bed-time; conticini-  
um:—R. 16.

Gebed-hus a prayer-house, an  
oratory, house of prayer.

Gebed-man a praying man, a  
suppliant.

Gebed-ræddenne the office of  
prayer, prayer.

Gebed-scipe bed-fellowship, mar-  
riage. *Cd. 113 Ch. 1 148, 35*

Gebed-stow a prayer-place, ora-  
tory.

Gebegan To recline, lie down; re-  
cline:—R. Lk. 9, 58.

Gebegð bowed, bent, crooked, v.  
bigan.

Gebegean To crown, to bend; co-  
ronare:—C. Ps. 102, 4.

Gebegð bowed, constrained, v.  
bigan.

Gebelg Anger, offence; offensio,  
Bd.

Gebelgan to be angry, displeased,  
v. belgan. *Should he be angry v. gebelgan*

Gebelimpe the count, v. gelimpe.

Gebend bound.

*es: n  
Cm. 2 169*

*Hearu-  
wunde a  
yarn winder  
reel, London  
from home*

*306*

*es: n  
Ap. 37, 4*

*es: n  
Bt. 39, 8*

*es: n  
Bt. 39, 8*

*es: n  
Bt. 39, 8*

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Bt. 39, 8*

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*es: n  
Bt. 39, 8*

Gebæda *prayers*, v. *gebed*.  
 Gebeodan *to command*, v. *beheo-*  
*dan*.  
 Gebeon *for* *gebonn*, v. *geban-*  
*n* *to proclaim*.  
 Gebeon *been*, v. *beon*.  
 GEBEOR, es; m. *A guest*; *hos-*  
*pes*:—*Bd.* 3, 10.

\*Gebeoran *to bear*, v. *beran*.  
 Gebeorc *barked*, v. *beorcan*.  
 Gebeorgan *to defend*, v. *beorgan*.  
 Gebeorge *for a defence*, v. *gebeorh*.  
 Gebeorglic, *gebeorhlic*; *adj.* *De-*  
*fensible, mitigated, bearable,*  
*pardonable, cautious, safe*; *to-*  
*lerabilis*:—*L. Edg. pol.* 1.  
 Gebeorh *a refuge*, v. *beorh*.  
 Gebeorhlic, v. *gebeorglic*.  
 Gebeorhnys, se; f. *A refuge*;  
*refugium*:—*C. Ps.* 30, 3.  
 Gebeorhtian *to glorify*, *Jn.* 17, 5,  
 v. *beorhtian*.  
 Gebeorscipe, *beorscipe*, es; m.  
*[beor beer, strong drink] A*  
*drinking together, feast, enter-*  
*tainment, banquet; convivium*:  
*—Mt.* 23, 6.

Gebeot *a threatening*, *Elf. T. p.* 39, 12, v. *beot*.

Gebeotan *To threaten, try, beat*;  
*minari*:—*Ors.* 2, 4, v. *beatan*.

Gebeotung *a threatening, beat-*  
*ing*, v. *beotung*.

Geberan *to bear*, *Ors.* 4, 1, v. *be-*  
*ran*.

Gebered *Moved, teased, steeped*;  
*vexatus, maceratus*:—*C. Mt.*  
 9, 36.

Geberhtan *to enlighten*, v. *beorh-*  
*tian*.

Gebernan *to light, burn*, v. *bær-*  
*nan*.

Gebetān *to make better, amend*,  
*Bt.* 39, 11, v. *betan*.

Gebetēd *bettered, amended*, v. *be-*  
*trian*.

Gebeōd *bathed, washed*, v. *ba-*  
*ōan*.

Gebet *amended*, v. *betan*.

Gebette *Defended, walled*; *mu-*  
*ratæ*:—*Num.* 13, 20.

Gebettung, e; f. *A bettering,*  
*amending, renewing, restoring*;  
*emendatio*:—*L. Athel.* 13.

Gebicgan; p. *gebohte. To buy*,  
*Past.* 59, 2, v. *bycgan*.

Gebician *to shew, indicate*, v.  
*bician*.

Gebicnigende, *gebicnigendlic*  
*Indicative, shewing*; *indicati-*  
*vus*:—*Elf. gr.* 21.

Gebicnung *A presage, prophecy*;  
*præsagium*, *Bd.*

Gebidan *to abide, remain, expect*,  
*Bt.* 38, 3, v. *bidan*.

Gebiddan, *gebidan* *to pray, wor-*  
*ship, adore*, *Ex.* 32, 8, v. *biddan*.

Gebigan *to bend, turn*, *Elf. T. p.*  
 30, v. *bigan*.

Gebigednys, se; f. *A bending,*  
*declining, case*; *declinatio*:—  
*Elf. gr. p.* 17, 30.

Gebige [*bigan to bend*] *A case*;  
*casus*:—*Nemnigendlic nomi-*  
*native*, *gestrinendlic*, *geagni-*  
*endlic* *genitive*; *forigendlic*  
*dativ*; *wregendlic accusative*;  
*clippigendlic vocative*; *ætbre-*  
*ndendlic* *gebige* *ablative case*,  
*Elf. gr. 7: Som. p.* 6, 16.

Gebigð *buys*, *Mt.* 13, 44, v. *byc-*  
*gan*.

Gebind *A binding, bundle*; *fasci-*  
*culus*:—*R.* 11.

Gebindan *to bind, feign, pretend*,  
*Ps.* 31, 12, v. *bindan*.

Gebirað, *gebireð* *happens, be-*  
*comes*, v. *gebyrian*.

Gebirhtan; pp. *gebirht. To en-*  
*lighten, illuminate*; *illuminare*:  
*—Bt.* 34, 5, 8.

Gebirigan *to taste*, v. *onbirian*.

Gebitered *made bitter*, v. *biterian*.

Gebledfast; *adj.* [*blæd fruit*]  
*Fruitful*; *fertilis*:—*Cd.* 5.

Geblecte *destroyed*; *extermina-*  
*vit*:—*C. Ps.* 79, 14.

Geblend *blinded*, v. *blendian*.

Geblendian; p. *gebland*, *geblen-*  
*de*, *hi* *geblindon*; pp. *geblan-*  
*den*, *geblonden*. 1. *To BLEND,*  
*mix, mingle*; *miscere*. 2. *To*  
*stain, colour, corrupt*; *inficere*:  
*—1. Ors.* 4, 8: *Bt. R. p.* 155.

2. *Cot.* 112, v. *blendan*.

Gebloed *Of different colours, va-*  
*riegated; versicolor*:—*Prov.* 31.

Gebleow *blew*; p. *of blawan*.

Gebletsian; p. *ode. To bless,*  
*consecrate*, v. *bletsian*.

Geblinnan; p. *geblann. To cease*,  
 v. *blinnan*.

Gebliissian *to rejoice*, *Lk.* 16, 32,  
 v. *blissian*.

Gebliissung *rejoicing*, v. *blissung*.

Gebloedgod; *part. Beblooded,*  
*blooded, covered with blood*;  
*cruentatus*:—*L. Hloth.* 8.

Gebloten *mixed*, v. *geblendan*.

Geblot *a sacrifice*, v. *blot*.

Geblowan *to blow, flourish*, v.  
*blowan*.

Gebocian, *bocian*; p. *ode*; pp.  
*od* [*Dut. boeken*] 1. *To book,*  
*register or enter in a book*;  
*libro aliquid donare*. 2. *To*  
*furnish with books*; *instruere*:  
*—1. Chr.* 854. 2. *Elf. ep.* 43.

Gebod *a command*, v. *bod*.

Gebodian *to command, tell, offer*,  
*L. Alf. pol.* 5, *Wilk. p.* 36, 8,  
 v. *bodian*.

Gebodscepe *a commandment*, v.  
*bodscepe*.

Geboetan *to improve, amend*, v.  
*betan*.

Gebogen *subjected*, v. *bugan*.

Geboht *bought*, v. *bycgan*.

Gebolgen *offended, angry*, v.  
*belgan*.

Geboned *like a bone*; *osseus*.

Geboren *born*, v. *beran*.

Geborgen *defended, safe*, v. *be-*  
*organ*.

Geborh-fæstan *to determine or*  
*fasten by a surety*, v. *borh-*  
*fæstan*.

Geborsnung *corruption*, v. *ge-*  
*brorsnung*.

Gebræc *a noise*, *Cd.* 119, v.  
*gebrec*.

Gebræc broke, *struck down, des-*  
*troyed*, v. *brecan*.

Gebræcseoc *a lunatic*, v. *bræc-*  
*seoc*.

Gebrædan, *gebrægan* *to spread,*  
*draw out, pave, pretend, roast*,  
*Bd.* 5, 20, v. *brædan*.

Gebrægdas; *plu. m. Deceits,*  
*frauds; fraudes*:—*C. Mt.* 13,  
 22.

Gebrægdnys, se; f. *Craft, deceit*;  
*astus*:—*Cot.* 18.

Gebrec, *gebræc* *A noise, crash-*  
*ing, storm; fragor*:—*Bd.* 5,  
 1.

Gebredan; p. *gebræd*, *hi* *ge-*  
*brudon. To enlarge, spread*, v.  
*gebrædan*, *bredan*.

Gebregan *to frighten*, v. *bre-*  
*gean*.

Gebreman *to make famous, ho-*  
*nour*, v. *bremān*.

Gebrengnis *Food, support; vic-*  
*tus*:—*C. R. Mk.* 12, 44.

Gebrice *a breaking*, v. *brice*.

Gebridrian *to bridle in, restrain*,  
 v. *bridlian*.

Gebrihted *clear, lucid*.

Gebringan *to bring*, v. *bringan*.

Gebroc *pain, affliction*, v. *broc*.

Gebrocad, *gebroced*, *gebrocod*  
*broken, afflicted*, v. *brocian*.

Gebrocen *broken*, v. *brecan*.

Gebrocen *exercised, discharged*,  
 v. *brecan*.

Gebroht *brought*, v. *bringan*.

Gebroiden *placed*.

Gebrosnad, *gebrosnod* *corrupted*,  
 v. *brosnian*.

Gebroksnung, e; f. *A decaying,*  
*corruption; corruptio*:—*Ps.*  
 15, 10.

Gebroðorscipe, es; m. *Brother-*  
*ship, brotherhood, fraternity*;  
*fraternitas*:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

Gebroðra, *gebroðro*, *gebroðru*;  
*chiefly used as the pl. of bro-*  
*ðor* [*brethren*, *Mt.* 1, 11].

Gebrotru, *gebrote*; *pl. Frag-*  
*ments; fragmenta*:—*Lk.* 9, 17.

Gebrowen *cooked*, v. *brwian*.

Gebrúcan *to eat*, v. *brecan*.

Gebrysed *bruised, contrite*, v.  
*brysan*.

Gebúgan, *he* *gebyhð*; p. *ge-*  
*beah*, *we* *gebugon*; pp. *gebo-*  
*gen. To bow, bend, submit, to*  
*bend or swerve from, revolt*,  
*Jos.* 10, 4, v. *bugan*.

Gebúgian; p. *gebúde*; pp. *ge-*  
*búen*, *gebúan. To dwell, occupy,*  
*inhabit*; *incolere*:—*Bt.* 18, 1,  
 v. *búan*.

Gebuh *departs from, declines*, *for*  
*gebug or bug*, v. *bugan*.

~~hebenlic~~ munlike;  
~~vestalis~~ Som  
 2 hebern an edict  
 Cot 70 lyp v geban  
 3 gebeogul flexible  
apprising; contentious  
 C.R. Mt 5, 25

1 gebiled that hath  
bill or snout; ros  
bratus Som  
 2 gebilegan take  
in v gebelgan  
 3 geberdike a feast  
in v gebergepe  
 4 gebited clothed; amictus Ben  
 5 gebisgad degel; conspicuous Som

1 gebosmed bottomed  
sinuatus Cot 185  
 2 gebostat hatched;  
emended Chr 1093 v  
gebetan

6 2 gebisnung, e f instruction, a lesson  
An ex ample, Th Am  
in v gebisnung

7 gebit a biting, grinding, doctor Som  
 8 gebrac braca Cd 4  
 9 gebrac, es; a  
breaking, orath  
Th Am, fragor  
tra Cd 119 Th  
154, 24; Deo K 6572

10 geblanden minid  
finished, spent; also  
coloured Som v ge  
blandan

11 gebrac seocnes, se;  
the falling sickness;  
morbus conitialis Som  
 12 gebrac seocnes  
gebrac, uofik gain, id  
gebrac, uofik gain, id  
gebrac, uofik gain, id  
gebrac, uofik gain, id

13 geblegan to destroy  
exterminare Ben  
 14 geblegenad ulcerat  
blistered, ulceratus Som  
 15 gebolged disdained  
swollen Som

16 gebroc broc Cd 4  
 17 gebroc broc Cd 4  
 18 gebroc broc Cd 4  
 19 gebroc broc Cd 4  
 20 gebroc broc Cd 4

21 gebolged disdained  
swollen Som  
 22 gebolstrod bolstrod  
up, defended, envisioned  
stipatus Som

23 gebroc broc Cd 4  
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Don v. gebundan

gebunden inhabited  
Libun-land <sup>gebunden-land</sup>  
habited land or  
pref. dy. Don

gebund bearded  
v. sup. geburd

geburnen burned  
v. geburnan  
~~gebrygd board~~

gebund-linu  
genitalia die v.  
gebund-linu

ge-capituled headed;  
capitulatus Don

gebyldan pp  
gebyld (v. bidden)

To imagine, design,  
plan, devise, draw

gebylged disdained Don v. gebelged

gebyrd, v. alþ.

gebyrdd, e; f. Th. An.

gebyrd in Th. Apol.

gebyrd

gebyrdd bearded  
Don, dy.

gebyrdlice orderly  
well Don v. endebyrdd

gebyrdo origin  
an origin - to bid, dy.

v. gebyrd

gebyrdlice beon  
told equally used; co.  
utis. 6. p. 4, 9

gebyr-hid for  
gebyrd-hid nativity

gebysmung, e; f

gebending, mocking;  
desires Don

gebysmian to give  
in example. Th. An. 10. dy.

[both sides]

gebyrde, edificium  
Don # 38, 25

gebyrdd, e; f. building  
edifices, edificium Don

ge-cealfer, poetes. Don v.  
Don # 7, 3, 3, 16

geceance, knocking state.  
Th. budibrium Don.

geceaphhetung, e; f  
loud laughing; gesticulation  
Don

gecene mys, se; f  
a delight; delectatio  
Don

gecenned mys, se; f  
birth; nativitas Don

gecean invocare. d. Th. 19, 8, 12

gecigan to call Th.  
an v. gecygan

gecirred turned, Don  
v. gecygan

geclanian to smear  
Don de. in. Th. 10. v. d. g. m. a.

geclanung; e; f  
a cleansing Th. 10, 10, 4, 3

v. gecleuning

geclit gathered  
together, collected - Hand

geclit a ditched beam  
fish Don

gebyrdd p. de to faste  
Th. 10, 10, 31, 10

geclifian to cleave  
Th. 10, 10, adhere, Th. 10  
166, 1 v. sup. clifan

geclifian to call Th. An  
v. clifian, e; f. n

geclifian Th. clustor;  
resembles Cot 24

gecnylled beaken,  
sounded, Th. An. 1 v.

gecnyllan bound  
gecnylled hid; lig.  
Th. 11, 4, 4

gecnod collisions  
v. gecanednes

gecnucian to knea  
v. ge. cnucian

gecnucian to knea  
Th. 11, 4, 4; hindere;  
igere Don

gecnycle d. kna  
choked; obuncus;  
Don

gecneordlic dilege  
Th. 10

geclif geclifende kna  
abundant Cot 14, 10

gecnyht hid C. p.  
v. gecnyht

gecnyrdnys stud  
divine Th. An. v.

gecneordnys

gecneordnys dile  
study Don v. gecneordn

gecnyrdnys the  
Th. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10

gecnyrdnys the  
Th. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10

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Th. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10



Gebundenes, se; *f. An obligation; obligatio*:—*L. Ps. 124, 5.*

GEBUR, es; *m. [Plat. buur m: in earlier time a neighbour, a citizen; now a farmer, a peasant: Dut. Frs. boer m: Ger. bauer m: in Silesia gebaur m. The Old Franc. and Al. writers designate by puarre, buara an inhabitant, and by gibura, giburo a peasant, a farmer: Heb. בר br open fields, country. From the A.-S. byan to inhabit, buan to till] A husbandman, farmer, countryman, boor; colonus*:—*L. In. 6.*

Geburhscepe a neighbourhood, village.

Gebycgan to buy, *v. bycgan.*

Gebycnian to beckon, *v. bician.*

Gebydan to abide, wait, *v. bidaan, gebidan.*

Gebyde, hi gebyedon inhabited, *v. gebugian.*

Gebygle; *adj. Subject, obedient; subjectus*:—*Gebygle to donne to make obedient, Chr. 1091.*

Gebyld boldness, courage, *v. byld.*

Gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous; audax*:—*Gebyld swiðe þurh God, Jud. 4, 14.*

Gebylded emboldened, animated, *v. byldan.*

GEBYRD; *f. 1. A birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage; nativitas, origo. 2.*

*Quality, nature, state, condition, opulence; qualitas*:—*1. Syn ealle men anra gebirda all men are of one origin, L. Can. Edg. 13. Be þam gebyrdum concerning their families, Bt. 30, 1. 2. By his gebyrdum by his qualities, nature, Ors. 1, 1.*

Gebyrd; *adj. Birth, natal; natalis*:—*On gebyrd dæge, Mt. 14, 6.*

Gebyreð bears, produces, *v. be-ran.*

Gebyrgde tasted, *v. byrgan, on-birian.*

Gebyrged buried, *v. birgan.*

Gebyrhte declared.

Gebyrian, gebyrgan, gebiran; *p. ede; pp. ed [Dut. gebeuren] To happen, fall out, become, behave, concern, belong to; often used impersonally. It behoves, becomes, happens; accidere, oportere*:—*Þat hit seyle gebyrian that it may happen, Bt. 40, 5.*

<sup>b</sup> Gebyrigednes a burial, *v. by-rignes.*

Gebyrmed; *adj. BARMED, fermented, leavened; fermentatus*:—*Ex. 12, 15, 19.*

Gebyrnan; *pp. geburnen. To burn, consume, v. byrnan.*

Gebyrned, gebyrnod clothed with armour, *v. byrn.*

Gebysgian; *pp. od. To occupy, v. bysgian.*

Gebysmerian to deride, *v. bysmerian.*

Gebysnung an example, *v. bys-nung.*

Gebyttla, gebyttlu Instruments, foundations; fundamenta:—*Deut. 6, 10.*

Gebyttlian to build, *v. byttlian.*

Gecelan to cool, *v. cælan.*

Gecænenis, gecænes a calling, vocation, *v. gecigednes.*

Gecennan [cennan to know] To make himself known, to clear, purify; manifestare:—*L. Hloth. 2.*

Gecafstrod bridled, restrained, *v. caefester.*

Gecamp warfare, *v. camp.*

Geceapian; *p. ode; pp. ed. To buy, purchase; emere*:—*Ors. 5, 7: Bar. p. 188, 12: Gen. 43, 21.*

Gecearfan To kill, cut off or up; interficere:—*R. Mt. 3, 10.*

Geceas chose, *v. ceosan.*

Gecegan, geceigan, gecigean to call, to call together, *Gen. 16, 11, v. cyan.*

Gecelan to cool, *v. acolian.*

Gecelan an icicle, *v. gicel.*

Gecelfe cy an in-calfed cow, a cow great with calf, *Gen. 33, 13.*

Gecelnys coolness, *v. celnes.*

Gecenned begotten, born, brought forth, *v. cennan.*

Geceolan to cool, *v. acolian.*

GecEOSan to choose; geceas chose, *v. ceosan.*

Gecerran; *p. de; pp. ed. To turn, return, Bt. 35, 1, v. cerran.*

Gecerringe a turning, *v. cer.*

Gecid strife, *v. cid.*

Gecidan; *pp. en. To chide, v. cidan.*

Gecigednes, se; *f. A calling, profession; vocatio*:—*Bd. 5, 12.*

Gecind, a kind, nature, sort, generation, *Gen. 7, 3, v. gecynd.*

Gecist chooses, *v. ceosan.*

Gecit; *adj. Clothed; vestitus*:—*C. Mk. 5, 15.*

Gecleānsian to purify, cleanse, *v. clensian.*

Gecleānsung a cleansing, *v. clēnsung.*

Gecleāsnian to cleanse, *v. clensian.*

Gecleofede cleaved to, *v. clifian.*

Gecleibs, gecleps, geclebs, geclysp. A clamour, outcry; clamor:—*L. Eccl. Alf. 41.*

Geclung; *adj. CLINGING; adherens*:—*Cod. Exon. 59, a.*

Geclutod; *adj. [clut a patch] CLOUTED, patched, nailed; consutus, clavatus*:—*Jos. 9, 5. Gesceod mid geccludedum seon shod with clouted shoes, Dial. 1, 4.*

Geclypode, clypeled, called, invited, *v. clypian.*

Gecnew knowledge, witness.

Gecnawan, he gecnawð; *p. gecneow. To know, Bt. 23, v. oncnawan.*

Gecnedan, cnedan, cnædan; *pp. gecneden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. kneden: Frs. knetten, knet-tjen: Ger. kneten: Dan. knede: Swed. knåda: Icel. gnyda] To mix, mingle, spread, knead; depere*:—*Gecned nu hrædlice þri sestras smedeman, Gen. 18, 6. Gecneden sealf catoplasma, Cot. 209.*

Gecneord Intentive, diligent; intentus:—*Bd. 4, 28.*

Gecneordlæcan to study, be diligent, *v. cneordlæcan.*

Gecneordlice; *adv. Diligently; studioso*:—*Hom. 8. Jan.*

Gecneordnys, se; *f. Study, diligence; studium*:—*Ps. 105, 28.*

Ge-cneowian to bend the knee, *v. cneowian.*

Ge-cnocian; *pp. oced, uced. To knock, beat, v. cnucian.*

Gecnoden given, dedicated, *v. enodan.*

Gecnyrdlæcan to study, *v. cneordlæcan.*

Gecnysan; *p. þu geenysydyst; pp. gecnysed. To beat down, afflict, v. cnysan.*

Gecnyt, ge-cnytt knitted, fastened, tied, *v. cnytan.*

Gecope, gecoplic fit, proper, *v. coplic.*

Gecoren chosen, select, beloved, *v. ceosan.*

Gecorenes a choice, *v. corenes.*

Gecorfen carved, *v. ceorfan.*

Gecostan to prove, try, *v. costian.*

Gecostnes, se; *f. A trial; probatio*:—*Bd. 3, 19.*

Gecraeft art, *v. craeft.*

Gecraeftig made, fabricated, *v. craestan.*

Gecrangan; *p. gecrang, geecrong, gecrung. To die, v. crangan.*

Gecristnad, gecristod christened, *v. cristnian.*

Gecuelled quelled, killed, *v. cwellan.*

Gecumen come, derived, *v. cuman.*

Gecundelic; *adj. Natural; naturalis*:—*Bt. 14, 2.*

Gecunnian to try, *Bd. 5, 6, v. cunnan.*

Gecure, gecuron chose; gecoren chosen, *v. ceosan.*

Gecuð known, *v. cunnan.*

Gecweðan, gecweðan to say, *v. cwæðan.*

Gecwed, gecwid, gecwyde a word, command, *v. cwide.*

Gecweman to please, *Mk. 15, 15, v. cweman.*

Gecweme; *adj. Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit; gratus*:—*Gen. 6, 8: Jn. 8, 29.*

Gecwemedlic well pleased.

*He do mean to judge*

*He do mean to profit, do good, addish, kindly, kindly.*

*He do mean to profit, do good, addish, kindly, kindly.*

28e

GED

28f

GED

28g

GED

*gedwemednes a-pleasing, v. ge-*  
*cwemyns.*

*Gecwemng, e; A pleasing; be-*  
*neplacitum:—Ps. 88, 7.*

*Gecwemlic; adj. Agreeable, well*  
*pleased; congruus:—L. Ps.*  
*149, 4.*

*Gecwemyns, se; f. A pleasing,*  
*satisfaction, appearing; bene-*  
*placitum:—Ps. 68, 16.*

*Gecwican; pp. od. To revive, cre-*  
*ate, v. acyician.*

*Gecwidrædden, cwydræden; f.*  
*An agreement, a contract, statu-*  
*te; conventio:—Ors. 3, 6:*  
*Mt. 20, 2.*

*Gecwime please, appease, v. ge-*  
*cweman.*

*Gecwis A conspiracy, consent;*  
*conspiratio:—Cot. 46.*

*Gecwyllman to kill, v. cwyllman.*

*Gecgygan, gecgygan to call upon,*  
*invoke, intreat, v. cygan.*

*Gecgyd Strife, contention, debate;*  
*jurgium:—Bd. 1, 14, v. cid.*

*Gecgydnes a calling, v. geci-*  
*gednes.*

*Gecynd, gecind, cynd; f. 1.*  
*Nature, kind, manner, condi-*  
*tion; natura. 2. Generation,*

*birth, nakedness; generatio:—*  
*1. For his agene gecynde*

*from its own nature, Bt. 13.*

*On swife lytlon hæfð seo gecy-*  
*nd genog with very little,*

*nature has enough, Bt. 14, 1.*

*2. Gen. 9, 23.*

*Gecyndelic; adj. Natural; natu-*  
*ralis:—Gecyndelic god natu-*  
*ral good, Bt. 27, 3.*

*Gecyndelic; adv. Naturally;*  
*naturaliter:—Bt. 35, 4.*

*Gecynd-lim a birth-limb, womb.*

*Gecyndys, se; f. A nation;*  
*natio:—Ps. 72, 15.*

*Gecynn Nature; natura:—Bd.*  
*1, 27.*

*Gecypsed fettered, Ps. 78, 11,*  
*v. cypsan.*

*Gecyrnan to return, v. cerran.*

*Gecyrrednes, gecyrning a turn-*  
*ing, conversion, v. acyrrednes.*

*Gecyspyd fettered, C. Ps. 78,*  
*11, v. cyspan.*

*Gecyssed kissed, v. cyssan.*

*Gecyst chose, v. ceosan.*

*Gecyðan to make known, Ps. 101,*  
*24, v. cyðan.*

*Gecyðelic; adj. Manifest, made*  
*known; manifestatus:—Afb.*  
*resp. 10.*

*Gecyðnes testimony, testament,*  
*v. cyðnes.*

*Gecyðða a country, v. cyððe.*

*Ged a song, proverb, v. gyd, ged-*  
*dung.*

*Gedæftan; pp. gedæft. To do a*  
*thing in time, to take the op-*  
*portunity, to be fit, ready, pre-*  
*pared, prepared in mind, mild,*  
*humble; in tempore aliquid*  
*facere:—Lk. 22/12: Mt. 21, 5.*

*Gedæftlice, gedæftlice fitly, v.*  
*gedæftlice.*

*Gedælan to separate, v. dælan.*

*Gedældlice; adv. Apart, sepa-*  
*rately; separatim:—Cot. 201.*

*Gedæman To obstruct, dam; ob-*  
*struere:—Serm. Creat.*

*Gedæsted, gedæsted; part.*  
*Leavened, fermented; fermen-*  
*tatus:—Lk. 13, 21.*

*Gedæfellic, gedæfellic; adj. De-*  
*cent, fit, convenient, agreeable;*  
*deceba:—Swa it gedæfellic is*  
*as it is fit, Afb. Can. 22.*

*Gedæfenigendlice; adv. Con-*  
*sequently, consequenter:—*  
*Scint. 11.*

*Gedæfenlicnes an opportunity, v.*  
*dæfenlicnes.*

*Gedæfnian; p. -fenode, pp. -da-*  
*fen. To become, behave, to*  
*be agreeable, fit. Often used*  
*impersonally, it behoves, it*  
*concerns, it ought; decere:*  
*impers. decet:—Lk. 4, 43.*

*Gedal, dāl A separation, division,*  
*difference, part; separatio:—*  
*After þæs lichaman gedale*  
*and þære sawle after the se-*  
*paration of the body and soul,*  
*Bt. 18, 4: Ex. 8, 23.*

*GEDDIAN, giddian, giddigan,*  
*gyddigan, gieddian; p. ode;*  
*pp. od. 1. To sing, chant,*  
*praise; cantare. 2. To be*  
*GIDDY, elevated, troubled; ver-*  
*tigine corripit.—1. Ongean he*  
*eft giddigan he began again to*  
*sing, Bt. 16, 4: 21: 31, 2.*

*2. Gyddigan þurh gylp micel*  
*to be giddy through great pride,*  
*Cd. 205. Gyddedon troubled,*  
*Cd. 210.*

*Gedduing, giddung, e; f. A si-*  
*mitude, parable, riddle; si-*  
*mitudo:—C. R. Lk. 13, 6,*  
*v. gyd.*

*Gedead dead, v. adeadan.*

*Gedeagod dyed, coloured, v. de-*  
*agan.*

*Gedecan to cover, v. decan.*

*GEDEFE; comp. fre; adj. Quiet,*  
*tranquil, mild, fit, proper, con-*  
*venient, agreeable; quietus:—*  
*Swa hit gedefe ne was as it*  
*was not fit, Bt. R. p. 190. On*  
*gedefre ylðo in a more proper*  
*age, Bd. 4, 1.*

*Gedefelice, gedæftlice, deaflice,*  
*gedæftlice; adv. Properly, fitly,*  
*decently, commodiously; de-*  
*center:—Gedefelice bebyri-*  
*ged decently buried, Bd. 2, 3.*

*Gedefen due, v. gedafnian.*

*Gedefenic; adj. Due, proper;*  
*debitus:—Bd. 4, 3.*

*Gedefines, se; f. Quietness, mild-*  
*ness; tranquillitas:—L. Ps.*  
*89, 12.*

*Gedefilice, v. gedefelice.*

*Gedegan To sow; seminare:—*  
*C. Mt. 13, 3.*

*Gedeigeled hidden, v. digelan.*

*Gedemed judged, condemned, v.*  
*deman.*

*Gedeoful-geld idolatry, v. deo-*  
*folgeld.*

*Gedeorf Labour, tribulation;*  
*tribulatio:—Mt. 24, 21.*

*Gedeorfan to labour, v. deorfan.*

*Gedeorfnys, se; f. Tribulation;*  
*tribulatio:—L. Ps. 45, 1.*

*Gedeorf-sum afflictive.*

*Gedered injured, v. derian.*

*Gederian, ic gederige, to gather,*  
*join, v. gaderian.*

*Gedician to mound, v. dician.*

*Gediegled hidden, v. digelan.*

*Gedihten, gedihton arranged, v.*  
*dihtan.*

*Gedihtnan to order, v. dihtan.*

*Gedihtnung a disposing, v. diht-*  
*nung.*

*Gedon; p. he gedyde. To make,*  
*cause, effect, give, conduct, v.*  
*don.*

*Gedrafnes a disturbance, v. ge-*  
*drefednes.*

*Gedraf driven, wrecked, v. drifan.*

*Gedrecednes tribulation, v. ge-*  
*drefednes.*

*Gedrecte oppressed, v. dreccan.*

*Gedrefan; p. de; pp. ed. To*  
*disturb, offend, Jn. 11, 33, v.*  
*drefan.*

*Gedrefedlic; adj. Troublesome;*  
*turbulentus:—Ors. 1, 7.*

*Gedrefednes, gedrofednes, ged-*  
*recednes, gedrafnes, gedref-*  
*nys, se; f. Trouble, distur-*  
*bance, confusion, vexation, tri-*  
*bulatio, offence, scandal; per-*  
*turbatio:—Mt. 13, 21: Lk.*  
*17, 1.*

*Gedreht oppressed, afflicted, v.*  
*drecan.*

*Gedremf, gedrym, adj. Loud,*  
*shrill, harmonious, melodious;*  
*sonorus:—Hom. 8. Jan.*

*Gedrenced drenched, sunk, v.*  
*drencan.*

*Gedreog A retreat, bearing,*  
*modesty; modestia:—R. Ben. 8.*

*Gedreogan to bear, to be modest,*  
*v. adreogan.*

*Gedreohlice; adv. Discreetly,*  
*modestly, cautiously; pruden-*  
*ter:—L. Pol. Cnut. 73.*

*Gedreosan to fall together, v.*  
*dreosan.*

*Gedrif What is driven, stubble;*  
*stipula:—T. Ps. 84, 12.*

*Gedrif a fever, v. drif.*

*Gedriften driven, wrecked, v. dri-*  
*fan.*

*Gedrigan; p. gedrugade. To*  
*dry, v. drigan.*

*Gedriht a lord, leader, v. drihten.*

*Gedrinoan; pp. gedruncon. To*  
*drink, v. drincan.*

*Gedripan to drip, v. driopan.*

*Gedrof muddy, v. drof.*

*Gedrofednes trouble, v. gedre-*  
*fednes.*



~~Geawpantlic bofer~~  
yemaint v cawpantlic  
~~geawpantlic bofer~~  
~~geawpantlic bofer~~

Geaydde deklaud  
Sonn v geaydan  
Geaygendlic  
atullatians son

Geayventile rde  
yemaint, pleatingly  
Th. An

Geaywan toay  
Th. An v cawpant

Geaywid a word  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geayd tuch told  
Th. An v cawpant

Geayd contoveray  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geaynd eayn  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geaynd. boc  
back of genera to  
Genesis Th. An

Geaynd. rihb natural  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geayndelic. lim  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geaynd. lim  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geaynad corned  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geayssan to kiss  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

Geaypnisse cypan  
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Geaypnisse cypan  
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Sonn v geaydan

Geawoeme pleatant  
C. p. 8, 29 y geawoeme  
Geawoetun said.  
dictus C. p. 15, 17 y  
geawoetan

Geawyd a condita  
Sonn v geaydan  
Sonn v geaydan

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Gedrym *harmonious*, v. gedrem.

Gedrync *drink, drinking together*, v. drinc.

Gedrysne *vanished, extinguished*, v. drysnian.

Gedryt *a lord*, v. gedriht.

Gedufian, dufian, gedyfð; *p. gedearf, we gedufon; pp. gedofen, gedyfed. To plunge in water, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned; mergere:—He wearð gedofen, Mt. 14, 30: Ors. 1, 7.*

Gedurfon *perished*, v. deorfan.

Gedwælan, gedwelan, gedwellan; *p. gedwealde; pp. gedweldan. To deceive, Bt. 33, 3, v. dwelian.*

Gedwola, gedweola, gedweolda, gedwyl, gedwyl, DWOLA, dwala, an; *m. An error, deceit, imposture, heresy; error:—Se mennisca gedwola the human error, Bt. 33, 2. On gedwolan gælædde, Mt. 24, 24: Gen. 21, 14.*

Gedwolen; *adj. Wandering, erroneous; erraticus:—Cd. 91.*

Gedwol-goda *false gods, idols.*

Gedwol-man, gedwol-mon *an erring man, an impostor, a heretic.*

Gedwolode *erred, wandered*, v. dwelian.

Gedwolsun; *adj. Erroneous; erroneus:—Elf. pref. Gen.*

Gedwol-ping *an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.*

Gedwymer, gedwimor. 1. *A phantasy, false representation; phantasma. 2. A juggler; præstigiator:—L. pol. Cnut. 5, 2. Jud. 15.*

Gedwymorlic; *adj. Like a juggler, illusive; phantasticus:—Dial. 2, 10.*

Gedygdan, for gedydon, dydon *did, effected, escaped, Chr. 978, v. gedon.*

Gedyn *a clang, loud sound*, v. dyne.

Gedynged *dunged*, v. dyngan.

Gedyre *a door-post*, v. duru.

Gedyrfisum *Afflictive; calamitosus, Lye.*

Gedyrneð *shall hide; pp. gedyrneden. Hidden*, v. dyrnian.

Gedyrstelice *boldly*, v. dyrstelice.

Gedyrstig *bold*, v. dyrstig.

Gedyrstigan *To dare, presume; audere:—Bd. 5, 21.*

Gedyrstignes *boldness*, v. dyrstignes.

Gedyrstlæcan; *pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare, v. dyrstlæcan.*

Gedysig *foolish*, v. dysi.

Gee, geeac *yea, yes*, v. gea.

Geeacnian *ic geeacnige; p. geeacnode, we geeacnodon; pp. geeacnod. To conceive, to be pregnant, bring forth, produce, add, increase; concipere:—*

Elizabeð his wif geeacnode, Lk. 1, 24. Pu on innoðe geeacnast, Lk. 1, 31. Ic hine bletsige and geeacnige, Gen. 17, 20: Jud. 4, 1, v. eacnian. Geeacnung, eacnung, e; f. *A conceiving, conception; conceptio:—Gen. 3, 16.*

Geeadmedan, geeaðmedan, he geeadmedeð; *p. medde, mette; pp. moded, met; v. a. [ead happiness; ead mild; mod mind] To be humble, to become humble, adore; humiliare:—Hine to him geeaðmedde, Mt. 8, 2: 18, 4: 23, 12. Geeadmedum þe ealle magða, Gen. 27, 29: Jud. 11, 33.*

Geeadmoded *humbled*, v. eadmodan.

Geeadmodlice *humbly*, v. eadmodlice.

Geeædleanian, ic geeædleanige *to repay, reward*, v. edleanan.

Geeærfoðod *troubled*, v. æærfoðian.

Geealden *grown old*, v. ealdian.

Geealgian *to defend*.

Geeane *yeaned*, Gen. 33, 13, v. eanian.

Geeardod *dwelt*, v. eardian.

Geearnian *to earn, deserve*, Bt. 2, 13, v. earnian.

Geearnung *merit*, v. earnung.

Geeaðmodað *deigned, vouchsafed*.

Geeawian *to shew*.

Geebalsadon *they blasphemed*, v. ealsan.

Geebbod *ebbed*, v. ebban.

Geeceð, geecte *increased*, Bt. 31, 1, v. ecan.

Geeðcenned *Regenerated; regeneratus:—R. Jn. 3, 5.*

Geeðcucude, geeðcucod *revived*, v. educian.

Geeðleanian *to reward, renew, rænit*, v. edleanan.

Geeðleht *repeated*, v. edlæcan.

Geeðniwian *to renew, restore*, Mt. 17, 11, v. edniwian.

Geeðstaðlung *repairing*, v. edstaðlung.

Geeðstaðolian *to restore*, v. edstaðelian.

Geeðwyrpen *improved, revived*.

Geefenlæcan *to be like*, Mt. 6, 8, v. efenlæcan.

Geefsod *shaved*, Jud. 16, 16, v. efsian.

Geegeðad *frightened*, v. egesian.

Geeagian *to excite*, v. eggian.

Geeægled *troubled*, v. eglan.

Geegeðode, geegeðod *frightened*, v. egesian.

Geeld, geelded *put off*, v. eldan.

Geelnode *contended*, v. elnian.

Geembehtan, geambihtan *to minister*, v. embehtan.

Geemnet *equals*, v. emnian.

Geemmittan *to equal*, v. emnyttan.

Geende *an end*, v. ende.

Geendebyrdan *to set in order*, Lk. 1, 1, v. endebyrdan.

Geendian, ENDIAN; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To END, finish; finire:—Lk. 14, 30. Ic geendige on heom, Deut. 32, 23.*

Geendode *his dagas*, Jud. 3, 11.

Geendung *an end, finish, death*, Gen. 6, 13, v. endung.

Geengd, geenged *anxious, sad*, v. ange.

Geode *overcome, vanquished, happened*, v. gegangan.

Geefot *a debt*, v. eefot.

Geeforsod *enraged*, v. yrsian.

Geowian *to shew, discover*, Bt. 39, 8, v. ywan.

Geerod *ploughed*, v. erian.

Gees geese; *pl. of gós.*

Geeten *eaten*, v. etan.

Geeðcucigan *to revive*, v. educian.

Gef if, Bt. 36, 4, v. gif.

Gefa *an enemy*, v. fah.

Gefadian *to set in order; gefadod, gefæd arranged, ordered*, v. fadian.

Gefadung *a disposing*, v. fadung.

Gefæde *in order*, v. gefadian.

Gefæðren *paternal*, v. fæðeren.

Gefægnian *to rejoice*, v. fægian.

Gefægnung *a joy, an exultation*, v. fægning.

Gefegon *united*, v. gefegan.

Gefelan *to overturn*, v. afelan.

Gefælsian; *p. oðe. To recompense, expiate; expiare:—Cod. Ex. 10; a.*

Gefær *a journey, going*, Ps. 104, 36, v. fær.

Geferan *To go, to act; proficisci:—L. Can. Edg. poen. 12.*

Geferraden, geferscipe, geferscipe *a society, company, college*, v. geferraden.

Gefest, gefæsted *fasted*, v. fæstan.

Gefestian *to commit*, v. befæstan.

Gefestnian *to fix, fasten, confirm, betroth*, Ors. 5, 13, v. afæstnian.

Gefetian *to fetch, send for*, v. fetian.

Gefætnodest *hast fattened; gefætted fattened*, v. fættian.

Gefagen *glad*, v. fægen.

Gefagenian, gefagnian *to rejoice*, Lk. 1, 14, v. fagennian.

Gefah, gefahmon *an enemy*, v. fah, fagmon.

Gefandod *tried*, v. afandian.

Gefara *a companion*, Bd. 1, 15, v. gefera.

Gefaran *to go, proceed, depart, die*, Num. 11, 31, v. faran.

Gefe *a gift*, Bd. 2, 13, v. gifu.

Geféa, FEA, an; *m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour; gaudium:—Jn. 3, 29: 15, 11. On gefeare with joy*, Ps. 20, 6.

*Gefæstnung, e; f. A fastening*  
*fæstnung is a fastening*  
*gefeallan to fall*  
*gefeallan to fall*  
*gefeallan to fall*

Gefealden folded, v. fealdan.  
Gefealic; adj. Pleasant, joyous;  
lætus:—Somn. 335.

Gefeallan to fall, Ps. 7, 4, v. fe-  
allan.

Gefearh-sugu a farrowing sow.

Gefeax hair, Bd. 2, 1, v. feax.

Gefeaxode haired, v. feaxod.

Gefeccan, gefeccan to fetch, to  
send for, Ors. 5, 13, v. feccan.

Gefed, gefedd fed, nourished, v.  
fedan.

Gefedert, an. A nurse, a god-  
mother; susceprix:—L. Eccl.  
Cant. 7. 11. 129.

GEFEG A joining, juncture; com-  
missura:—Gefeg borda a join-  
ing of boards, R. 62.

Gefegan, fegan; p. de; pp. ed;  
v. a. To join, unite; jungere:  
—God gefegð folc God joins  
people, Bt. 21. Gefegð fela  
folca to somne joins many  
people together, Bt. R. p. 165.

Fæste gefeged firmly joined,  
Bt. R. p. 176.

Gefegcan to rejoice, v. fægrian.

Gefegingc, gefegung A joining,  
compositing; compositio, Somn.

Gefelan, fælan; p. gefelde, ge-  
foelde [Dut. gevoelen: Frs.  
fiel] To feel, perceive; pal-  
pare:—Ors. 1, 7: Bd. 3, 2, 9.

Gefelled filled, finished, v. gefil-  
lian.

Gefelines, se; f. A feeling, per-  
ception, sense; sensus:—Bd.  
4, 11.

Gefelsode expiated, v. gefelsian.

Gefeng took, v. fon.

Gefeoht, gefoht, fegon, fegon, es;  
p. u, a, um; [Dut. ge-  
vecht n: Frs. gefocht n.] A  
fight, contest, battle, war;  
bellum:—Ge gehyrað gefeoht  
and gefeohta hlisan, Mt. 24,  
6: Ors. 1, 9.

Gefeohtan to fight, Lk. 14, 32,  
v. feohtan.

Gefel fell upon, insisted, v. fe-  
allan.

GEFEÓN, ic gefeð; p. gefeáh;  
pp. gefagen, gefægen. To be  
glad, to rejoice, exult; gau-  
dere:—Ps. 9, 15: Bd. 5, 23,  
v. fægrian.

Gefeorðon came upon, v. gefa-  
ran.

Gefermanian to entertain, farm,  
cleanse, v. feormian.

GEFER, es. A company, society;  
comitatus:—Eart þu ures ge-  
feres? Jos. 5, 13: Lk. 2, 44.

Gefera, gefara, foera, an. [Chaus.  
fere: Prov. fere] 1. A com-  
panion, associate, fellow, com-  
rade, colleague; socius. 2. A  
bailiff, steward; agent, man;  
villicus:—1. Þæt wif þat þu  
me forgeafe to geferan, Gen.  
3, 12: Jn. 11, 16. 2. Cd. 100.

¶ Wordes gefera a word's

companion, an adverb, Elf. gr.  
5, v. gerefa.

Gefercod supported, v. fercian.

Geferdon sustained, v. ferian.

Gefered, geferd brought, car-  
ried, v. ferian.

Geferlæcan; pp. læht. To keep  
company or fellowship, accom-  
pany, associate; associare:—  
Elf. gr. 30.

Geferræden, geferræden, gefe-  
rædnes, geferræcipe; m. [gafer  
a society; ræden or scipe a  
state] An agreement, familiari-  
ty, society, company, fellowship,  
family, college, congregation;  
societas, pactum:—Bt. 29, 1.

Sæge hyt geferrædenne, Mt.  
18, 17. He hæfde on his ge-  
ferrædene, Gen. 50, 9.

Gefestnian to fasten, v. gefæst-  
nian.

Gefetelsod; adj. Polished; per-  
politus, Somn.

Gefeterian; p. rode; pp. rod,  
rad. To FETTER, bind; com-  
pedire:—Cod. Ex. 114, b.

Gefæðeran, gefæðerian, gefæðe-  
ran; p. ede; pp. ed. To give  
wings, cover with feathers,  
plume; alas addere:—Ic sceal  
ærest þin mod gefæðerian  
I must first give wings to thy  
mind, Bt. 36, 1, 2.

Gefetete brought, gefetod sent for,  
v. fetian.

Gefian to hate, v. fian.

Gefiht a battle, v. gefeoht.

Gefild a field, v. feld.

Gefillan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a.

To fulfil, finish, complete; com-  
plete:—God þa gefilde hys  
weorc, Gen. 2, 2.

Gefindan to find, v. findan.

Gefinegod mouldy, v. finie.

Gefioht war, v. gefeoht.

Gefrenodon sinned, v. firenian.

Gefræscnes incarnation, v. fræsc-  
nes.

Gefleard a trifling, v. fleard.

Gefleman, geflieman to drive  
away, v. anyman.

Gefleow flowed, v. flowan.

Geflit A fan to clean corn; van-  
nus:—Cot. 33.

Geflit contention, strife, v. flit.

Gefliten, geflioten, gefliton con-  
tended, v. flitan.

Geflitfull, geflitfullc; adj. [flit  
strife] Contentious; conten-  
tiosus:—Chr. 785.

Geflitlice by strife, Bd. 16, 25.

Geflyman to rout, v. anyman.

Gefoedod fed, v. fedan.

Gefog a joining, v. gefeg.

Gefol giving suck, full.

Gefole people, a troop, v. folc.

Gefolgian to fill, v. fyllan.

Gefon; part. gefonde; pp. ge-  
fongen. To take, v. fon.

Geforht timid, v. forht.

Geforðian to further, v. forðian.

Geforweorðan to perish, v. for-  
weorðan.

Geforword; part. Agreed upon,  
covenanted, bargained; com-  
pactus:—L. Foed. Athelr.  
Anl. 4.

Gefotcypsed; part. [cysp a fet-  
ter] Bound with fetters; com-  
peditus:—Ps. 101, 21.

Gefrage, FRÆGE Inquiry, in-  
formation, sharpness, mind, sa-  
gacity; solertia:—On mine  
gefraege in my mind, on my  
inquiry, as I hear, understand,  
know, as I am informed, Chr.  
975: 973: Cd. 55, Lye.

Gefraegen; adj. Per-  
ceived, known, celebrated, re-  
markable; notus:—Bt. R. p.  
175: Cd. 162.

Gefrægnan to inquire, know, hear,  
v. fregan.

Gefrætian to devour, v. fretan.

Gefrætewed, gefrætewed adorned,  
v. frætwan.

Gefrætwodnes an ornament, v.  
frætwednes.

Gefrasan to ask, v. frasian.

Gefrean To free; liberare:—C.  
Ps. 43, 29.

Gefreod evil minded, angered.

Gefredan, gefret; p. dde. To  
feel, perceive, know, give ear  
to, regard, free; sentire:—  
Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer  
cannot feel whether, Bt. 41, 4.  
On hyre gefredde þat, Mk. 5,  
29: Ps. 30, 1.

Gefredendlic; adj. Sensible, per-  
ceptible; sensibilis:—Elf. gr.  
Som. p. 2, 31.

Gefrednes, se; f. A feeling,  
sense, perception, taste; sen-  
sus:—Bt. 41, 4.

Gefrefred consoled, v. frefrian.

Gefremednes, se; f. An achieve-  
ment, effect; effectio:—Bd.  
1, 4.

Gefremian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.

To finish, effect, bring to pass,  
commit; efficere:—Þe he ge-  
fremode, Gen. 2, 2: Mt. 14, 2.

Gefremman to effect, perform, v.  
fremman.

Gefreod, gefreode freed, set at  
liberty, v. freon.

Gefreogan to free, emancipate,  
L. In. 7, 3, v. freogan.

Gefreolsod, gefrylsod consecrat-  
ed, liberated, freed, v. freol-  
sian.

Gefricgeað hear, understand, Beo.  
41, 121, v. fricgean.

Gefrigen inquired, understood,  
heard of, v. fregan.

Gefrihtan to frighten, Bd. 1, 7,  
v. frihtan.

Gefrian; p. we gefrunon. To  
ask, hear, perceive, v. frinan.

Gefriðod, gefriðode saved, pro-  
tected, delivered, liberated, Bt.  
39, 10, v. friðian.

Gefrægnan to inquire, know, hear,  
v. fregan.

Gefrætian to devour, v. fretan.

Gefrætewed, gefrætewed adorned,  
v. frætwan.

Gefrætwodnes an ornament, v.  
frætwednes.

Gefrasan to ask, v. frasian.

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Som. p. 2, 31.

Gefrednes, se; f. A feeling,  
sense, perception, taste; sen-  
sus:—Bt. 41, 4.

Gefrefred consoled, v. frefrian.

Gefremednes, se; f. An achieve-  
ment, effect; effectio:—Bd.  
1, 4.

Gefremian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.

To finish, effect, bring to pass,  
commit; efficere:—Þe he ge-  
fremode, Gen. 2, 2: Mt. 14, 2.

Gefremman to effect, perform, v.  
fremman.

Gefreod, gefreode freed, set at  
liberty, v. freon.

Gefreogan to free, emancipate,  
L. In. 7, 3, v. freogan.

Gefreolsod, gefrylsod consecrat-  
ed, liberated, freed, v. freol-  
sian.

Gefricgeað hear, understand, Beo.  
41, 121, v. fricgean.

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39, 10, v. friðian.

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to, regard, free; sentire:—  
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41, 121, v. fricgean.

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v. frihtan.

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39, 10, v. friðian.

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ed, liberated, freed, v. freol-  
sian.

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41, 121, v. fricgean.

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heard of, v. fregan.

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41, 121, v. fricgean.

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Gefrætewed, gefrætewed adorned,  
v. frætwan.

Gefrætwodnes an ornament, v.  
frætwednes.



[illegible]

Society; societas  
Type

[illegible]

1. *gefrach ge an.*  
 2. *accus; accusa*  
 3. *reverant; rever*  
 4. *16. 12. 10 - 2 Ck*  
 5. *16. 12. 6 Lx*  
 6. *gefrach ge an.*  
 7. *to feet, adon*  
 8. *than*

~~Gefragade embr  
complexus R. M. 10, 16~~

1. Phod  
 2. Phod  
 3. Gehegian to conso  
 4. comfort th. an  
 5. Gehegian led  
 6. Anglo-Indian redemption  
 7. Some C.M. 17, 49  
 8. Gehegian to an  
 9. the early 19th century  
 10. Gehegian to an  
 11. the 19th century  
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~~5/2/61~~ ~~to free~~  
release



~~gefrýst~~ <sup>freed</sup> ~~consecrated~~ <sup>some</sup>  
Ben v gefrýst

~~gegreotad~~ <sup>enlarged</sup> v gre  
tíau

~~gefullan~~ <sup>some</sup> hode had to better, v fullian

~~gegroetan~~ to lo  
creciare C Lk 8.

~~gefullumend, es, m~~  
A helher; adjutor v B. Th 17, 2

~~gefundian~~ <sup>fulthmend</sup> to try, inquire  
Bos H 4904 fundian

(2) to take, capture,  
gain, get Th An

~~geglófed~~ ~~glóved~~, hav  
ing shaver; manica  
Lut. 10

~~gegearnian~~ man  
datum deferre Ben

~~gefullung~~ a fullness  
v gefyllnes

~~gegearn~~ v gearnian  
gegearwed, gegerwed,  
gegearwed, gegerwed, som  
v gegerelad

~~gegyrmod~~ set with  
v gygymmod

~~gegyrd~~ adorned  
Ed 20 Th 39, 7

~~gegyrman~~ to ha  
cared, regard; cu  
Lut M 3, 65

~~gefylstent~~ es; m  
A helher; adjutor <sup>Ben</sup>

~~gegyrta~~, an; m A  
garment Th 49, v  
gegerela

~~gegyuan~~ to desire;  
Lut M 11, 26

~~gegyrwend~~, es; m  
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prætextus som

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some clothing som  
v gegerela

~~gegyrnes~~, se; m  
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*Gefragnon inquired p. of fregnan*

28n

GEG

28o

GEG

28p

GEH

Gefroren frozen, v. frysan.  
Gefruon asked, understood, v. frinan.

Gefrygnys a question, v. frigenes.  
Gefrynd friends, Lk. 23, 12, v. freond.

Gefryðsum, adj. Safe, fortified; salvus:—Ps. 70, 3.

Gefullan to fill, Ps. 15, 11, v. fyllan.

Gefullfremman to perfect, v. fulfremian.

Gefullod baptized, v. fullian.

Gefultumian to help, v. fultumian.

Gefullwan; pp. lwad, luhtod. To baptize, Bd. 5, 6, v. fullian.

Gefunden found, v. findan.

Gefungon took, v. fon.

Gefylan to pollute, v. beyflan.

Gefylc [folk people] A troop, people; turma:—Jud. 16. Gefylceo camps, forts, Past. 21, 5.

Gefylced collected as an army.

Gefylde cut down, v. fyllan.

Gefyllan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To fulfil, accomplish, satisfy; im-

plere, saturare:—Pus unc gedafenað ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. He gefylde hi, Ps. 80, 15.

Gefylled cut down, destroyed, v. fyllan.

Gefyllednes, se; f. A fulness, perfection, finishing; plenitudo:—Jn. 1, 16.

Gefyllendlic; adj. Filling; expletivus:—Elf. gr. 44.

Gefylst help, v. fultum.

Gefylsta, an; m. A helper, an assistant; adjutor:—Ps. 17, 2: 27, 9.

Gefylstan to help, v. fylstan.

Gefynd foes, enemies, v. feond.

Gefyndig; adj. Capable; capax:—Elf. gr. 9, 60.

Gefyrht, gefyrhted; adj. Fearing, affrighted, doubting; timidus:—Bd. 1, 7.

Gefyrn long ago, of old, Jos. 10, 11, v. fyrrn.

Gefyrðrian to promote, v. fyrðrian.

Gefysed hastened, prepared, v. fysan.

Gefystlian; pp. lad. To beat with the fists, to buffet; pugnis impetere:—Scint. 2.

Gefyðered feathered, winged, v. gefeðeran.

Gegada, an, ~~and~~, gædeling. A fellow traveller, a companion, associate; comes:—Elf. gr. 27.

Gegaderian to gather, v. gaderian.

Gegaderung a collection, v. gaderung.

Gegadorwist an assembly, v. gadorwist.

Gegade A collection, congregation; congregatio:—R. Ben. interl. 2.

Gegaderian to gather, v. gaderian.

Gegælen, gægalen enchanted, Ps. 57, 5, v. galan.

Gegancg A society, meeting, an assembly; cœtus:—Elf. ep. 1st, 50.

Gegerwan to prepare, v. gearwian.

Gegaf base, v. gaf.

Gegafelod Confiscated; infiscatus:—Cot. 108, 194.

Gegan to go, observe, v. gegangan.

Gegang an event, a fate, v. gegong.

Gegangan, gegan; p. geeode. To go, happen, enter into, overrun, go against with hostile intention, to subdue, overcome; superare:—Gif friman edor gegangeð if a freeman forcibly enter a residence, L. Ethelb. 29, Pr.

Gegealt keep, hold, v. gehealdian.

Gegearcian; p. ode; pp. od. To prepare, v. gearcian.

Gegearcung a preparation, v. gearcung.

Gegearwian, gegearwigean to prepare, procure, v. gearwian.

Gegearwung a preparation, Ps. 88, 14, v. gearwung.

Gegerela, gegyrela, gegyrila, gela, gyrla, an. Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe; amiculum, stola:—Bringað raðe þane selestan gegyrelan, Lk. 15, 22, Mk. 12, 38.

Gegerelad, gegerelad; part. Cloth-

ed; indutus:—L. Ps. 92, 1.

Gegladian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To please, make glad, gladden; oblectare:—Ps. 103, 17.

Geglancan, geglengcan, geglengan to adorn, set in order, compose, v. glengan.

Geglesc; adj. Lascivious, wanton; lascivus:—Bd. 5, 6.

Geglidan to glide, v. glidan.

Gegn gegnes, v. geng.

Gegnes-burh Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Chr. 1013.

Gegnidan to rub, v. gnidan.

Gegnunga; adv. ~~Placit~~ *wholly*, altogether, certainly, directly; omnino:—Cd. 32.

Gegnysan to dash against, Ps. 136, 12, v. forgnidan.

Gegodian to please, enrich, v. godian.

Gegogud Relying on; fretus:—R. Conc.

Gegolden; part. Paid, performed, praestitus:—L. In. 71.

Gegong, gegang Fate, a falling out, an accident; fatum:—Cot. 48.

Gegongan to go over, v. gegangan.

Gegoten poured out, molten, melted, v. geotan.

Gegrapian to grope, touch, Bt. 41, 4, v. grapian.

Gegremian to irritate, provoke, v. gremian.

Gegretan; p. gegrette. To greet, v. gretan.

Gegrewð grows, Bt. 34, 10, v. growan.

Gegrin a snare, v. grin.

Gegrinan; pp. nod. To ensnare; illaqueare:—Prov. 6.

Gegrind A grinding or rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing; fragor:—Cd. 95.

Gegrip a gripe, seizing, v. gripa.

Gegripan; p. grap; pp. gripen.

To gripe, seize, v. gripan.

Gegripennis, gegripennis, se; f. A taking, seizing, snare; correptio:—T. Ps. 34, 9.

Gegriðian to make peace, v. griðian.

Gegrunder grounded, founded, v. agryndan.

Gegrunder ground, v. grindan.

Gegrunderweallian To ground a wall, to found, lay a foundation; fundare:—Ps. 23, 2.

Gegyddode sang, v. geddian.

Gegyfan to bestow, v. gifan.

Gegyld gilded, v. gylden.

Gegylde, gylde, gilda, an; m. A person who belongs to a guild or corporation, a companion, fellow; socius:—Healf þam gegyldan half to the companion, L. Alf. 27, W. p. 41, 17: Hicces's Ep. dis. p. 20, 51, &c.

Gegyldan to pay, v. gyldan.

Gegylde a society, v. gildscipe.

Gegyltan To become guilty, to offend; peccare:—Ors. 1, 12.

Gegymmod; adj. Gemmed, set with gems; gemmatus:—Elf. gr. 43.

Gegyrela, gegyrila a garment, v. gegerela.

Gegyrrian; p. ode; pp. od, wed; v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow; vestire:—Þu gegyrydist, C. Ps. 103, 2. Done lichoman gegyredon clothed the body, Bd. 4, 30. Gegyrewod endowed, Bt. 14, 3.

Gegyrnendlic; adj. Desirable; desiderabilis:—T. Ps. 18, 11.

Gegyrwan to prepare, Ors. 1, 7, v. gearwian.

Gehabban to have, v. habban.

Gehaccod hacked, cut, v. haccan.

Gehada, an; m. One of the same state, condition; qui ejusdem status est:—L. Cnut. 5, W. p. 128, 33, 35, 37.

Gehadian to ordain, consecrate, Bd. 3, 7, v. hadian.

Gehæftan, hæftan; pp. gehæfted, hæfted, gehæfed, gehæfd, gehæft, hæft [Dut. hechten: Frs. heftje]. To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind; captare:—Hi gehæftað on sawle rihtwises, Ps.

*Cd. 138, 2hp 178*

*Gegyrre  
don istum  
conventus  
Grimm's  
L27 de  
2hp 46; 1  
son*

*Gegyrre  
ind. m. h. h. h.*

*Geghad  
Geghad  
clericus  
gl. Bt. 3  
Gehadon  
in m  
red and  
a Geyman  
B. B. B. B.*

*135  
Gehæftan pp. gehæfed, gehæft To seize, bind, confine, gehæfd afflicted the Gekæftan to capture, catch, take*

93, 21. Abraham geseah anne ramm be þam hornum gehæft, *Gen. 22. 13.* On ecnesse gehæft for ever binds, *Bt. 19: Ex. 12, 29.*

⁹Gehæftednes, gehæftnys, se; f. *A captivity; captivitas:—L. Ps. 125, 5.*

Gehæged *hedged, v. hegian.* Gehælan to heal, *Mt. 9, 28, v. hælæn.*

Gehæld *A keeping, regarding; observatio:—Bd. 4, 23.*

Gehæled; *comp. gehæledra, gehældra, gehaldre; adj. Safe, secure, good; tutus:—Bd. 2, 2.*

Gehæman to cohabit, v. hæman. Gehænan to accuse, *C. Jn. 8, 6, v. gehenan.*

Gehæt made warm, v. hatian. Gehætian To promise; promittere:—*Bt. 20.*

Gehafa have, *Mt. 18, 26; imp. of habban.*

Gehafen Heaved up, fermented; tumefactus:—*R. 66.*

Gehal; *adj. [Dut. geheel] Entire, whole; integer:—Bt. 34, 12.*

Gehaldan; *pp. gehalden. To keep, hold, v. healdan.*

Gehalding, *off. A holding, keeping; custodia:—Ps. 118, 9.*

Gehaldre better, v. gehæled. Gehalgian; p. ode; *pp. od. To consecrate, dedicate, Jn. 11, 55, v. halgian.*

Gehalung a consecration, a sanctuary, v. halgung.

Gehamettan To appoint a home; domum assignare:—*L. Athelst. 2.*

Gehát a promise, vow, *Bd. 3, 27, v. behat.*

Gehata *A hater, an enemy; inimicus:—Cot. 74.*

Gehatan; *pp. en. To promise, vow, v. behatan.*

Gehaten called, v. hatan. Gehaþrian; p. erod. To restrain, v. heaþerian.

Gehatwæde heated, grew warm, v. hatian.

Gehawade looked around, v. hawian.

Gehæd exalted, v. gehæd. Geheahtendlic; *adj. Eminent; insignis:—Pref. Wiht.*

Geheald What is held, a territory, keeping, regarding; custodia:—*Bd. 6, 21: Chr. 1055.*

Gehealdan, þu gehiltst, he gehylt; p. geheold, gehold; *pp. gehæalden; v. a. 1. To keep, preserve; custodire. 2. To observe, regard; observare:—*

1. Fifte wintre geheold he kept it fifteen years, *Chr. 189.* Ic be geheolde, *Gen. 20, 6.* Ðat sæd si gehæalden, *Gen. 7, 3.* 2. Gi þu hig gehiltst,

*Deut. 7, 12.* ¶ Mid gehealdan to satisfy, *Bt. 14.* Wel gehealden contented, satisfied, *Bt. 18, 3, v. heald.*

⁹Gehealdnys a keeping, v. healdnes.

Gehealdsum; *adj. Keeping, stingly, modest, chaste; parcus:—Past. 20.*

Gehealdsumnes a keeping, v. healdnes.

Gehealgian to consecrate, v. halgian.

Gehealtsumnys captivity, v. healdnes.

Geheapod heaped, v. heapian.

Geheaw *A gnashing; stridor:—Cd. 221.*

Geheawan to hew, cut, v. heawian.

Gehede seized.

Gehæd lifted up.

Gehæfigod, gehæfegud, gehæfigod, gehæfigad made heavy, troubled, aggravated, v. hefigan.

Gehelan, ed, god to hide, conceal, deceive, v. helan.—to heal, v. hælæn.

Gehelmian; p. ode; *pp. od. [helm a helmet] To crown, crest; coronare:—Ps. 5, 15: 8, 6.*

Gehelpian to assist, preserve, *Bt. 14, 1, v. helpian.*

Gehenan to accuse, *R. Lk. 23, 2, v. hynan.*

Gehend; *adj. Neighbouring, next; vicinus:—On gehende tunas, Mk. 1, 38.*

Gehende, gehened humbled, opposed, condemned, v. hynan.

Gehende; *prep. d; adv. Nigh, near at hand; prope:—Me gehende, Gen. 45, 10. Sumor ys gehende, Lk. 21, 30.*

Gehendnes, se; f. Nearness; proximitas:—*Elf. gr. 6.*

Gehentan to take, pursue, *Bt. R. p. 168, v. hentan.*

Geheold a regard, v. healdnes. Geheorran to hear, v. hyran.

Geheordnes, geheordung a custody, keeping, v. healdnes.

Geheorte, geheorted; *comp. ra; adj. Hearted, animated, Mk. 10, 49.*

⁹Geheran to hear, v. hyran. Gehered praised, v. herian.

Gehergian to ravage, afflict, destroy, v. hergian.

Gehernes, se; f. A hearing; auditus:—*Bt. 41, 4.*

Gehet promised, v. behatan. Gehhol Christmas, v. geol.

Gehicgan, gehicggan, gehicgean, gehiggan to study, search out, v. hicgan.

Gehienan to humble, v. hynan. Gehierstan to fry, v. hyrstan.

Gehihtan to hope, rejoice, increase, v. hihtan.

Gehilt a hilt, handle, v. hilt. Gehiltst keepest, *Ex. 34, 6, v. gehæaldan.*

Gehinan to oppress, v. hynan. Gehindred hindered, v. hindrian.

Gehiorað hear, v. hyran. Gehiowian, gehiowan, gehiwan to form, pretend, v. hiwian.

Gehiscian to hate.

Gehiwung a pretence, v. hiwing. Gehladen, gehladen laden; *pp. of hladan.*

Gehlænian to make lean, thin, v. lænian.

Gehlæst, gehlæsted loaded, v. hlæstan.

Gehlaðen invited, v. laðian. Gehleapan to dance, v. hleapan.

Gehleat appointed by lot, ordained, v. hleotan.

Gehleoð; *adj. Agreeable, harmonious; consonus:—Bt. 1, 25.*

Gehleow a lowing, v. gehlow. Gehlid a lid, covering, v. hlið.

Gehlidad, gehlyd covered, v. hliðan.

Gehlihan, hi gehlogun to deride, v. hlihan.

Gehlioran to pass over, v. leoran. Gehlið [hleod a top] A covering; tectum:—*Cd. 36.*

Gehlodon laden, v. hladan. Gehlot a lot, *Jos. 7, 14, 17, v. hlót.*

Gehloden appointed by lot, v. hleotan.

Gehlow, gehleow A lowing of beasts; mugitus:—*Elf. gr. 1.*

Gehlyd, hlyp, hlud, *Frs. luwd n.] A clamour, muttering, disturbance, noise, tumult; clamor:—Mt. 27, 24.*

Gehlyst hearing, v. hlyst. Gehlystan to listen, obey, v. hlystan.

Gehlyt A companion; consors:—*Ps. 44, 9.*

Gehnad, es A conflict, fight; immanitas:—*Chr. 938, v. gehnæst.*

Gehnaegde; *part. Subdued, oppressed; oppressus:—Bd. 4, 15, v. macan. The hne gida*

Gehnæst, gehnast A conflict, slaughter; conflictus:—*Æfter þæm gehnæste after the slaughter, Cd. 94: Chr. 938.*

Gehnesctun, gehnescod softened, v. hnescian.

Gehoered heard, v. hyran. Gehogode, gehogod studied, determined, despised, v. hogian.

Geholen hidden, v. helan. Gehopp A little bag; folliculus:—*Cot. 87.*

Gehorsad, behorsud, gehorsud; *part. Behorsed, set or mounted on horseback; equo impositus:—Oss. 3, 9: Chr. 885, Ing. p. 108, 14.*

Gehlyd covered

⁹ gehlid



~~Geheaterod restrained~~  
Bask 6139 v heaperian  
~~light foot loaded~~  
Bask 178  
Gehlioman to rest  
line, recumbere  
Callt 14,9 v hliowan

~~Gehaftnian to take~~  
apture Lp 7,5 v gehaftan  
~~Gehaftre cataracte~~  
Bask 14,9 v supt gehaftre  
~~Gehalgung, a schela~~  
an; sandttag, fiam Ea 15,7  
v, gehalgung  
~~Gehard near dm~~  
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L M 3,5  
~~Gehlinum to deride~~  
Callt 22 v hliowan  
~~Gehlian~~  
v gehlian  
~~Gehapian to heat~~  
v gehapian  
~~Gehladan to lead, dran~~  
haurie C p 4,15

~~Gehlied laughter~~  
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~~Gehliwan to chensel~~  
Bask v hliowan  
~~Gehowentic Aleg~~  
cal; simulabonius  
Cot 17

~~Geshaplic fitting~~  
Equal, even, like; compar  
son Cot 35

~~Geshaded hidden~~  
v ghydan

~~Gehirnis a to x p b~~  
L M 11,6 v gehyrnis  
~~Gehyrnis~~  
v gehyrnis  
~~Gehirian to form~~  
v gehirian  
~~Gehiowan~~  
v gehiowan

~~Geshagian opportune~~  
facere valiquid dyc v  
onhagian

~~Geshende humbled~~  
v gehende  
~~Geshenke~~  
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~~Geshleode consome~~  
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Gehradod *Hastened, prospered*; acceleratus:—Bd. 4, 19, v. hradian.

Gehran *touched, v. gehrinan.*

Gehreas *rushed, v. hreosan.*

Gehrec *government, v. gerec.*

Gehremmed *hindered, v. hremman.*

Gehreosan *to rush, v. hreosan.*

Gehrero *banishment, v. gehrore.*

Gehrifede *brought forth, v. hrif.*

Gehrinan, gerinan, hrinan, ic

gehrine; p. gehran, hi geh-

hrinon; pp. gehrinen. 1. To

touch, to take hold of; tangere.

2. To touch with an instrument,

to brush, clean, adorn, deck;

verrere:—1. Gehrinen mid

adle, Bd. 4, 8. 2. Gehrinad

mid besmum, C. Mt. 12, 44.

Gehrinenes *a touch, v. hrinenes.*

Gehrist *falls, v. hreosan.*

Gehroden, adorned, v. broden.

Gehrore, gehrero, gerord *Ban-*

*ishment, exile, a casting away;*

*exilium:—Bd. 4, 7.*

Gehroren; pp. Fallen, forsaken,

desolate, v. hreosan.

Gehrorenes, se; f. Affliction,

ruin; ærumna:—L. Ps. 31, 4.

Gehrunon, gehryred, gehriered,

gehrored, gehroren *rushed*

*down, destroyed, was desolate,*

*v. hreosan.*

Gehruxl *A noise, disturbance;*

*tumultus:—Dial. 2, 10.*

Gehryne *a sacrament, v. geryne.*

Gehrysed *shaken, v. hrysedede.*

Gehs *a station, Ex. MS. Comb.*

*p. 233, v. giht.*

Gehugod *studied, intended, pur-*

*posed, v. gehogod.*

Gehusan *Housefolk, those of the*

*household; domestici:—Mt.*

*10, 36.*

Gehwa; m. gehwæt; n. g. geh-

hwæs; pron. Every one, who-

ever, who; quisque, quis:—

*Mk. 15, 24, v. hwa.*

Gehwædnes, gehwednes, se; f.

*Sparingness, paucity, fewness,*

*subtily; parcity, paucitas:*

*—Ps. 101, 24.*

Gehwar, gehwar *On every side,*

*everywhere; undique, ubique:*

*—Bd. 2, 1.*

Gehwæder Both, each, either;

*1/6 doubtful; uterque, promiscu-*

*us:—Bd. 5, 7.*

Gehwæderes; adv. Anywhere,

on every side, every way; un-

dique.

Gehwanon *on all sides, round*

*about.*

Gehwearf *returned, v. hweorfan.*

Gehwearf, gehweorf, gehwyrf *a*

*change, v. hwearfung.*

Gehweld *heated.*

Gehwerfnes *a conversion, v. ge-*

*hwyrfednes.*

Gehwet *wetted, v. wætan.*

Gehwider *Whithersoever, any-*

*where, everywhere; alicubi:—*

*Bd. 3, 17.*

Gehworfen *returned, v. hweor-*

*fan.*

Gehwylc *Each, every one, all,*

*whoever, whatever; quisque,*

*unusquisque:—Lk. 19, 15:*

*Deut. 24, 16.*

Gehwyrfednes, gehwyrfenes, se;

*f. A conversion, change; con-*

*versio:—Bd. 1, 26: 4, 5, v.*

*hwearfung.*

Gehwyrfs turns; Gehwyrfed

*turned, v. hweorfan.*

Gehydan, he gehyt; p. gehyd,

gehydde; pp. gehydan, gehe-

ded. To hide, v. hydan.

Gehydnese, se; f. An im; di-

versorium:—Past. 50, 1.

Gehygd *A thought; cogitatio:—*

*Cd. 221.*

Gehyht *a hope, refuge, v. hiht.*

Gehyhtan *to hope, v. hihtan.*

Gehyhtlic; adj. Seasonable, fit,

commodious; opportunus:—

*R. Ben. 53, v. hihtlic.*

Gehyld *regard, observation, keep-*

*ing, concealing; observantia,*

*custodia:—Bd. 2, 4.*

Gehyldre *safer; tutius.*

Gehylt *keeps, v. gehealdan.*

Gehyman; p. de; pp. ed. To

humble, oppress, waste, destroy,

Ex. 1, 10, v. hynan.

Gehyran *to hear, obey, v. hyran.*

Gehyrde *kept, oppressed, v. hyr-*

*dan.*

Gehyrned *Horned, covered with*

*horn or scales, glazed or bright-*

*ened; cornutus:—Moises was*

*gehyrned, Ex. 34, 29, 30.*

Gehyrnes, se; f. A hearing, re-

port; auditus:—Mt. 13, 14.

Gehyrst, gehyrsted *fried, baked,*

*v. hyrstan.*

Gehyrsted *adorned, Bt. 37, 1, v.*

*hyrstan.*

Gehyrsum *obedient, v. hyrsum.*

Gehyrsumian *to obey, v. hyrsum-*

*man.*

Gehyrsumnes *obedience, v. hyr-*

*sumnes.*

Gehyst *hides, v. gehydan.*

Gehyfelic; adj. Favourable,

seasonable; opportunus:—Ps.

31, 7.

Gehyfnese *opportunity.*

Gehyung *a deception, deceit, v.*

*hiwung.*

Geicean; p. geichte, hi geihton;

imp. geic; pp. geiced, geict,

gecht. To add, eke, Cd. 56, v.

ecan.

Geicendlic; adj. Added to, ad-

jective; adjectivus:—Geicend-

lic nama *a noun adjective, Som.*

Geichte, geihton *added; p. of*

*geicean, v. ecan.*

Geilleroeas *Surfeited; crapula-*

*tus:—Ps. 77, 71.*

Geimpod *grafted, v. impan.*

Geinnian; pp. geihnod. To

*bring in, include, to fill, supply;*

*charge; prestare, includere:*

*—Wolde God geinnian þone*

*lyre God would supply the loss,*

*Ser. Creat. p. 9: L. In. 62.*

Susle *geinnod with sulphur*

*filled, Cd. 2. He hæfð gein-*

*nod þat ær geutod was he has*

*included what before was ex-*

*cluded, Cod. Ex. p. 1.*

Geirged *affrighted.*

Gelad *a way, road, v. lad.*

Geladian *to excuse, v. ladian.*

Gelæcean, gelæcean, læccan;

he gelæcð; p. he gelæhte,

læhte, hi gelæhton, gelæhton;

pp. gelæht. To take, catch,

seize, apprehend; capere, ar-

ripere:—Þat hig woldon hine

gelæccan and to cynninge don,

Jn. 6, 15. Hig gelæhton hys

hand, Gen. 19, 16: Mk. 9, 18.

Eac menne læhte also took

men, Chr. 1094: Gen. 12, 15.

Geladan, he gelæt; p. gelædde;

pp. gelæded. To lead, v. læ-

dan.

Gelædenlic; adj. What is easily

led or beaten out, malleable;

ductilis:—Ps. 97, 6.

Gelæfa *permission, v. læf.*

Gelæfan *to believe, v. gelyfan.*

Gelæfed *left; pp. of læfan.*

Gelæmed *Lamed; claudus fac-*

*tus:—L. Ethelb. 39, v. lam.*

Gelænde *lent, v. lænan.*

Gelænde *One accusing, a stand-*

*er; detrahens:—C. Ps. 100,*

*5, v. getelan.*

Gelænged *lengthened, drawn out,*

*v. langian.*

Gelær *Void, empty; vacuus,*

*Som.*

Gelæred *Taught, persuaded, learn-*

*ed, skillful; doctus, v. læran.*

Gelærednes, se; f. Learnedness,

knowledge, skill; eruditio:

Gelærednes *to spræccanne, Bd.*

*4, 27.*

Gelæstan *to last, continue, follow,*

*perform, v. læstan.*

Gelæswod *fed, v. læsian.*

Gelæte, es; pl. gelætu; n. [læ-

tan *to let go, leave] A going*

*out, ending, meeting; exitus,*

*occursus:—To wega gelætu*

*to the meetings of ways, Mt. 22, 9.*

Twegra wega gelætu *meetings*

*of two ways, Cot. 110. Et*

*þæra wæga gelæte, Gen. 38,*

*21.*

Gelæten *let, let go, omitted, v.*

*lætan.*

Gelægod *Lawed, sanctioned by*

*law; lege sancitus:—Elf. ep.*

*40.*

Gelamp *happened; p. of gelim-*

*pan.*

Gelandian. 1. To land, arrive;

accedere ad terram. 2. To

enrich with lands or possessions;

terris locupletare:—1. Som.



2. De gelandod sy who has lands, L. Lund. 11. Opposed to be-landian.

*Gelang, geleng; prep. Along of, owing to, in consequence of, opera, causa, cuiusvis:—At þe ys ure lyf gelang it is along of thes that we live. Hi sohton on hwon þat gelang were they inquired long of whom that was, Bd. 3, 10. Gif hit on preoste gelange sy if it be along of the priest, L. Edg. impon. pn. 44.*

*Gelangian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To call for, send for, deliver, liberate; accersire, vocare, liberare:—Gelangast to þe þine frynd, Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode, Dial. 2, 3. Gelangod, Elf. T. p. 32, 26.*

*Gelast Path, duty; officium:—L. Lund. 3, W. p. 66, 14, 27.*

*Gelastian, ic gelastige; p. ade; pp. od. To invite, bid, desire to come, to assemble, congregate, allure; invitare, congregare:—Magon we Ioseph to us gelastian can we invite Ioseph to come to us? Nicod. 20. Gelastian to gepeaste to invite to consultation, R. Ben. 3: Lk. 14, 8, 16: Jn. 2, 2. Beforan Roman witan gelaðode assembled before the Roman senators, Ors. 3, 6.*

*\*Gelaþung, laþung, e; f. A congregation, church; congregatio:—On middele gelaþunge or circean ic herige þe, Ps. 21, 21: 88, 6.*

*Gelaured Of or belonging to laurels; laureus, Som.*

*Geld a change, society, v. gild.*

*Geldan to pay, v. gyldan.*

*Gelde Yeanned, brought forth; enixa:—Cot. 75.*

*Gelden golden, v. gyldan.*

*Geleaf leave, license, v. leaf.*

*Geleafa, an; m. Belief, faith, confidence; fides, fiducia:—Þu þone geleafan hæfst thou hast this belief, Bt. 5, 3. Habbað geleafan, Mt. 14, 27. Geleafan nom belief adopted, Cd. 30.*

*Geleafful, leaful LAWFUL, believing, faithful, holy; licitus, fidelis, credulus:—Ps. 77, 41. On geleaffullum bocum in lawful or holy books, the Scriptures, Elf. T. p. 13, 22. Geleaffull gaderung, oððe cyrce a faithful congregation or church, Elf. gl. 18.*

*Geleaffulnes Faithfulness, belief, trust; fidelitas:—Elf. gr. 9, 26.*

*Geleaffæast, geleaffyst Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaithfulness; incredulitas:—Deut. 1, 40.*

*Geleaffic What may be believed, credible; credibilis:—Ps. 92, 7.*

*Geleafum Faithful, credible, credulus; fidelis:—Bd. 3, 11: Ors. 3, 9.*

*Geleacian; pp. geleacod. Tazander, repay, Cd. 21, v. leacian.*

*Geleas false, v. leas.*

*Geleas Carelessness, negligence; incuria, Som.*

*Geleccan; p. geleht. To wet, moisten, v. leccan.*

*Geleccian to cure, v. lacnian.*

*Geled laid, v. leccan.*

*Geledd Malleable, easily beaten out; ductilis:—T. Ps. 97, 6.*

*Gelefan to believe, v. gelyfan.*

*Gelefed trusted, allowed, v. lyfan.*

*Gelefed permitted, v. lyfan.*

*Gelefenape Permission, excuse; excusatio:—C. R. Jn. 15, 22.*

*Gelefst believest, for gelyfst, v. gelyfan.*

*Gelegen laid, v. leccan.*

*Geleht wet; p. of leccan.*

*Gelend rich, v. gelynd.*

*Gelenda, gelanda A man of landed property, a rich man; dives, Som.*

*Gelengede prolonged, v. lengian.*

*Gelent approached, v. gelandian.*

*Geleofod lived; pp. of lybban.*

*Geleofst believest, for gelyfst, v. gelyfan.*

*Geleogan to lie, falsify, v. leogan.*

*Geleoran to depart, die, permit, v. leoran.*

*Geleorednys, se; f. A departing, passing, emigration; transitus:—Mt. 1, 17.*

*Geleornian to learn, read, inquire, v. leornian.*

*Geleesian to lose, v. losian.*

*GELESE, gelise, es; n. [Dut. lezen; pp. gelezen: Frs. læse to read] Care, study, learning; studium:—On gelesum haligra gewrita gelæred learned in the study of the Holy Scriptures, Bd. 5, 20.*

*\*Geleswian To feed; pascere:—C. Jn. 21, 17.*

*Gelet an ending, a meeting, v. gelæte.*

*Gelettan; p. gelette; pp. gelett, gelet; v. a. To hinder, delay, let; impedit:—Hi hine magon gelettan, Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 24: Ps. 77, 35: Ors. 2, 4, v. lætan.*

*GELEW [Plat. Dut. geel: Ger. gelb: Dan. gul: Swed. gul] YELLOW; flavus:—Somn. 88.*

*Gelewan; p. geleah; pp. gelewed. To betray, deceive, weaken, injure; prodere:—Seo wen geleah that hope deceived, Cd. 4: Ex. 22, 10, 14.*

*Gelice like, v. lic.*

*Gelice; adv. Likewise, also, as; pariter:—Ps. 67, 7. Gelice swa swa heo behead likewise as she commanded, Bd. 4, 19. El-*

*pendes hyd wylc drincan wætan gelice an spinge deð an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth, Ors. 5, 7: Bar. p. 189, 29.*

*Geligan to lie together, v. licgan.*

*Gelicegan To loiter, delay; cessare:—Ors. 3, 11.*

*Gelician to please, delight, v. lician.*

*Gelices, se; f. A likeness, resemblance, comparison, proverb, resemblance, image; similitudo, proverbium:—Ps. 143, 15: Lk. 4, 23.*

*Gelicing a liking, v. licung.*

*Geliden sailed, carried, v. liðan.*

*Geliefan, gelifan; p. gelifde. To believe, v. gelyfan.*

*Geliese care, learning, v. gelesae.*

*Gelifdest believedst, for gelyfdest, v. gelyfan.*

*\*Gelifedlice lawfully, v. gelyfedlice.*

*Gelifæstan to make alive, v. lifæstan.*

*Gelifgean, gelifan to live, v. lifian.*

*Geligere, geligre A prostitute, a lying with, adultery, fornication; adulterium:—Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 36, 5, 8.*

*Geligernes, se; f. Fornication, adultery; fornicatio:—Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 36, 2.*

*Geliht alighted, v. onlihtan.*

*Gelihtan. 1. To lighten, mitigate, assuage; alleviare. 2. To enlighten; illuminare:—1. R. Conc. 2: L. Can. Edg. de mag. 1. 2. R. Mt. 5, 15.*

*Geliman; pp. ed. To glue or join together, connect; conglutinare:—Gelimð þa friend togædere joins the friends together, Bt. 24, 3. Gelimed fæste to some joined fast together, Bt. 35, 2.*

*Gelimp, belimp; m. An event, accident, a chance; accidens:—Job. p. 166.*

*Gelimpan; p. gelamp, gelomp, h̅ gelumpon; pp. gelumpen [limpian foreward] To happen, occur; evenire:—Gyf hyt gelimpð, Mt. 18, 13.*

*Gelimplic Fit, seasonable, meet, ordered by fate, fatal; opportunus:—Bd. 3, 19. On tide gelimplicre, Ps. 144, 16.*

*Gelimplice opportunely, v. limplice.*

*Gelioran to pass over, v. leoran.*

*Geliornes a going, death, v. geleornednes.*

*Gelirde emigrated, v. leoran.*

*Gelise study, learning, v. gelesae.*

*Gelisian, gelissian To fail, glide away; cadere:—Past. 57, 2.*

*Geliselicnis, se; f. Opportunity; opportunitas:—T. Ps. 9, 9.*

1 Geleafnes word, ed: n  
apendicel, or putt und  
Moth 488

or gelesgan

along, neighbouring  
ge. tang, vicinus Bco  
Gim 17 47, 5

(Belonging to)

Geleah received

Levan, p. od pphod to gause

Geleaktrian, corrapt

A Bon 61 v leaktian

Geleaf contented

Gim 17 44, 30 v geled

Geleap to pphod

Gelefan p de

Gelehe delier

A 218 th p 29, 31

Geleger, gyld days

Geleand, to land

Geleand, to land

Geleand, to land

Geleand, to land

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Geleand, to land

Geleced laid

down, depositor Sam

Geliced liked

Mt 7, 24

Gelecetan gelic

celhan to fladen

distemle, adentan

seculare, some sign

Gelece gemacat

acumpeet, some sign

Gelece, to geve

Gelece, to geve

Gelece, to geve

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~~X~~ Gelt gilt; auratus  
Sambuc

~~X~~ Gelidan to sail

traverse, in one  
B4 192 F p 125, 43  
v litan

~~X~~ Gelocen locked back  
5534 v lican; belican

~~X~~ Gelodury st. for  
mentit; heptaphyl  
Ten som Cot 71

~~X~~ Gernagtes; on fl. non  
gemagas in A relation  
hennig; cognatus  
Cdg 14, 14, 14 in eq

~~X~~ Gelukian to bend  
to hid, (d 216, th  
p 273, 2 Mufan

~~X~~ Gelyfed delivered  
Ct 17, Th p 213, 21  
v Gelyfan  
Gelyfan to abide,  
remain; manere  
Res H 875

~~X~~ Gelyhte enlightened  
Kiv 3 to Th p 20, 2  
v Gelyhtan on lhtan  
Hl ge-lhtan

~~X~~ Gelomlice often  
Thun v gelomelice

~~X~~ Gelyden Multiplicis  
peripatitionis peregrina  
tionis experientia om  
nium terrarum  
guarant, talian 11 dyc  
Gelomlice frequently  
after; frequenter som  
v gelomelice

~~X~~ Gelypan to boast

H 30, 1 Rowl  
p. 66, 21  
Gm H 103, 10: I 1028 mo 3 1/5  
v gelypan

~~X~~ Gernadla me  
H. 35. som

~~X~~ Gernagnan to

th. apd v gemengar  
Gernadrian to  
about som v gema  
nian

~~X~~ Gernag-fest  
gluthal; cibo de  
dites som

~~X~~ Gernelde said  
Ct 37 Th p 49, 10  
p of malan

~~X~~ Gernander  
remembered  
2195, v spl man

~~X~~ Gernagfeldan  
to multiply, Th. An  
v gemengfeldan

~~X~~ Gernagfeld man  
phid, enforced  
H 96, 12

~~X~~ Gernnung, e, f  
X amment in flm  
ship, family; i;  
conmunio; conbute  
nium som

(9)



Geliðewæhte *appeased*, v. liðe-wæcan.

Geliðod, geliðegod; *pp.* geliðe-gode; *p.* of liðian. *To soothe.*

Gelitian *to diminish*, v. litian.

Gellet *A large vessel or cup; alveus, poculum majus*:—*L. M.* 3, 48.

Gelm *a handful*, v. gilm.

Gelo *Saffron, yellow*; *crocus*, *Som.*

Geloca, geloce, *behold*, v. locian.

Geloccian *To stroke gently*; *demulcere*, *Som.*

Gelocian *to look upon*, v. locian.

Geloda *joints of the back*, v. gelyndu.

Gelodan *brothers*; *fratres*:—*R.* 92, *Lye.*

Geloden *loaden*, v. hladan.

Gelodr *A part of the body about the chest; pars corporis circa thoracem*:—*Se maga bið neah þære heortan and þære gelodr the stomach is near the heart and the gelodr*, *L. M.* 2, 1.

Gelogian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. *To place, dispose, regulate*, v. logian.

GELOMA, loma *LOOM, household-stuff, furniture, utensils, tools; supellex, instrumenta*:—*Bd.* 4, 28.

Gelome, gelomelice; *comp.* gelomlicor; *sup.* gelomlicost; *adv.* Often, frequently; *sape*:—*Gelome on gebedum frequent in prayers*, *Bd.* 4, 11: *Mt.* 9, 14: *Mk.* 7, 3.

Gelomed *Shining*; *radiatus*:—*Eg.* *vern.* 33, *Lye.*

Gelomelic, gelomlic; *adj.* Frequent, general; *frequens*:—*Bd.* 2, 7.

Gelomelice often, v. gelome.

Gelomlæcan *To frequent, to use often*; *frequentare*:—*Gelomlæcende word frequentative verb*, *Elf.* gr. 36.

Gelomlæcing, gelomlæcung, e; *f.* Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort; *frequentatio*:—*Elf.* gr. 36.

Gelomlæcnys, gelomlicnes, se; *f.* A frequented or public place; *locus condensus*:—*Ps.* 117, 26.

Gelomp happened, v. gelimpan.

Gelondan *brothers*, v. gelodan.

Gelung along, on account of, v. gelang.

Gelostr *Gathering to form matter, impostume; suppuratio, Som.*

Geloten dæg oððe ofernon *Lat.* *ter part of the day; pomeridiana*:—*R.* 95.

Gelp, gelpnes *a boasting, glory*, v. gilp.

Gelpð boasts, v. gilpan.

Gelsa *Luxury*; *luxuria*:—*Con-* *fes.* *Pec.*

Gelt *a debt, cause*, v. gylt.

Geludon *descended*, v. ludon.

Gelufad, gelufed *loved, beloved*, v. lufian.

Geluggian *To pull, lug*; *vellere*, *Som.*

Gelugon *falsified*; *p.* of geleogan.

Gelumpæ, gelumpen happened, v. gelimpan.

Gelustfullian *to delight, covet*, v. lustfullian.

Gelustfullice *Earnestly, studiously*; *studiosus*:—*Bd.* 2, 13.

Gelustfulling, *f.* That which delights or pleases; *oblectamentum*:—*Scint.* 81.

Gelustfulnys *delight*, v. lustfullnes.

Gelutian *to lie hid*, v. lutan.

Gelycost *A twin*; *gemellus*:—*Didymus*, *pat* is *gelicost*, *Jn.* 20, 24: 21, 2.

Gelydan *to arrive*, v. gelandian.

Gelyfan, þu gelyfst, he gelyfð, we gelyfað; *p.* gelyfde, we gelyfdon; *pp.* gelyfed; *v. a.* *To believe, trust*; *credere*:—*Gyf þu gelyfan miht*, *Mk.* 9,

23. *Ge ne gelyfdon him*, *Mt.* 21, 32. *He gelyfð on God*, *Mt.* 27, 43. *Gelyfst þu þys-*

*ses*, *Jn.* 11, 26.

Gelyfedlic; *adj.* Lawful; *licitus*:—*L. Eccl.* 9.

Gelyfedlice; *adv.* With leave or licence, assuredly, lawfully,

patiently; *patienter, cum licentia*:—*Ors.* 2, 5.

Gelymp *an accident*, v. gelimp.

Gelymplicnys, se; *f.* Opportunity, occasion; *opportunitas*:—*C. Ps.* 9, 9.

Gelynd, gelend, LYNÐ. Grease, fat, fatness; *adepts*:—*Lev.* 3,

10.

Gelyndu *Joints of the backbone*; *spondyli, juncturae vertebra-*

*rum*:—*R.* 74.

Gelysed *redeemed*, v. alysan.

Gelysednes *redemption*, v. alysednys.

Gelystan *to please, desire*, v. lystan.

Gelysted *pleased*; *delectatus*:—*Bt. R.* p. 150.

Gelytfullice; *adv.* Prosperously; *prosperare*:—*Ps.* 44, 5.

Gelytlian *to diminish*, v. lytlian.

Gemaad *mad*, v. gemæd.

Gemæca, maca, gemæcca, geme-

ca [*Dut.* makker m.] *A MATE,*

*an equal, companion, wife*;

*socius, conjux*:—*Twegen ge-*

*macan*, *Gen.* 6, 19: 4, 1: 28, 1.

Gemæcene *Like*; *similis*:—*L.*

*With. Wk.* 12, 12.

Gemæcian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. *To*

*make, do*, v. macian.

Gemæcca, gemæcceca, gemæcga,

gemæc *a wife*, v. gemaca.

Gemæclie; *adj.* Relating to a

*wife, conjugal*; *conjugal*is:—

*Scint.* 58.

Gemæcnes, se; *f.* *A compani-*

*ship, mixture*; *commixtio*:—

*Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8. *B.*

Gemæd *Troubled in mind, mad*;

*amens*:—*Gemæded*, *Cot.* 10,

169.

Gemægened *Established, con-*

*firmed, strengthened*; *con-*

*fir-matus*:—*Gemægenad* and

*gestrongad* *beon to be con-*

*firmed and strengthened*, *Bd.*

4, 16.

Gemægð *Power, greatness*; *po-*

*tentia*:—*Bt.* 17.

Gemægð *a family, tribe*, v. mægð.

Gemænan *to mean, intend*, v.

menan.

Gemænan *to mourn*, v. menan.

Gemæncgan, gemængan; *p.* ge-

menced. *To mix*, v. mengan.

Gemæne, gemænelic, gemænlic

[*gemana a company*] *COMMON,*

*general, universal*; *commu-*

*nis*:—*Gemæne win common*

*labour*, *Bd.* 2, 1. *Hwæt is þe*

*and us gemæne what is com-*

*mon to thee and us*, *Mt.* 8, 29.

*Ne beo þe nan þing gemæne*

*ongen þysne rihtwisan ne sit*

*tibi nulla res communis versus*

*hunc justum*, *Mt.* 27, 19. *Hæb-*

*be him wið Gode gemæne be it*

*between God and him*; *habeat,*

*ipsi cum Deo commune*, *Bd.*:

*L. Cnut. eccl.* 26. *Eow ge-*

*mæne common to you*, *Jos.* 8,

2. *Hi sceoldon habban sunu*

*him gemæne they should have*

*a son [common to them] be-*

*tween them*, *Jud.* 13, 3. *Ge-*

*mænelice naman an appellative*

*or common noun*, *Elf.* gr. 9.

Gemænelice, gemænlice; *adv.*

*Commonly, generally, one a-*

*mongst another*; *communiter,*

*in vicem*:—*Þæt ge lufion eow*

*gemænlice*, *Jn.* 15, 12, 17.

Gemænigfyldan; *p.* de. *To mul-*

*tiply, enlarge*; *multiplicare*:—

*Þu gemænigfyldest sunu man-*

*na*, *Ps.* 11, 9: 17, 16. *Ge-*

*mænigfyldre beon*, *Ex.* 1, 7.

Gemæune *Care, attention, study,*

*cura*:—*Bd.* 2, 7.

Gemæennes, se; *f.* *A mixing,*

*fellowship*; *commixtio*:—*Bd.*

1, 27, *resp.* 8. *What is had in*

*common, common pasture*; *hence*

*the Kent word, mennys.*

Gemænsceipe m. [*Dut.* gemeens-

*chap f.*] *Communio, fellowship*;

*communio*:—*W. Cat.* p. 49.

Gemænsuman, gemænsuman;

*p.* do; *pp.* ed. [*Plat.* *sammen*

*gedan to be married*] *To join,*

*communicate, marry*; *commu-*

*nicare, nubere*:—*Bd.* 1, 25,

*S. p.* 487, 14. *Opposed to*

*amansuman to excommunicate.*

Gemænsunmys, se; *f.* *A com-*

*munion, fellowship, sacrament*;

*communio*:—*Gemænsunmys*

Cristes lichoman and blades, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*

Gemensumung, *e; f. A communion; communio:—R. Ben. 38.*

<sup>1</sup>Gemære, MEARE, *es; n. pl. nom. a, o, u [Frs. maren c. canals which bound a district] An end, a MERE, boundary, termination, limit; finis:—Gemære þu settest, Ps. 103, 10. Of gemære Humber streamas to the boundary of Humber river, Bd. 5, 23. To þem gemæran to the borders, Cot. 21. Gemæro eorþan, Ps. 2, 8. Landgemæra land boundaries, land marks.*

Gemæred Celebrated, enlarged; divulgatus:—*Bd. 3, 10.*

Gemærrian; *p. ode; pp. od. To praise, v. mærian.*

Gemærzung magnificence, *v. mærsung.*

Gemæt; *adj. Fat; pinguis:—Deut. 32, 15.*

Gemæstan to fatten, *v. amæstan.*

Gemæt Fitted, meet; aptus:—*Mod. conf. 1, v. gemet.*

Gemættest; *adj. [metæ modest, fæst fast] Moderate, modest; modestus:—Bd. 1, 16: Bt. 10: 11, 1.*

Gemættested Compared; comparatus:—*L. Ps. 48, 21.*

Gemættestnes moderation, temperance, *v. gemættestnys.*

Gemæðegode Bestowed, honoured, given with honour; honoravit, benigne contulit:—*Elf. T. p. 4, 11.*

Gemæðrian To gratify, honour; honorare:—*L. pol. Cnut. 12, 14.*

Gemætte dreamed, *v. mætan.*

Gemagas relations, *v. mæg.*

Gemagðnes, gemagnes, *se; f. Babbling, urgency, importunity; garrulitas, Som.*

Gemah/gemagn/gemahlic; *adj. Greedy, shameless, wicked, resolute, importunate; procax:—Elf. gl. 28: Ors. 1, 10.*

Gemáh watered, *v. migan.*

Gemahlice; *adv. Stoutly, importunately; importune:—Dial. 1, 8.*

Gemahlicnes, gemahnes, *se; f. Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty; importunitas;—Past. 3, 2.*

Gemal mægene an assembly, *v. mal.*

Gemaleca Importunate; importunus:—*Cot. 2.*

Gemalice; *adv. Importunately; importune:—Cot. 189.*

Geman The hollow of the hand, sole of the foot; vola:—*Cot. 198.*

Geman, þu gemanst, we gemunon, gemunan; *p. gemunde,*

gemundon; *v. a. To remember; recordari:—Jn. 16, 21, v. gemunan.*

Geman care for, regard, *v. gyman.*

GEMANA, *an; m. [Plat. meente f: Dut. gemeente f: Frs. mente f: Ger. gemeine f: Not. kemelne: Ot. gimeinda: Dan. gemeene f:] A company, society, association, fellowship, familiarity, commerce, conjunction; consortium, copula:—Bd. 2, 9. Þu mines gemana bruce, Gen. 38, 16.*

Gemang, gemong, amang, on-mang; *prep. d. ac. [gemang a mixture, gemenged mixed; pp. of mangan] Among; inter:—Aris gemang hym, Mk. 3, 3: Mt. 10, 16: Jn. 21, 23. ¶ On gemang þam, Jn. 4, 31, or Gemang þam in the mean time, then, Gen. 43, 1.*

Gemang A mixture, an assembly, encumbrance, burden; mixtura:—*L. With: Ez. 23, 3: Deut. 1, 12.*

Gemangnys, *se; f. A mingling, confectio; commixtio, Som.*

Gemangode gained, *v. mangian.*

Gemannian; *pp. gemannod. To man, supply with men, v. mannian.*

Gemanode, gemanod admonished, *v. manian.*

Gemartyrad [Dut. gemarteld] Martyred, suffered as a martyr; martyr factus:—*Hi gemartredan, Ors. 6, 5.*

Gemaðel conversation, *v. meðel.*

Gemdon regarded, *gyman.*

Gemear an end, *v. gemære.*

Gemearc, *es; m. [Dut. merk n.] A boundary, limit; locus designatus:—Cd. 139.*

Gemearcian to describe, appoint, determine, *v. mearcian.*

Gemearr a boundary, impediment, *L. Can. Edg. 18, v. gemære.*

Gemearra Bad, wicked; malus:—*L. Edw. 1.*

Gemeca, gemecca a wife, companion, *v. gemaca.*

Gemed mad, *v. gemæd.*

Gemedemian to honour, moderate, humble, *v. medemian.*

Gemedir godmother: whence our GAMMER, *Som.*

Gemedred, gemedren Related on the mother's side, by a mother; a materna parte:—*Gemedryda broðor, Gen. 43, 29: Ors. 3, 7.*

Gemeldod betrayed, *v. meldian.*

Geme-leas negligent, *v. gyme-leas.*

Gemeleaslice negligently, *v. gyme-leaslice.*

Gemelest negligence, *v. gyme-least.*

Gemeltan to melt, *v. meltan.*

<sup>1</sup>Gemen care, *v. gymen.*

Gemencednys, gemencgdnys, gemencgnys, gemengednys. *A mixture, mixing, mingling together, connexion, copulation; mixtura, admistio.—Gemencgdnys þæs geainscypes admistio conjugalis, Bd. 1, 27. ans. 8. Wifes gemencgnys admistio cum muliere, id.*

Gemend a memorial, *v. gemynd.*

Gemendfull; *adj. [gemynd a mind] MINDFUL, memorable, attentive; memor:—Obs. Lun. 7.*

Gemenelic; *adj. [gemæne common, lic] Common; communis:—L. Pol. Cnut. 10.*

Gemengde, gemenged, gemencged, gemenengced, gemengced mixed, mingled, confused, *v. mangan.*

Gemengung, *e; f. A mixing, confusing; mixtura:—Cot. 35.*

Gemenigfealdan, gemenigfeldan; *p. de [menig many, feald a fold, plait] To multiply, increase, extend; multiplicare:—Ez. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.*

Gemenis, gemenn care, *v. gymen.*

Gemercad marked out, described, *v. mærcian.*

Gemere a boundary, *v. gemære.*

Gemerran to mar, spoil, *v. myrran.*

Gemet, metæ, *es; n. [gemet; pp. of metan to measure] 1. A measure, size, quantity, limit, bounds; mensura. 2. A manner, way, sort; modus:—*

*1. On þrim gemetum melewes, Mt. 13, 33. And gefylle ge þat gemet eowra fædera, Mt. 23, 32. On þam gemete þe ge metað, Mk. 4, 24: Deut. 25, 15. Gytung gemet nat avarice knows no bounds, Scint. 25. Gemetta and gewihta measures and weights, L. pol. Cnut. 9. 2) On þat ylce gemet in the same manner, Bd. 4, 24. Ealle gemete by every way, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5. On þam gemetum, on þam gemete, Ps. 32, 22: 36, 2, 21.*

<sup>2</sup>Gemét; *adj. MEET, fit, proper; aptus:—Swa him gemet þin-ceð as to him seemeth meet, Cd. 140: Bt. R. p. 195.*

Gemet met, found, painted; *pp. of metan.*

Gemet an assembly, *v. gemot.*

Gemét, gemétte met, found, *v. métan.*

Gemétédnes, *se; f. An invention, a discovery; inventio:—L. Ps. 27, 5.*

Gemetegod moderated, *v. gemet-gian.*

Gemetegung, gemetgung, metgung, *e; f. Measure, limit,*



~~X~~ Gemen people  
~~Th Au~~

~~X~~ Gemenged mixed  
~~v gemengde~~

~~X~~ Gemceran to magnify  
~~honour Th Au~~

~~X~~ Gemare, <sup>ed</sup> in n. a  
~~boundary to from ge~~  
~~maxan to the borders~~  
~~Cot. etc~~

A mixture, collect-  
assembly, min.  
tara, collectio,  
and cooke  
es, m.

~~X~~ Ge-mang, confuso  
~~Beo 12 3284~~

~~X~~ Gemenged mixed  
~~defiled Cot 181 Th 627~~  
~~v gemengde~~

~~X~~ Germanian to extort  
~~Th Au~~

~~X~~ Gemenig-feld manifest  
~~son~~

~~X~~ Gemenig-feld multiplies  
~~Th Au from gemenigfe~~  
~~aldan~~

~~X~~ Gemared enlarged  
~~v gemared~~  
~~X~~ Gemarsian to celebrate  
~~son gemarsian~~

~~X~~ Gemagas relations in pl  
~~ge-mag.~~

~~X~~ Gemet, x met, es, m  
~~a measure etc. l. 15~~  
~~02. dl. l. 16 in the~~  
~~same x measure - l. 17~~

~~X~~ Gemarsian to mark  
~~take note Th Au~~

~~X~~ Ealle gemete by  
~~Gemet x report~~

Gemadde

~~X~~ Gemet, p. He to find  
~~meet Th Au v met p.~~  
~~X~~ Gemet. A content, con  
~~descensio; consensus, con~~  
~~descensio son~~

~~X~~ Gebicnigendlic indicat  
~~bebabendlic impera~~  
~~tive - wiscondlic~~  
~~optative - tender~~  
~~peplendlic subjume~~

~~X~~ Ge-mete, es, m  
~~a meeting Beo 12 1557~~  
~~v ge-mot~~

~~X~~ Gendlic inferior  
~~Elf. pr 21 Son p 23~~

~~X~~ Gemok shames  
~~v gemah~~

~~X~~ Gemeted discov  
~~ered v metian~~  
~~metan~~  
~~X~~ Gemetegian to  
~~measure, mode~~  
~~note Th Au v~~



Enc. } post from 27<sup>th</sup>  
 (after) to the d. —  
 D

~~Gemilkindes, m~~  
~~Spitier; miderator~~  
~~Don~~

~~Gemindles' muddles~~  
~~mad~~

~~Gemetung, e; f~~  
~~Temperame, moderate~~  
~~moderamen Lou~~

~~Gemind-stow a~~  
~~memorial son v ges~~  
~~mynd-stow~~

~~Gemetung, es m~~  
~~a meeting; congested~~  
~~Dec 11 1897~~

~~Gemrise those being~~  
~~will, valentibus & Mt~~  
~~9.12~~

~~Posted in the J. m leaves~~  
~~5.6.27 1838~~

~~Gemet man a~~  
~~moderate man,~~  
~~hang moderates~~  
~~Dec 1897~~  
~~50, 40~~

~~5. Gemoet found R~~  
~~Mt 12.44 v gemet~~

~~Gemetung a meeting~~  
~~son v gemetung~~

~~Gemon Members~~  
~~Dec 23<sup>rd</sup> 1897~~

~~I 909, 21 v gemunan~~

~~Gemog a multi~~  
~~side the au~~

~~Gemot-corn, es; m~~  
~~a moot-hall, senate~~  
~~house the au~~

~~Gemundig m~~  
~~ful the au v~~  
~~gemundig~~

guidance, moderation, temperance; temperantia:—*Bd.* 3, 5; *Bt.* 39, 5.  
 Gemeten measured, painted; pp. of metan.  
 Geméteng, a meeting, v. gemeting.  
 Gemetfest modest, moderate, v. gemetfest.  
 Gemetfestlice; adv. Modestly; modeste:—*Bd.* 5, 19.  
 Gemetfestnys, se; f. Modesty, moderation, sobriety; modestia:—*Bd.* 3, 3, 14.  
 Gemetfiet, es; n. A measuring vat, a measure; mensura quævis definita:—An gemetfiet full, þe hig Gomor heton, *Es.* 16, 16, 33.  
 Gemetgian, METGIAN, gemetian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To temper, moderate, regulate, order, govern, restrain; temperare:—A sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgian, ever must the contrary moderate, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 18. Se gemetgað þone bridel he regulates the bridle, *Bt.* 36, 2, *Card.* p. 270, 22; 39, 8. Se God se þæt eall metgað the God that governs all, *Bt.* R. p. 165.  
 Gemétung, gemétung, e; f. Meeting; conventus:—*Ors.* 4, 9. Fram gemetunge, *Ps.* 15, 4: 63, 2. Gemeting folces a congregation of folk, *V. Ps.* 61, 8.  
 Gemetlic; adj. Fit, moderate, modest; aptus:—*Bt.* 14, 2: 40, 3.  
 Gemetlice; adv. Meettly, soberly, modestly; apte:—*Bd.* 4, 24.  
 Gemetlicung; e; f. Due, measure, moderation; moderatio, *Som.*  
 Gemétnes, se; f. A discovery, invention; inventio:—*Bd.* 5, 10.  
 Gemetod painted, v. metan.  
 Gemetsian To compare; comparare:—*T. Ps.* 48, 21.  
 Gemettan Eaters; comestores, *Som.*  
 Gemetu Metre, verse; metrum, *Som.*  
 Gemiclian; p. de; pp. od; v. a. 1. To increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To praise, extol; magnificare:—1. *Ors.* 1, 12: *Ps.* 103, 1. 2. Gemicliað hine, *Ps.* 21, 22: 49, 16.  
 Gemiclung, myclung, e; f. [mycel much, great] Greatness, magnificence, glory; magnificentia:—*Ps.* 144, 5: 70, 21.  
 Gemiddian, gemiddlian; p. de; pp. od [middel middle] 1. To divide, to separate in the middle; dimidiare. 2. To keep in the middle, to restrain; frænare:—1. *C. Ps.* 54, 27. 2. *Scint.* 12: *Past.* 38, 8.  
 Gemidlige a bridle, v. midl.  
 Gemieltan to boil thoroughly, v. gemeltan.

Gemigan To water, mingere, v. migan.  
 Gemiclian to milk, v. meolcian.  
 Gemildscad Any thing mixed with honey; mulsus, v. milisc.  
 Gemildsian to pity, v. gemiltsian, miltisian.  
 Gemilt Consumed, melted; absumptus, *Som.*  
 Gemiltsian, ic gemiltsige to pity, pardon, v. miltisian.  
 Gemiltsung mercy, v. miltisung.  
 Gemimor Known, cunning, skilful, expert; notus:—*Bd.* 5, 20.  
 Gemimorlice; adv. Knowingly, by heart, extempore; memoriter:—*R. Ben.* inter. 13.  
 Gemingced mixed, v. mengan.  
 Gemind memorial, v. gemynd.  
 Gemindbliðe [bliðe cheerful] A grateful remembrance, a memorial; memoriale:—*T. Ps.* 101, 13.  
 Gemindig, gemyndig; adj. Mindful; memor:—*Ps.* 8, 5: 110, 5.  
 Gemindiglicnys, se; f. [licnes likeness] A remembrance, memorial; memoriale:—*Ps.* 101, 13.  
 Gemittan to meet, find, v. metan.  
 Gemittingc, gemitting, gemitting, e; f. A meeting, assembly; congressus:—*Ors.* 4, 6, 8. Wega gemittung a meeting of ways, *Lye.*  
 Gemme AGEM; gemma:—Swear-gemme a neck-gem or lace; monile:—*Cot.* 170.  
 Gemniss, se; f. Care, anxiety; cura:—Ne is þe gemniße non est tibi cura, *C. R. Lk.* 10, 40.  
 Gemod [mod mind] Of one mind, agreed, plotted; concors:—*Soll.* 8.  
 Gemodsumian To agree; concordare:—*Past.* 46, 6.  
 Gemodsumnes, se; f. An agreement, concord; concordia:—*Past.* 46, 5.  
 Gemodpencende [pencende thinking] Agreeing; consensuens:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.  
 Gemolsnad Rotten, putrified; tabefactus:—*R.* 12, v. formolsnian.  
 Gemolten molten, melted, v. meltan.  
 Gemon, for genom laid hold of, took, *C. Mk.* 5, 41, v. niman.  
 Gemong among, v. gemang.  
 Gemonian, ic gemonige; p. ode; pp. od. To remind, remember, recollect; monere, meminisse:—Seo leo gemonð þæs wildan gewunan the lion remembers the wild manner, *Bt.* 25, *Card.* p. 136, 16: *Bd.* 4, 19, v. monian.  
 Gemonigfealdan; p. ode. To increase, multiply; amplificare:—*Bd.* 5, 20.  
 Gemonnad manned, supplied with men, v. gemannian.

Gemot; adj. Agreeing, according; consensuens:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.  
 Gemot; n. [gemet; pp. of metan to meet] 1. A meeting, MOTE or MOOT, assembly, council; conventus. 2. A deliberation, consultation, advice, counsel; consilium:—1. Eall þæt gemot sohton lease saga, *Mt.* 26, 59. Þa gesomnedon hi gemot then summoned they a meeting, *Bd.* 1, 14, *S.* p. 482, 35. Ær þæt gemot sy ere the meeting is, *L. Athel.* 20, *W.* p. 60, 7. On þæm gemote, id. 2. Hig hæfdon mæel gemot, þæt hig woldon þone Hælend ofslean, *Mt.* 26, 4. Þa gesamnudun þa ealdras hig and worhtun gemot, *Mt.* 28, 12. ¶ Witena gemot an assembly of the wise; (sapientum conventus, *Bd.* 3, 5.) the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament.—The king, the gentry or thegns, knights, bishops and abbots, were members of it. Some were elected, *Mr. Turner* says (*Hist. of A.-S.* b. 8, ch. 14. vol. iii. p. 180) after many years' consideration, I am inclined to believe, that the Anglo-Saxon witena gemot very much resembled our present parliament, in the orders and persons that composed it; and that the members, who attended as representatives, were chosen by classes, analogous to those who now possess the elective franchise.—Synodlice gemot a synod; synodale consilium, *Pref. R. Conc.*—Biscop a gemot a bishop's meeting, *Bd.* 1, 14.—Folc gemot an assembly of the people, *L. Alf.* 30, *W.* p. 41, 35.—Gemot arn a meeting place, a hall, *Ors.* 5, 12. Gemot man a senator, preacher, *Elf. gl.* 5.—Gemot stow a meeting-place, *T. Ps.* 25, 4.—Scir gemot a meeting of a shire, *Hickes's Dis.* p. 2.  
 Gemotod disputed, discussed, v. motian.  
 Gemultan to melt, v. meltan.  
 Gemunan, MUNAN; p. de; pp. en; v. a. To remember, call to mind, consider, reflect; reminisci:—Gemunan his halegan cyðnesse, *Lk.* 1, 72. Gemunað wundra his, *Ps.* 104, 3. Ne bið gemunen naman, *Ps.* 82, 4: 108, 4, v. munan.  
 Gemund Meditation; meditatio, *Som.*  
 Gemundbyrdan/gemundian; p. de [mund a defence, byrd birth] To protect life, defend, patronize; protegere:—*Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 15: *Cd.* 113.

\*Gemung, e; f. *A marriage; nuptial*:—*R. Mt.* 22, 2, 3.

Gemunglic *Marriage-like, nuptial*; nuptialis:—*R. Mt.* 22, 12.

Gemytan to melt, v. meltan.

Gemytan to remind, admonish, v. gemunan.

Gemynd, es; m. *Mind, memory, memorial, commemoration, intention, purpose, consideration*; *mens*:—*Elf. T.* p. 24. To his gemynde to his mind, *Bt.* 35, 1.

Er. 17, 14: *Mt.* 26, 13. Purh modes gemynd by thought of mind, *Cd.* 52. ¶ Gemynd dæg commemoration day, *Bd.* 3, 8.

Gemynd drepe mind's swoon, delirium.

Gemyndelic; adj. *Belonging to memory, memorable; memorabilia*:—*Bd.* 3, 16.

Gemyndelice; adv. *By memory, without book; memoriter*:—*Butan bec, Deut.* 31, 19.

Gemyndgian, gemyndan; p. de, te; pp. ded, ted, t. *To remember, commemorate, remind, attend, determine, resolve; remiscisci, attendere, statuere*:—

þu gemyndest þa word thou rememberest the word, *Bt.* 35, 2.

Card. p. 244, 24. Gemynted hafab hath resolved, *Bd.* 3, 9.

Hæfte gemynt, *Gen.* 18, 33: *Num.* 24, 11, v. myngian.

Gemyndig *Mindful; memor*:—*Bd.* 4, 26, *S.* p. 600, 14.

Gemynt remembered, v. gemunan.

Gemynt mouth of a river, v. muða.

GEN, gēna, gien, giena; adv. [*Frs.* jin] *Again, moreover, besides, at length, as yet, hitherto; iterum*:—*Þa gen then again, Cd.* 98: *Bd.* 2, 7.

Genacian, genacodian, benacan; p. ode; pp. od, nacod, genacod. *To make bare, naked, to strip; nudare*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.

\*Genæfð *Necessity, need; necessitas*:—*Bt.* 14, 1.

Genægdon approached, v. nægde.

Genægd [Dut. *genigd inclin*ed] *Subdued, humbled; subactus*:—*Mt.* 23, 12.

Genæs, genæson saved, v. genesan.

Genæte oppressed, afflicted, v. ge-hnægde.

Genamode named, called, v. nemnan.

Genap Shaded, extinguished, destroyed; extinxit:—*Cd.* 166.

Gend-geotan; p. gendgute. *To pour out fully, v. geond.*

Genædian to compel, v. neadian.

Geneah, geneahe, geneahhe nigh, sufficient.—geneahht sufficient, v. neah.

Genealæcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, we læhton. *To approach, draw near, adhere, hasten; appropinquare*:—*Hit to him na to ge-*

nealæcæb, *Ps.* 31, 8: 33, 5. *Folce genealæcendum him, Ps.* 148, 14. *Geneolacende, C. Mt.* 4, 3.

Genealænung, e; f. *An approach; appropinquatio*:—*Herb.* 166.

Genear, gener *A refuge, protection; refugium*:—*Genear min eart þu, Ps.* 90, 2: *Ors.* 1, 12.

Genearwod, wad, wot straightened, vexed, oppressed, v. nearwian.

Geneat, geneat-mann, es; [neat, nitan cattle] *A cowherd, farmer, bathf, husbandman, vassal, associate, servant; bubulcus, colonus*:—*Be cyninges geneate, L. In. Tit.* 19, 22.

Strange geneatas strong associates, *Cd.* 16.

Genec *A light ship, a frigate; liburnica*:—*Cot.* 120.

Genedde, genidde, geniedde, geneded, genieded, genided, genied, gened forced, compelled, urged, invited, v. nydan.

Genededlic; adj. *Compulsive, coercive; compulsorius*:—*Bd.* 1, 26.

Genef a nephew; *Ors.* 6, 1, v. nefah.

Genehhe near, v. neah.

Genehlice chiefly, v. neahlice.

Geneh was, genh wes adhered, cleaves to; genh wade adhered, *C. Mt.* 19, 5.

Genemned, genemnod, genemnd named, v. nemnan.

Geneop destroyed, *Cd.* 166, v. genap.

Geneosian; p. ode; pp. od. *To visit, Ps.* 8, 5, v. neosian.

Geneosung a visiting, *Lk.* 19, 44, v. neosung.

Geneoðerian to condemn, v. niðerian.

Gener a refuge, v. genear.

Generenes, se; f. *A taking, deliverance; ereptio*:—*Bd.* 4, 22.

Generian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. *To save, deliver, Ps.* 34, 12, v. nerian.

Generwde vexed, v. nearwian.

Genesan he genist; p. genæs; pp. genesen [Dut. *gezezen*] *To heal, to be recovered, saved, preserved; sanare, servari*:—

Guðe genæs saved in battle, *Cd.* 94: *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 157, 8.

Genesburh Gainsborough, v. Gegnesburh.

Geneðan; p. de. *To subdue, bring under, decline; subjugare*:—

Ne dorste he geneðan, *Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 48, 16: 41, 8: *Cd.* 170. *Nihtes geneðeð, Bt.* R. p. 169, 16.

\*Geng, genga a privy; latrina; *Cot.* 123, v. gang.

Gengdon passed, v. gangan, gan.

Genge A GANG, flock, company; grex:—*Chr.* 1070.

Genge would go, v. gan.

Genge beon *To prevail; multum posse*:—*Bd.* 3, 12, *Lyc.*

Gengyme *A meeting, assembly; conventus*:—*T. Ps.* 63, 2.

Genhlade, genlade *An unloading, a discharging, an arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself; exoneratio, brachium oceani, Som.*

Genian to yawn, v. ganian.

Genierede, wodevexed, v. nearwian.

Geniht abundance, v. genyht.

Genihtice; adv. *Abundantly; abunde*:—*Cot.* 6.

Genihtsum; adj. *Abundant, plentiful, fruitful; abundans*:—*Bd.* 5, 11.

Genihtsumian; p. ode; pp. od. *To suffice, abound; abundare*:—*Ps.* 64, 14: 72, 12: 127, 3.

Genihtsumlice; adv. *Sufficiently, abundantly, plentifully; abunde*:—*Ps.* 30, 30: *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

Genihtsumnes, se; f. *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency; abundantia*:—*Ps.* 29, 7: 64, 12.

Geniman; p. genam, genom; pp. genumen. *To take, obtain, enter into, v. niman.*

Genioman to take, seize, v. niman.

GENIP, es; p. n. *A cloud; nubis*:—*On þat genip, Lk.* 9, 34.

Of þam genipe, *Lk.* 9, 35. And hig ealle gesawon þat þat genip stod, *Ex.* 33, 10: *Ps.* 76, 16.

Genirwde vexed, v. nearwian.

Geniðerian, geniðrian; p. ode; pp. od. *To condemn, Elf. gl.* 28, v. niðerian.

Geniðle, an. *Hatred, enmity; odium*:—*Ic onfeng feonda geniðlan I took the hatred of enemies, Cod. ex. p.* 29: *Jdk.* 11, *Thw.* p. 24, 37.

Geniwiu to renew, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. niwian.

Geniwung, e; f. *A renewing, recovering; renovatio, Som.*

Genlade a discharging, v. genhlade.

Genneahhe nigh, v. geneah.

Gennelung, e; f. *Greatness; magnificentia*:—*Ps.* 67, 37.

GENOG, genoh, noh; adv. [*Plat.* Ger. *genug*: Dut. *genoeg*: *Frs.* *genouch*: *Moes.* *ganah*: *Al.* *ginuoh*: *Dan.* *nok*: *Swed.* *nog*: *Icel.* *gnógr*, *nóg*: *Heb.*

nh nuh, such a rest, from nh to settle: in *Hiph.* to give rest] *Sufficiently, abundantly, enough; satis, abunde*:—

Genog sweetol hit is it is sufficiently manifest. *Genog riht þu segst rightly enough thou sayest, Bt.* 33, 1. *Genoh hit is, Mk.* 14, 41. *Hæfð genoh, Mt.* 6, 34. *Habbon genoh, Jn.* 10, 10.

Genogan to multiply; multipliare, *Lyc.*



15 Gen arn (ran again, arn / of yronan)  
a meeting; ocherus  
C. 4, 58, 5 Lye

~~Gen myclian to extol~~  
~~Som geniclian~~

~~Gen myltyd melle~~  
~~Som v genoltten~~

~~Gen mynd. benium~~  
~~ming mindbenium~~  
~~ming; lethargia~~  
~~Cot. 126~~

~~Gen mynd. dog com~~  
~~memorati dog, com~~  
~~memorations dies,~~  
~~sive natalis Rd 3, 8~~

~~Gene fe numerous, enough~~  
~~Th. An v genea~~

~~Genieled, car~~  
~~hera 2 also adj. ob~~  
~~uncus, Ben the~~

~~Geniedde, geniedde~~  
~~geniedde, geniedde~~  
~~geniedde d, geniedde~~  
~~compellit, v~~  
~~invited, v geniedde~~  
~~Genierued for~~  
~~genea~~

~~Gen myndle as adj~~  
~~Th. Apoc v nemnan~~

~~Kindles, witless~~  
~~rash; amens, iuz~~  
~~puens 2 Forgetful~~  
~~immerior som~~

~~Gen myndleasnes~~  
~~se; f. Willeasnes~~  
~~madnes; amensidom~~

~~Gen mynd. stow~~  
~~a memorial; mnu~~  
~~152, 22~~

~~Gen mynd. wryde~~  
~~wrthy of remembrance~~  
~~memorable som~~

~~Gene akhe~~  
~~a bundant~~  
~~enough than~~

~~Gen mynd. god re~~  
~~membrd; memo~~  
~~vates som~~

~~Genap dele, shabe~~  
~~at Genap a cloud~~  
~~2166 Th. 206, 20 v~~  
~~genip~~

~~Genemnian to name~~  
~~Th. Apoc v nemnan~~

~~Genende acta Cot 1~~

~~Genenid, es: n~~  
~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Under night~~  
~~under the hills~~  
~~Genip, es: n~~  
~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Th. An 1235~~  
~~Genenid, es: n~~  
~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Th. An 1235~~

~~Genenid, es: n~~  
~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Th. An 1235~~

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~~darkness; caligo~~  
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~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Th. An 1235~~

~~Genenid, es: n~~  
~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Th. An 1235~~

~~Genenid, es: n~~  
~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Th. An 1235~~

~~Genenid, es: n~~  
~~darkness; caligo~~  
~~Th. An 1235~~



Geohsa Agabins;  
Kunglutu son  
Geold <sup>apaymeuh</sup>  
son v gild  
Geoleuicarte, d  
millingale, kuscineus,  
and 1238 dy

Yenumen talien, d  
of genim, any  
Gezenged quickly  
ciko, 110 dy

Geoged  
Ganyddon, pured  
Cd 146, Th 157, 28  
v gengdan

Geogod  
Ganykhan, Toeny  
munere fungi Boek  
6088

Geoc, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geccende, wetting, or  
moistland, about 200

Geowan, to sow about  
scatter, Cd 188 Th 233, 14

Geuritan, to send, catch  
about, to overspread

Geocreadu Hantle  
severely, aspen lid  
1332 Th 229, 3 v geoc

Geodon, for eodon  
weni

Geofon, yd, e; f  
asea wade Boek  
1025

Geogera ofold;  
vlin son

Geopara now  
Bens

Geogut, keepunge,  
a little of young lake  
foetium decimo sand

Geohal, geohol  
geol, et, m. f. 117

Geota, Jan; m

Geog, m. f. 117, 10

Geohel - dag, bit  
pas mondes fruma, first of the month  
pe mon nemund, w. men name

Geoffera geola  
die octavo a bati

Geol, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geol, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geol, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
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Geol, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geol, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geolna A  
Egyptian stork;  
l. 38 dy

Geomox, no  
sadminded  
fulseak dogs

Geomran, to  
than son  
v geomexan

Geomrung, groa  
mentoff than

Geom, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geom, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geom, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
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Geom, e; con. foot  
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Geom, e; con. foot  
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Geom, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353

Geom, e; con. foot  
help; con. of q. kohl, aua  
Lauin Boek 353



GEO

mitus:—*Ps.* 6, 6; *Bd.* 1, 13: *Ps.* 30, 12.  
 Geomian to take care of, v. gymman.  
 Geomorlic Doleful, afflictive; queribundo similis:—*Ors.* 4, 5.  
 Geona, geone hitherto, through, during, *Ps.* 7, 12, v. gen.  
 Geonan, geonian to yawn, chatter, v. gynnian.  
 Geon-beran; p. geonbyrde. To bear against, oppose, resist, opponere:—*L. Edw. and Guth.* 6.  
 Geong young, *Bt.* 8, v. geong.  
 Geond, geonda; prep. ac. [*Plat. ginner: Dut. ginder: Frs. gint: Moes. jaund.—ge, Frs. ond to, as far as, by*] Through, over, as far as, after, beyond; per, ultra:—He gæð geond drige stowa, *Mt.* 12, 43: 14, 35: *Lk.* 19, 1: 21, 12. Geond to pam stane, *Num.* 20, 8. Geond feowertig daga after forty days, *Num.* 13, 22. Fram geondan sœ from beyond sea, *Chr.* 1047, v. begeond.  
 Geond; adv. Yond, yonder, thither, beyond; illuc:—Hider and geond hither and thither, *Bd.* 5, 13. Hyder geond yonder, *Mt.* 26, 36.  
 Geondettan to confess, *L. Alf.* 14, v. andettan.  
 Geondfolen beyond full, filled throughout, *Cd.* 2.  
 Geond-send, geondsended overspread.  
 Geondspettan to spit or squirt out. Geond spregde poured out; perfudit:—*Guthl. vit.* c. 6.  
 Geonduarde Answered; respondit:—*C. Mt.* 3, 15.  
 Geone through, v. geona.  
 Geonetan; pp. geonet. To occupy, fill up, hasten; occupare:—*C. Lk.* 13, 7: *Cot.* 149.  
 Geong a journey, path, *C. Lk.* 10, 33, v. gang.  
 Geong Sighs; gemitus:—*Bd.* 1, 13.  
 GEONG, ging, geonc, giung, gung; def. se geonga; comp. gyngra, geongra; sup. gungest; adj. [*Plat. junk: Dut. jong: Ger. jung: Swed. Dan. Young, tender; juvenis:—Pa ic geong was when I was young, Bd.* 4, 19. Se geongra man, *Mt.* 19, 22. Geongra younger, a younger, one obedient, a servant, vassal. Geongra weorðan to be a vassal, *Cd.* 15: *Bd.* 4, 23.  
 Geongerdóm, geongordóm, es; m. Youngership, minority, subjection, obedience, service; juvenilis status:—*Cd.* 14: 15: 30: 35.  
 Geonglic; adj. Youthful, young; juvenilis:—*Etf. gr.* 9, 28.

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*Euphorbia* # 156, 23. *Gongylis* # 38, 2, 148  
m. m. # 767, 10. *Gongylis* # 38, 2, 148  
*Euphorbia* # 24, 27. *Lonicera*  
*Euphorbia* # 24, 27. *Lonicera*  
*Euphorbia* # 24, 27. *Lonicera*



Geonglienya, se; f. Youth; juvenus:—*Scint.* 32.

Geongling, gungling, es; m. [*Dut.* jongeling] A Youngling, a boy; juvenis:—*Elf. gr. pref.*: R. Mt. 18, 2.

Georne There, yonder; illuc, Som.

Geonung, e; f. A YAWNING, braying, chattering; oscitatio, barritus:—*Cot.* 95.

GEORN; adj. [*Plat.* georn: *Dut.* gaarne: *Frs.* jern: *Ger.* gern: *Dan.* gierne: *Swed.* gerna: *Icel.* giarn] Desirous, eager, studious, intent, careful, diligent; cupidus:—*Dns* gefeoh-tes georn eager for the fight, *Ora.* 3, 8. *Dat* ic seo teonum georn that I be anxious for mischiefs, *Cd.* 27.

Georne; comp. or; sup. ost, est; adv. Earnestly, diligently; diligenter:—*Herodes* befran hi georne, *Mt.* 2, 7. He geornor wolde sibbe he more earnestly desired peace, *Ora.* 3, 1: *L. Can. v. 11*, *W.* p. 135, 12. *Swa* mon geornest mæg to his utmost; pro virili.

Geornea, gyrnes, se; f. Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 6, 11, 17, 23, 28, 30.

Geornest earnest, vehement, Som., v. georne.

Geornfull, geornfullc; adj. Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, intent: sollicitus:—*Lk.* 10, 41: *Bd.* 2, 1: 5, 11, v. georn.

Geornfullc; adv. Most anxiously or diligently; studiose:—*Bd.* 5, 13, 20.

Geornfulness, se; f. Diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 7, 23, 30: *L. eocl. Edg.* 5.

Geornian, girnan, gyrnan; p. de [georn eager] To desire, study, seek for, YEARN, require; desiderare:—*Satanas* gyrnde, *Lk.* 22, 31: *Bt.* 18, 2. *Dat* ge georniað þam þinga that ye earnestly desire the things, *L. Athel. pref.*, *W.* p. 55, 56, 61. *Girn* þu fram me, *Ps.* 2, 8: *Chr.* 674, *Ing.* p. 52, 2.

Geornlic; adj. Earnest, diligent; diligens:—*Ora.* 4, 12.

Geornlice; adv. 1. Diligently, anxiously; diligenter. 2. Therefore, on that account; ergo:—1. *Mt.* 2, 8: *Lk.* 7, 4. 2. *Bd.* 3, 8, *Lye.*

Geornung, gyrning, e; f. 1. An endeavour, industry; industria. 2. A petition; petitio. 3. Merit, desert; meritum:—1. *Lye.* 2. *Chr.* 675, *Ing.* p. 50, 30. 3. *R. Conc.* 1.

Georrettan. 1. To defame, slan-

der; infamare. 2. To defile, disgrace, deface; turpare:—1. *Cot.* 111. 2. *Som.*

Georod enraged, *L. Ps.* 105, 37, v. georsian.

Georat heath, v. gorat.

Georstan-dæg yesterday, v. gyrstan-dæg.

Geortruwian to distrust, despair, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 44, 28, v. ortruwian.

Georwenan; pp. ed [wen hope] To despair, to be out of hope; desperare:—*Georwenod* out of hope, desperats; desperatus:—*Bd.* 5, 14.

Georwyrðed Disgraced; traductus:—*Cot.* 171, v. orwurðe.

Geosterlic yesterday, v. gysterlic.

Geot yet, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. gyt.

GEOTAN, he gyt; p. geát, get, we guton; pp. goten, gegoten; v. a. [*Dut.* gieten: *Frs.* jiette: *Plat.* geeten: *Ger.* giezen: *Dan.* gyde: *Swed.* gjuta] To pour, pour out, shed; fundere:—He get þat blod, *Lev.* 8, 24. *Geat* tearas shed tears; fundebat lachrymas:—*Bd.* 2, 6.

Geotende A pouring out, an artery or vein; arteriæ:—*Cot.* 8.

Geotere A melter; fusor:—*Ora.* 1, 12.

Geotton confirmed, v. geatan.

Geoweorða Jugurtha, *Ora.* 5, 7.

Geoweðan To subdue; subjugare, Som.

Geoxa, geoxung a sobbing, hiccup, *Cot.* 109, v. geocsa.

Gep sly, cunning, *Scint.* 3, 24, 65, v. geap.

Gepilod heaped or piled up, *Ex.* 16, 14.

Geplægde danced, v. plægan.

Gepose The pose, stuffing of the head; gravedo, dolor capitis:—*Herb.* 46, 1, *Som.*

Geprice A point or comma; comma, Som.

Gepunian To pound, bray, break; comminuere:—*Herb.* 100, 3, v. punian.

Gepyndan To pound, empound, shut in; circumcludere:—*Past.* 39, 1.

Ger a year, *Lk.* 2, 36, v. gear.

Gerad invaded, v. geridan.

Gerad; n. [ræd advise] Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner; ratio, conditio:—*Da* he þæt gerad sette, *Mt.* 18, 24. *Se* hlaford dyhte hym gerad, *Mt.* 25, 19: *Elf. gr. pref.*, *Som.* p. 1, 33. ¶ On þæt gerade, (*Ora.* 1, 12.) On þa gerad (*Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 32, 16,) on the condition or account.

Gerad; adj. Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, pru-

dent, suited, conditioned; prudens:—Of geradra words from considerate words, *Bt.* 2, *Card.* p. 4, 25. *Gif* ic þe geradne gemete if I find thee instructed [skilful], *id.* 5, 1. *Gerad* beon wið his wyrd to be suited to his fortune, *id.* 11, 1. ¶ *Dus* gerad, swa gerad such, of such sort, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 352, 12.

Geradnes, se; f. An agreement, a conspiracy; conjuratio:—*Cot.* 209.

Geradod quickened, moved, arranged, *Bt.* 35, 2, v. hradian.

Geradscipe, es; m. [gerad consideration, scope condition] Prudence; prudentia:—*Bt.* R. p. 183.

Geræc Opportunity, season; oportunitas:—*Ps.* 9, 9.

Geræcan; p. geræhte; pp. geræht; v. a. To reach, occupy, obtain, earn, seize, lay hold of, reach to, to extend; attingere, assequi:—*Sio* fyrd hie geræcan ne mihte the army could not reach them, *Chr.* 895. *Pu* scealt þine and lifne geræcan thou shalt earn thy sustenance, *Cd.* 48: *Chr.* 921. *Geræcan* tearas of eagum fundere lachrymas ab oculis, *L. Can. Edg. poen. magn.* 3, *W.* p. 97, 27. *Geræhte* þa burh seized the city, *Ora.* 2, 4.

Gerad prudent, v. gerad.

Gerad ready, quick, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 645, 27, v. hræd.

Gerædde, gerædd arranged, prepared, determined, decreed, v. rædan.

Geræde, geræd read, considered, imagined, v. rædan.

Geræde, gerædu, gereda, gerædro. Trappings; phaleræ:—*Elf. gl.* 23.

Geræding Decrees; consulta:—*Cot.* 59.

Gerædnys, se; f. An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, a resolution; consultum:—*L. Edg. pol.* 1.

Geræd Fixed; fixus:—*L. Alf. pol.* 28.

Geræft Torn, distracted; disceptus:—*Bt.* 37, 1.

Geræpan to bind, *Bt.* R. p. 167, v. ræpan.

Geræde rushed, v. ræsan.

Geræstan To rest, sit; quiescere:—*Geræstan* mid þone Hæland, *C. Mt.* 9, 10, v. ræstan. *Geræwen*, geræwud Set in rows, platted, embordered; segmentatus:—*R.* 63.

Geræfende, geræwende RIPPING, cleaving; infidens:—*Cot.* 181.

Gerar A roaring, howling; boatus, ululatus:—*Martyr.* 10. *Jan.*



~~226th & 295th St of  
Horseshoe~~

Heredia Reparatur  
furniture, apparel,  
apparatus some

✓ Heres 1/2 of your  
from the past  
A few, month  
this son.

~~Hyper-humane~~  
yearly; and an  
at home

*retra* \*an; m + rotor an (*Chap 91*)  
remus  
*socius remigandi*

Gen II 737.6  
Genetive, genet-

2. Généré, ~~général~~-de

\* lire tot, q; gerettes; pl

fredrick in an ear

Gold. gorgonade  
with gold & domes  
Dec 15 47

Seasoned  
Yerwood, tempered,  
mixed; conditus some

~~274~~

*Sclerocod<sup>on</sup>  
ditatus* Som

~~Gerified, ges~~  
~~gerifod~~ wrink  
nivelled; ruge  
Tom

Ger-cyning a gear  
king, consal lye v  
gear-cyning

~~2~~ Gerocan to smoke  
Sm v rocan

1 x grain size from roof  
tectum II 737.5

⑦  
~~4~~ Gerichtes n  
a right, cures  
th an v right

I have no objection  
interposed  
planned, Cd 109 Th. b  
211, 12 v  
re can p rechte te

3. Agreement to transact,  
to dispatch, to come to a  
conclusion; transigere }  
some

rekan & rekte de

~~4~~ Recording a meal  
than v recording

5 Gerehu ornaments  
of a ship; a plastron  
bone

~~Herint. wisen~~  
~~es in a teacher of~~  
~~law, a sabbath~~  
~~any?~~

~~German-craft~~  
art of numbers,  
metric, metric

run-crazy  
run-at

~~H. grinnad as  
et ornatus 29  
v. gevean~~

Geras *It became, it ought; de-  
cuit:—Bd. 3, 8, 17, v. riseð.*  
GERD *A yard, rod, reed, twig,  
young shoot; virga, arundo:—  
Solil. pref. C. R. Mt. 9, 7: 12,  
20.*

Gerdel *a girdle, Prov. 31, v.  
gyrdel.*

Gere well, v. geara.

Gereafod bereaved, spoiled, v.  
reafian.

Gereahd ruled, explained, guided,  
corrected, v. recan.

Gereapan to bind, Bt. R. p. 187,  
v. ræpan.

Gerec, gehrec *Rule, government,  
direction, exposition, correction;  
regimen:—Bd. 4, 12.*

Gereca *A governor, ruler; præ-  
fectus:—Heah gereca, Hom.  
Nat. Greg. p. 21, 1.*

Gerecan, gereccan, gereccan to  
tell, say, shew, instruct, ex-  
plain, define, fix, establish, rule,  
govern, compel, subdue, Bt. 11,  
2: 20, Card. p. 108, 22, v. ræ-  
can.

Gerecednys, gerecednys, gere-  
cennes, se; f. *A narration,  
history, report, an interpreta-  
tion, a direction, correction,  
heap; relatio:—Ps. 98, 4.  
Æfter Matheus gerecednysse,  
Mt. 1, 1, Lye.*

Gerecelic; adj. *Drawn, ex-  
tended, firm, steadfast; stric-  
tus, Som.*

Gerecliele; adv. *Widely, far  
and near; extensive:—Bt. 35,  
4, Card. p. 252, 13.*

GEREFA, an; m. [*Plat. gräve,  
greve m: Dut. graaf m: Frs.  
greef c: Ger. graf m: Dan.  
greve m: Swed. grefwe. The  
same as gefera a companion;  
from fer, fier a journey, ge  
together, a travelling together,  
Wach.*] 1. *A companion, an  
associate, a fellow; socius. 2. A  
person having a delegated au-  
thority, a governor, prefect,  
commander, REEVE, bailiff, a-  
gent; præpositus. A gerefa  
or reeve was an officer ap-  
pointed by the executive pow-  
er, and in rank inferior to the  
earl, or ealdorman. There  
was one in every byrig; he  
was a judicial officer and was  
ordered to judge according  
to right judgment, and the  
domboc or book of judgment.  
He delivered over offenders  
to punishment, and was pre-  
sent at the folegemot, where  
he was to do justice. He  
was ordered to convene a ge-  
mot every four weeks to end  
lawsuits. He took bail or  
security in his shire for every  
one to keep the peace; and  
if he omitted to take the bail*

and neglected his duty, he  
lost his office and the king's  
friendship, and forfeited to  
him one hundred and twenty  
shillings, *Turner's Hist. of the  
A.-S. b. 8, ch. 7, p. 225:—1.  
Bd. 4, 1, v. gefera. 2. And  
se sette gerefan geond eall  
þat rice, Gen. 41, 34: 43, 16:  
Mk. 15, 43. Þa cwæð se ge-  
refa, Lk. 16, 3. ¶ Margrave,  
mærgerefa finium præpositus.  
—Palsgrave, palant-gerefa-pa-  
latii præpositus, etc. Our she-  
riff or shire-reeve, i. e. scire-  
gerefa a governor of a shire.*

Geref-land *Tributary land; tri-  
butarium territorium:—Cot.  
106.*

Geref-mæd *a governor's wages,  
Heming. p. 138, v. med.*

Geref-scipe *office of a sheriff.*

Gerefsceire *Stewardship, a county,  
shire; villicatio, locus in quo  
officium exercetur:—Lk. 16,  
3.*

Geregnian *To dye, stain, colour;  
inficere:—Cot. 112.*

Geregnong *A making up; con-  
fectio:—Cot. 44.*

Gerehtad *Made whole, set up;  
erectus:—C. Lk. 13, 13.*

Gerehte *Rules; regit:—Ps. 22,  
1.—Gerehtest explainedst, v.  
recan.*

Gerela *a robe, v. gegerela.*

Gerenian; pp. od. *To adorn,  
enlarge; ornare:—Ors. 3, 8:  
Bt. 12, 3, Card. p. 70, 15, 16:  
27, 1.*

Gerenu *Ornaments; ornamenta:  
—Bt. 14, 3.*

Gereofage *seizes, v. reafian.*

Gereohnung, e; f. *A making  
up; confectio:—Cot. 171.*

Gereonian *To conspire, conjure,  
adorn; conspirare:—Elf. gr.  
47.*

Gereonung, e; f. *A conspiracy,  
confederacy; conjuratio, Som.*

Gereord; 1. *Language, speech;  
lingua. 2. A table, food, re-  
past, feast, supper; mensa,  
convivium:—1. Bd. 1, 1. 2.  
Æt gereorde, Mt. 26, 20: Mk.  
14, 14: Lk. 11, 38. ¶ Gere-  
ord-hus a dining-room, R.  
207, v. reord.*

Gereordian; p. ode; pp. od;  
v. a. *To refresh, take food, to  
dine, satisfy; saturare:—Þat  
ge eow gereordian, Gen. 18,  
5: C. Ps. 80, 15.*

Gereordig-hus *a dining-room.*

Gereordnes, gereordnys, se; f. *A  
repast, dinner, fullness; re-  
fectio:—C. Ps. 22, 2: Bd. 4,  
28.*

Gereordung, e; f. *A dinner, re-  
past; prandium:—Ps. 22, 2.*

Gereosan *to fall, Ps. 9, 33, v.  
reosan.*

Geresp *Convicted; convictus:—  
L. Alf. pol. 28.*

Gerestan; p. t; pp. ed; v. a.  
1. *To rest, be at leisure; qui-  
escere. 2. To rest, lie with,  
to cohabit; coire:—1. Ic me  
gerest I rest, Elf. gr. 28. Ge-  
rest þe, Lk. 12, 19. 2. Heo  
nam Balan and sealde Jacobe  
to gerestan, Gen. 30, 4.*

Gerestsceipe. 1. *Rest, ease; oti-  
um. 2. A cohabitation; con-  
cubitus:—1. Som. 2. Bd. 1,  
27, resp. 8.*

Geretan *to refresh, v. aretan.*

Gerëdra, ~~gerëdra~~ *gerad a sailor,  
rower, an one, the colours, Chr.  
891, v. reëdra.*

Gerian *To clothe; vestire:—Bd.  
4, 31.*

Gerice *a kingdom, L. Ps. 67, 35,  
v. rice.*

Geridan; p. gerad; pp. geriden.  
*To ride, to ride through or over,  
invade; equitando peragra-  
re, invadere:—Geridon West  
Seaxna lond rode over the  
West Saxon's land, Chr. 878.  
Gerad to Ecgbryhtes-stane  
rode to Brizton, Chr. 878, Ing.  
p. 105, 12: 1015: 1016. Se  
cyng let geridan ealle þa land  
the king determined to invade  
all the land, Chr. 1043, Ing. p.  
214, 12.*

Gerid-men *horsemen, knights.*

Gerif *reafian to seize* 1. *a  
seizing, capture; raptura. 2.  
An impediment, obstacle, a de-  
lay; mora:—1. Gerif fiska  
a taking of fishes, R. 98, 2. Lye.*

Gerifen *seized, v. reafian.*

Gerihtright, justice, custom, duty,  
reason, L. pol. Cnut. 12, v. riht.

Geriht; adj. *Right, direct; di-  
rectus:—Beoð on gerihthe, Lk.  
3, 5.*

Gerihthan *to make right or straight,  
to correct, direct, Jn. 1, 23, v.  
rihtan.*

Gerihthæcan, rihtthæcan; p. læh-  
te; pp. læht. *To justify, cor-  
rect, direct, rectify, reprove;  
corrigeret:—Þat hys weore ne  
syn gerihthæte, Jn. 3, 20: L.  
Ps. 36, 24.*

Gerihtnes, se; f. *Setting right,  
correcting; correctio:—Bd. 5,  
22.*

Gerihtwisian; p. ode; pp. od;  
v. a. *To justify; justificare:  
—Lk. 10, 29: Mt. 3, 7.*

Gerim *a number; computation,  
calendar, Ps. 38, 6, v. rim.*

Geriman *to number, Gen. 13, 16,  
v. riman.*

Gerinan *to touch, Bd. 3, 12, v.  
gehrinan.*

Gerino *Buildings; ædificatio-  
nes:—R. Mk. 13, 2.*

Gerip *a harvest, Gen. 8, 22, v.  
rip.*



Geriped grown old, ripe, Gen. 18, 12, v. ripian.

Gerisan To take, seize; rapere:—R. Mt. 11, 12.

Gerisen A seizing, plunder; rapina:—On geriane, Guthl. vii. c. 18.

Gerisene, gerysene, gerianf, adj. Convenient, agreeable, fit, worthy; congruus:—Gerisene stowe, Bd. 1, 26, S. p. 488, 19: Cd. 9: Ors. 4, 6.

Gerisenlic; adj. Convenient, suitable, fit; aptus:—Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 9.

Gerisenlice; comp. or; adv. Fitly, agreeably; apte:—Bd. 4, 9, S. p. 588, 27.

Gerisennes, gerisnes, se; f. Convenience, agreeableness, congruity; convenientia:—Cot. 58.

Gerialic convenient, Bd. 5, 19, v. gerisenlic.

Gerisian To agree, accord; convenire:—Cot. 38.

Gerist, ariseð, geriseð It behoveth, becomes, agrees, suits; convenient, decet:—Rihtwise gerist, Ps. 32, 1: Bt. 34, 10: 64, 1.

Geriw Sorrow, affliction; ærumna:—T. Ps. 81, 4.

Gerlic Yearly; annuus:—Cot. 18.

Germanie Germany; Germania:—Chr. 449.

Gernde Is busy; satagit:—Cot. 178, q. from geornian.

Gernwinde Fern-wind; conductum [apud textores]:—Cot. 39, 161, Lye.

Gerora banishment, v. gehrore.

Gerosod Rosy, belonging to roses; rosaceus, Som.

Gerostod Roasted; assus, Som.

Gerowen rowed, v. rowan.

Gers grass, v. gers.

GERST [Plat. garste, gast f: Dut. gerst, garst f: Dan. byg n: Sued. bjugg n: Ger. gerste f.]

GRIST, pearled barley; frumentum quodvis tritum, Lye.

Gerum room, space, Bt. 21, v. rum.

Gerumpen Rough, wrinkled; rugosus:—Gerumpenu nædre cerastes, coluber:—Cot. 38.

Gerunnen Run together, congealed, joined; coagulatus:—Ps. 67, 16: 118, 70.

Gerwigan To prepare; parare:—Somn. 204.

Geryman; p. de; v. a. To extend, enlarge, make room, open, lay waste; dilatate:—Ic geryme, Ex. 34, 24. Geryman weg to open a way, R. Ben. 59, 71.

GERYNE, gehryne, pl. u; n. A mystery, sacrament; mysterium:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9: L.

Ecc. 4, Wulk. 178, 27: Mt. 13, 11.

Gerynelic Mystical; mysticus:—Bd. 2, 1.

Gerynelice Mystically; mystice:—Cot. 131.

Gerypan to reap or mow, v. ripan.

Gerysene fit, v. gerisene.

Gés gesse, v. gos.

Gesaca An adversary, accuser; adversarius:—Bd. 2, 2. On gesacum, Cd. 4.

Gesadelod saddled, L. pol. Cnut. 69, v. sadelian.

Gesadod filled, L. Ps. 103, 18, v. sadian.

Gesæd said, told, v. secgan.

Gesæga A saying, relation; narratio:—Bd. 5, 13.

Gesægan to say, tell, relate, Bd. 1, 12, v. sægan.

Gesægnis A mystery; mysterium:—C. Mt. 13, 11.

Gesæged Sacrificed; immolatus:—Jdth. 12.

Gesægen a saying, relation, tradition, Bd. 5, 12, v. sægen.

Gesæhtlad reconciled, v. sæhtlian.

Gesælan; p. de [sæl an opportunity] To happen, come to pass; provenire:—Gif hit æfre gesselð if it ever happen, Bt. R. p. 168.

Gesseld, geseled tied, united, sealed, Cd. 37, v. sælan.

Gesælge; adv. Happily; fauste:—Cot. 89.

Gesselig, gesseli, sælig, gesseliglic, gesselic; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Happy, prosperous, fortunate; felix:—Elf. gr. 7, Som. p. 1, 34. Swiðe gesselige very or most happy, Cd. 1, Th. p. 2, 12. Fram gesselgum tidum from happy times, Ors. 5, 2. Se seo se gesselgosta who is the happiest, Bt. 26, 1, Card. p. 140, 9. Gesseli, Bt. 26, 1.

Gesseliglice, gessellice, gesseliglice; adv. Happily; felicitate:—Bt. 11, 1: Bd. 5, 19.

Gesseligness, gesseligness, se; f. Happiness; felicitas:—Bd. 7, 7.

Gesselð happiness, felicity, wealth, good, advantage, Bd. 26, 1, v. sælð.

Gesæt sat, sat down, v. gesittan.

Gesætnys, se; f. 1. A site, situation; collocatio. 2. A thing settled, a decree, law; decretum, Som.

Gesætu, gesetu Seats, dwellings; sedes:—Past. 50, 1.

Gesam, in composition, denotes together, with; simul, con, v. sam.

Gesamhiwan companions, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hiwan.

Gesamnian to assemble, collect, unite, Bt. 21, v. somnian.

Gesamnung, gesomnung, samnung, e; f. A congregation, union, assembly, synagogue, church; congregatio, synagoga:—On gesamnungum, Mt. 23, 6. Pære gesamnunges caldor, Lk. 8, 41.

Gesaneo Suckers; exugia:—Cot. 167.

Gesargod, gesaroged grieved, afflicted, torn, Chr. 897, v. sargian.

Gesawan; pp. gesawen. To sow; seminare:—C. Mt. 13, 3, v. sawan.

Gesawen seen, v. seon.

Gescad reason, difference, v. gescad.

Gescadenlice, gescadlice Separately, distinctly; separatim:—Can. Edg. Con. 3: Cot. 198.

Gescadwis, gescadwite reasonable, intelligent, v. gescadwis.

Gescadwislice; comp. or; adv. Wisely, prudently, clearly; prudenter:—Ors. 1, 10.

Gescæft a creation, v. gescæft.

Gescæncest Thou hast given drink; potasti:—L. Ps. 59, 3.

Gescænednes, gescæningnes, se; f. A dashing together, a breaking; collisio:—Cot. 59.

Gescænian to lessen, shake, v. scænan.

Gescafen shaven, v. scafan.

Gescaldwyrt Groundsel; senecio:—Cot. 174.

Gescamian, ic gescamige to shame, blush, Ps. 69, 3, v. sceamian.

Gescapa pudenda, Herb. 94, 4: 102, 1, Lye.

Gescapen formed, created, v. sceapian.

Gescapennys, se; f. A formation; figmentum:—L. Ps. 102, 13.

Gescea A robbing; singultus:—Cot. 174.

Gescead Reason, discretion, prudence, distinction, difference, respect, regard; ratio:—Gescad agylda, Mt. 12, 36. For hwylcum gescæde for which reason, wherefore, Elf. gr. 44.

Gescædan to separate, Cd. 167, v. sceadan.

Gesceadlice; adv. Reasonably, rationally; rationabiliter:—Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 244, 3.

Gesceadwis; adj. Reasonable, intelligent, prudent, cautious; rationalis:—Bt. 41, 2: 42.

Gesceadwislic; adj. Reasonable; rationalis:—R. Ben. interl. 2.

Gesceadwislice, sceadwislice; adv. Rationally; rationabiliter:—Bt. 21: 33, 4.

Gesceadwisnes, sceadwisnes, se; f. Reason, discretion; ratio:—Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 384, 18.

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X

~~Gescorþ Agrowung,~~  
~~biting, gripping; rosio~~  
~~son~~

~~Gescowian to~~  
~~look around; circum~~  
~~spicere Ben~~

~~Gescēpan to create~~  
~~Ben v gescēpan~~

~~Gescēoed laesus~~ ~~monied; cere~~  
~~son~~

~~Gescēpa pudenda~~  
~~son v gescēpa~~

~~Gescildan to shield~~  
~~hield son v gescyldan~~

♡

~~Gescirpla; an m~~  
~~clothing; vestitus~~  
~~Beagl. v scēop~~

~~Gescincor~~  
~~Gescincorluchers~~

~~Gescyldg~~  
~~dece, deservest~~  
~~gescyldgia~~

~~Gescēat-wyrp~~  
~~son dīnsondēst~~

~~exagia - swine's~~  
~~gēate; acungia~~  
~~v gēanco~~

~~Gescynd~~  
~~founded s.~~  
~~v suble g.~~  
~~scend~~

~~despondē~~ ~~Cot 63~~  
~~son Lye~~

~~Gescynt confound~~  
~~v gescendan~~

~~Gescypan~~  
~~cd 66 ch p 79~~  
~~v gescypan~~

~~Gescēatūan son~~

~~Gescyndan to shend~~  
~~put to shame than~~

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○

~~Gescēad shed~~

he screw  
quint gas,

*Geseagone to be spoken, v. secgan.*  
*Geseah* *to see, v. seon.*

*Geseald givn, sold, v. gesyllan.*  
*Gescan to see, v. seon.*

*Gescan, gesccean to seek, inquire, make for, to advance, Bd. 1, 23: 4, 19, v. secan.*

*Gesecednes, se; f. A search, an inquiry, appeal; inquisitio, Som.*

*Gesecgan, gesegan, gesecgean; pp. gesed, gesegen. To say, confess, relate, declare, prove, Bd. 4, 3, v. secgan.*

*Geseolian to sail, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 25, 5, v. segelian.*

*Geseolian, geselian to mark, sign, bless, L. Eccl. 29, W. p. 187, 50, v. senian.*

*Gesehtodan settled, Chr. 1101, v. sehtian.*

*Gesele A tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Ps. 14, 1, v. sel, sele.*

*Geselenis tradition, C. Mk. 7, 3, v. selenia.*

*Gesellig happy, Somn. 188, v. gesellig.*

*Geselignes happiness, v. geselignes.*

*Gesellan to give, C. Mt. 22, 17, v. syllan.*

*Geseð happiness, Chr. 1009, v. seð.*

*Geseman, gesemian; pp. gesemod. To compose, settle, Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p. 100, 28, v. seman.*

*Gesemod agreement, compromise; reconciliation:—L. Hloth. 10, W. p. 8, 49, v. senan.*

*Gescencan to sink, v. senan.*

*Gesene; adv. Clearly; manifeste:—C. Jn. 11, 14.*

*Geseð, gesion, ic geseð, þu gesiht, he gesyhð; p. geseah, þu gesawe, we gesawon; imp. gesyh, geséoh; pp. gesawen. To see, v. seon.*

*Geseotu dwellings, Cd. 227, Th. p. 302, 20.*

*Gesete possess; imp. of gesettan.*

*Geseted, gesetted placed, C. Mt. 7, 25, v. gesettan.*

*Gesetednes, gesetenes, gesetnes, gesettednes, se; f. Position, foundation, institution, constitution, decree; positio, fundatio:—Fram middan-earde gesettednesse, Mt. 13, 35: Mk. 7, 5: Ex. 12, 25, 26: Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 31.*

*Geseten settled, Cd. 37, v. gesettan.*

*Geseten placed, Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 112, 18, v. gesettan.*

*Geseðan; pp. geseðed. To utter, speak, say, testify, prove, shew, affirm, Bt. 7, 3, Card. p. 30, 4, v. seðan.*

*Geseð a seat, settle, R. Mk. 12, 39, v. setl.*

*Gesetnian To lay wait, to deceive,*

*to have a quarrel against; insidiari:—C. Mk. 6, 19.*

*Gesettan; p. gesette; pp. geset, gesett, geseten. To set, appoint, ally, settle, populate, plant, replace, possess, put, expose, constitute, sanction, provide, Bd. 3, 8, S. p. 532, 16, 38: Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 20, v. settan.*

*Gesetu seats, Cod. Exon. 26, a, v. gesetu.*

*Geseuling A servant; minister:—C. Canuti.*

*Geseumes The sea; sequor:—C. 15.*

*Gesewenlic Visible; visibilis:—Bt. 33, 4.*

*Gesib; g. gesibbe; f. [sib peace, a relation] One of the same stock or tribe; a neighbour, a relation; cognatus, propinquus:—De him gesibbe wæron who were relations to him, Job. p. 167.*

*Gesibbian to pacify, appease, Bd. 4, 21, v. sibbian.*

*Gesiblice; adv. Peaceably; pacifice:—Bt. R. p. 175.*

*Gesibling a relation, R. 92, v. sibling.*

*Gesibnes, se; f. Relationship; affinitas:—Cot. 7.*

*Gesibaum peaceable, loving peace, Mt. 5, 9, v. sibsum.*

*Gesibsumian To be reconciled, made at peace; reconciliari:—Mt. 5, 24.*

*Gesibaumlice peaceably, Ps. 34, 23, v. sibsumlice.*

*Gesibsumnes concord, agreement, reconciliation, Lev. 7, 32, v. sibsumnes.*

*Gesiced Weaned; ablactatus, v. asicyd.*

*Gesicelod, gesiclod, gesyclod, gesiclod. Become sick, infirm, sick, in danger; segrotatus:—Gen. 48, 1: Jn. 4, 46.*

*Gesida Sides; latera:—Lev. 3, 3, v. side.*

*Gesiehð sight, Bt. 5, 3, v. gesiht.*

*Gesigan to set as the sun, v. sigan.*

*Gesigefæst Triumphant; triumphans:—Cd. 188, Th. p. 234, 8.*

*Gesigefæsted Crowned; coronatus:—Bd. 2, 6.*

*Gesihð, gesihð, gesyhð, gesihtð, gesið. 1. Sight, view, aspect, respect; visus. 2. A vision, apparition; visio:—1. Þu wast þat gesiht, and gehernes thou knowest that sight, and hearing, Bt. 41, 4. Yfel gesyhð, Mk. 7, 22. Scarp gesihtð a sharp sight, Elf. gr. 5: Lk. 4, 18: Cd. 49, Th. p. 63, 20. Of heora gesihðum, Jud. 16, 3. Butan gesyhðe without respect, Bd. 4, 12. 2. On*

*gesyhðe in a vision, Ps. 88, 19. He on þam temple sime gesihtðe geseah, Lk. 1, 22: 24, 23.*

*Gesingallice Continually; continuatim:—V. Ps. 140, 7, v. singallice.*

*Gesingan to sing, C. R. Jn. 13, 38, v. singan.*

*Gesinhiwan, gesinhiwode then joined together, partners, mates, Past. 52, 8, v. sinhiwan.*

*Gesinhiwe Marriage; conjugium:—Bd. 4, 5.*

*Gesingan to marry, R. Lk. 20, 34, v. sinigan.*

*Gesinlice Curiously, strictly; curiose:—R. Ben. 58.*

*Gesinscipe, es; m. Marriage, wedlock, matrimony; conjugium:—Bd. 4, 5, 19.*

*Gesinsciplic; adj. Conjugal, matrimonial; conjugalis:—L. Eccl. 43.*

*Gesion to see, Bt. 38, 5, v. ge-seon.*

*Gesiowed sewed together, v. siwian.*

*Gesirian; pp. geired. To conspire, deliberate, Past. 56, 6, v. syrian.*

*Gesið; g. gesiððes; d. gesiððe; m. [sið a path] 1. A companion, fellow, associate, a partner; socius. 2. A president, noble, head; præpositus:—1. Se gesið ah healf the companion has half, L. In. 23, W. p. 18, 34. Gesiððas allies, Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 23: 91. On gesiððe is as a companion, Cd. 135, Th. p. 170, 3: 2. L. In. 50, W. p. 23, 4: Bd. 3, 14.*

*Gesiðcund of the same condition, L. In. 45, W. p. 22, 14, v. siðcund.*

*Gesiðcundlic Of the same condition, social; socialis:—Bd. 2, 9.*

*Gesiðman a companion, ruler, L. In. 30, v. gesið.*

*Gesiðscipe, es; m. A fellowship, society; comitatus:—Bd. 3, 28.*

*Gesittan; p. gesat. To sit, possess, inhabit; sedere:—Ps. 126, 3: Lk. 7, 36. Gesseton land inhabited a land, Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 9.*

*Gesiwed, gesiwod, gesiuwed sewed, v. siwian.*

*Geslaa, C. Mk. 14, 65, v. slean.*

*Geslagen, geslagen slain, beaten, forged, v. slean.*

*Geslapan to sleep, Ps. 67, 14, v. slapan.*

*Geslefed Having sleeves; manicatus:—R. 3.*

*Gesleht, es. Clashing, slaughter; cades:—Bill geslehtes of sword clashing, Chr. 938: Price's Wakt. vol. i. p. xcvi, 21.*

(1)

~~Gesegen, e; f a~~  
~~Adel. Bco. K 1732~~

~~Gesell, m. at~~  
~~honor, comel Bg~~  
~~the hond-gesel~~

~~Geselda, an m~~  
~~a scab } One telling~~  
~~the same scab, a~~  
~~companion; qui in~~  
~~dem transthe sedet.~~  
~~ocius Bco K 3963~~

~~bp. setha~~  
~~companion~~  
~~scab } scab~~  
~~the v. the hond-gesel~~

~~Gesend sent;~~  
~~missus L. Ps. 33.7~~  
~~n sendan~~

~~Geserian had~~  
~~mark, signifying~~  
~~was some Bco. v~~  
~~geserian~~  
~~Gesoc sick~~  
~~Sam n soc~~

~~Gesowid, a little learned~~  
~~gymus - followed~~  
~~half accomplices~~  
~~names R 65~~

~~Gesdan (not true)~~  
~~comform; verificate~~  
~~the gl. in do~~

~~Gesetned, the tenth~~  
~~textus Mone D. 33~~  
~~v. gesetned.~~  
~~a position, tradition, law, institute, book~~  
~~the 7, 3~~  
~~the an~~

~~Gedingal. hiam~~  
~~condemne an~~  
~~II 669, 46~~

~~Gedingian to sin~~  
~~downy the apoc~~

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~~between seen~~

~~Geseup tasked~~  
~~gut bas set b. M~~  
~~27.34 n supan~~

~~Gesewen seen the M~~

~~Gesib related, of~~  
~~Kia, the An~~

~~Gesirwan, toly~~  
~~swered for the apoc~~

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~~Gesibsumung, e f~~  
~~a agreement, concord,~~  
~~conciliation Ben~~  
~~5) Fa~~

~~to sink, submer~~  
~~the K 5314~~

~~Gesiewed, offered~~  
~~sewed together from~~  
~~v gesiwerd~~

geslegen

~~Geslede, to slay~~  
~~stroke, the an v~~  
~~slam~~



Ben v gesmered

v Shanaw

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Geslöh *struck*, v. slean.  
 Gesmæccan *to taste*, R. 5, v. smæccan.  
 Gesmead *considered, feigned*, R. 100, v. smeann.  
 Gesmeagan *to search, consider*, Pecc. Med. 1, v. smeann.  
 Gesmered, gesmirwed, gesmyred, gesmirode *besmeared, anointed*, Ex. 29, 29, v. smyrian.  
 Gesmeðian, smeðian; p. gesmeðde; pp. gesmeðed; v. a. To make smooth or even, to soothe, soften; complanare:—Se ele gesmeð þa wunda the oil soothes the wounds, Past. 17, 10.  
 \* Gesmiccerad [smicere elegant] Worked, neatly made; fabricatus:—Cot. 88, 184.  
 Gesmiten Anointed, smeared, smutted; litus, unctus, Som.  
 Gesmiðed, asmiðod made, forged, R. 64, v. smiðian.  
 Gesmyltan [smylt serene] To appease, quiet; placare:—Bd. 5, 1.  
 Gesnað cut off, C. Mk. 14, 47, v. snidan.  
 Gesne cut off, v. snidan.  
 Gesnid A killing, slaughter; occisio:—R. Ben. 7.  
 Gesnidan; pp. gesniden. To cut, make even, cut off, Ex. 20, 25, v. snidan.  
 Gesniðung, e; f. A smoothing, making even; dolatio, Som.  
 Gesnote snot; v. snote.  
 Gesoc *weak*, Gen. 21, 7, v. soc.  
 Gesod A boiling, seething; cocchio:—Elf. gl. 21.  
 Gesoden sodden, boiled, v. seodan.  
 Gesoecan *to seek, follow*, C. R. Jn. 13, 37, v. secan.  
 Gesoht sought, v. secan.  
 Gesome Unanimous, peaceable; concors:—Gen. 45, 24.  
 Gesomnian *to assemble*, Jn. 11, 52, v. somnian.  
 Gesomnung a congregation, church, synagogue, a union, Mt. 4, 23, v. gesamnung.  
 Gesoð A soother, flatterer; parasitus:—Cot. 152.  
 Gesoðfæstad [soð truth, fæst fast] Justified; justificatus:—C. Mt. 12, 37.  
 Gesoðian, ic gesoðige; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To prove the truth, to assert; probare. 2. To soothe; assentari:—1. L. Edw. Guth. 6. 2. Som.  
 \* Gespenning A provocation; incitamentum, Som.  
 Gespan The tamarisk tree; myrica:—Cot. 131.  
 Gespan A prompting; suggestio:—Past. 53, 7.  
 Gespannan *to join, span*, v. spannan.  
 Gesparrade shut; clausus:—C. Mt. 6, 6, v. sparran.

Gespearn perched, Cd. 72, v. gespornan.  
 Gespedan *to prosper, succeed*, effect, Cd. 75, Th. p. 92, 12, v. spedan.  
 Gespediglice Prosperously, successfully; prospere:—L. Ps. 44, 5.  
 Gespelia, gspeliga A substitute, deputy, vicar; vicarius:—L. Const., W. p. 147, 13.  
 Gespellian *to speak, tell*, C. Lk. 24, 15, v. spellian.  
 Gespeon persuaded, joined, v. spannan.  
 Gespeow prospered, Jath. 11, v. spowan.  
 Gesperod A spearman; hastatus:—Elf. gr. 43.  
 Gespillan *to waste*, C. Lk. 16, 1, v. spillan.  
 Gespinnan To stretch out; extendere:—C. Mt. 8, 3.  
 Gespitted spit, C. Lk. 18, 32, v. spittan.  
 Gespon A persuasion, an artifice; suasio:—Cd. 33, Th. p. 45, 2, v. spannan.  
 Gespon enticed, Chr. 905, Ing. p. 127, 4, v. spannan.  
 Gespon, gespong A joining, clasping; junctio, nexus:—Cd. 35, Th. p. 47, 17: 19, Th. p. 24, 14, v. spannan.  
 Gesponnen persuaded, Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 5, v. spannan.  
 Gespornan; p. gespearn. To perch, tread upon, to spurn, Cd. 72, Th. p. 87, 33, v. ætspurnan.  
 Gespræc, gesprecc a speaking, discourse, conversation, advice, Bd. 3, 14. \* Gespræcu, gespreccu oracula, Cot. 143, v. spræc.  
 \* Gespræc spake with, v. spreccan.  
 Gespræcc; adj. Eloquent; facundus:—Ex. 4, 10.  
 Gespræcelice Loquularis, Elf. gr. 47, Som. p. 48, 49.  
 Gesprang went, v. springan.  
 Gespreccen spoken, v. spreccan.  
 Gespredan To SPREAD; extendere:—C. Mt. 12, 13.  
 Gesprengan *to sprinkle*, v. sprengan.  
 Gesprucg Discord, strife; seditio:—Somn. 171.  
 Gespryng a spring, v. spring.  
 Gespunnen Spun; netus, Som.  
 GEST, ~~gest~~, giest, giest, giest, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Frs. Moes. gast m: Ot. gesto: Ker. kasto, kesteo: Dan. giest m: Sued. gäst m: Icel. giestur m: Böhm. host: Pol. gosć: Russ. gost: Wel. gwěst] GUEST, stranger; hospes:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.  
 Gestæflæred Literate, learned; literatus:—Obs. Lun. 1, 7, 21.  
 Gestæl, gestæal An ordinance, establishment, a decree; constitutio, decretum:—Cd. 15, Lye.

Gestelan *to accuse*, Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 10, v. stelan.  
 Gestænc stinking; odoros:—Herb. 154, 1, v. stincan.  
 Gestæppan *to step*, v. steppan.  
 Gestærn a guest-place, an inn.  
 Gestæððig steadfast, Bt. 39, 5, v. stæðig.  
 Gestæððignys, se; f. Gravity, constancy, maturity; gravitas:—Bd. 3, 15.  
 Gestah ascended, v. stigan.  
 Gestal An obstacle, objection; objectio:—Cot. 144.  
 Gestala A thief; fur:—L. In. 25.  
 Gestalian *to steal*, L. Edw. Guth. 3, v. stelan.  
 Gestandan; pp. gestanden, gestonden. To stand, remain, detain, exist, be, urge, attack, seize, Bd. 4, 6, v. standan.  
 Gestarian *to stare*, Cod. Exon. 12, v. starian.  
 Gestæðelian, Bd. 3, 23, gestæð-olfaestan, Ps. 20, 11, to found, establish, confirm, fortify, repair, restore, v. stæðelian.  
 \* Gestæðolung, e; f. Firmness; stabilitas:—T. Ps. 103, 6.  
 Gestæald A settled place, a station, an abode; statio:—Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 36.  
 \* Gestædhors A stallion; equus admissarius:—Bd. 2, 13.  
 Gestefinde fixed, Cd. 8, Th. p. 10, 21, v. stefnian.  
 Gestenc Odoriferous; odoros:—Herb. 154, 1.  
 Gestentan To remind; admone-re:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 5.  
 Gesteoran, gestioran *to steer, rule, direct*, Edw. Guth. pref., W. p. 51, 16, v. styran.  
 Gesteped One introduced, a beginner; initiatus:—Cot. 108.  
 Gestepte raised, Cd. 158, Th. p. 196, 26, v. stepan.  
 Gestern a place for guests, an inn.  
 Gesthus a guest-house, an inn.  
 Gesticced, gesticcode stuck, pricked, transfixed, Bd. 4, 19, v. stician.  
 \* Gestigan *to ascend*, Cd. 101, Th. p. 134, 22, v. stigan.  
 \* Gestihtan; p. gestihtade, gestihtode, gestitode; pp. gestihtod. To dispose, order, determine, Bd. 1, 14, v. stihtian.  
 Gestihung a dispensing, disposing, Ors. 2, 1, v. stihung.  
 Gestillan, STILLAN; p. de; pp. ed. 1. To restrain, stop, stay, keep in; compescere. 2. To be quiet, still, mute; quiescere:—1. Gestillende restraining, Cot. 34: Elf. gr. 24, 33: C. Ps. 84, 3. Heht fyrde gestillan command (the) march to stay, Cd. 156, Th. p. 194, 2. 2. Gestildon rested, Lk. 23, 56.



Gestille be still, *Mk. 4, 39.*  
Gestilled stilled, *Bd. 3, 9.*

Gestincan To smell, to perceive by the sense of smelling; odorari:—Sume magon gehyron, sume gestincan some can hear, some smell, *Bt. 41, 5, Card. p. 384, 11.* Hi lyft gestuncan they smelled air, *Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 474, 35.*

Gestiðian [styð a pillar] To increase, become stronger; fortior fieri:—*Guth. Vit. c. 2.*

Gestið Hospitable; hospitalis, *Som.*

Gestiðnes hospitality, *Bd. 1, 7, v. gestiðnes.*

Gestod stood, v. standan.

Gestolen stolen, v. stelan.

Gestondan, gestonden detained, confined, *Bd. 5, 3, p. 616, 3, v. gestandan.*

Gestrang yesterday; hesternadies:—*V. Ps. 89, 4, v. gyrstan dæg.*

Gestrangian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To strengthen, confirm, establish; corroborare:—*Id. gestrangie I confirm, Coll. Mon. Bebed losue and gestrangahine, Deut. 3, 28. Gestrangod, Ex. 1, 7.*

Gestreð spread, sprinkled, seasoned, v. streðan.

Gestreht spread, v. streccan.

Gestreon, gestrión, es; n. Gain, product, emolument, riches, treasure, usury, business; lucrum:—*Gestreones wæstm mercis fructus, Ps. 126, 4: Ora. 5, 13.*

Beran gestreon to bring treasures, *Cd. 209, Th. p. 260, 4.* Eorðan gestreona ongenimeð taketh earth's treasures, *Cd. 60, Th. p. 73, 22: Ps. 54, 11.* Mid gestreone, *Lk. 19, 23: Ps. 90, 6: Bt. R. p. 150, 44.*

Gestreonan, *Cd. 226.* gestriean, *L. In. 27.* gestriean, *C. Mt. 18, 15,* to gain, get, acquire, procreate, *L. In. 27, v. stryran.* Gestreonde placed out, hired, *C. Mt. 21, 41, v. stryran.*

Gestric strife, mutiny; seditio:—*Somn. 159, v. stric.*

Gestridan to stride, v. bestridan

Gestrod Banishment; proscriptio:—*Cot. 194.*

Gestroden brought into the treasury, v. stryran.

Gestrodu Deceits; fraudes:—*Bt. 3, 4.*

Gestrudan plundered, v. strudan.

Gestrynan to gain, obtain, get, procreate, *L. In. 27, Roff, v. stryran.*

Gestrynedlic, gestrynendlic Producing, genitive; genitivus:—*Gestrynendlic oððe geagniendlic genitive or possessive, Elf. gr. 7, 17.*

Gestrynge A wrestler, champion;

athleta:—*Gestrynga plegstow a place of wrestlers, a theatre; athletarum locus:—Cot. 151.*

Gestun A noise; strepitus:—*Purh gestun per turbina, Cot. 157.*

Gestungen pierced, *L. eocl. 21, v. stingan.*

Gestyldton astonished; p. of styltan.

Gestyran; p. gestyde; pp. gestyred. To rule, correct, restrain, withhold, remove, *Bt. 38, 2: Cd. 27, v. styran.*

Geusfel Sifted, fine; pulmentaria:—*L. Lund. 8, W. p. 68, 36.*

Geusgian to be silent, *Bt. R. 18, 4, C, v. swigan.*

Geusirfed Polished, filed; politus, *Som.*

Gesund, sund; adj. Sound, healthy, safe; sanus:—*Beogesund be healthy; ave, salve. Beoð gesunde salвете, Elf. gr. 33, 66.* Beon hig ealle gesunde, *Deut. 20, 11.*

Gesund a swimming, sea, v. sund. Gesundelic, gesundlic Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—*Ps. 117, 24: Bd. 4, 23.*

Gesundfull full or quite sound, prosperous, *Ps. 67, 21, v. gesundlic.*

Gesundfullian; p. ode; pp. od. To make prosperous, to be successful; prosperare:—*Ps. 1, 4: 36, 7.*

Gesundfullic Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—*Bt. 39, 7.*

Gesundfullice; adv. Successfully; prospere:—*Ps. 44, 5.*

Gesundfulness, se; f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity; sanitas corporis:—*Elf. T. p. 43, 16: Bt. 6.*

Gesundig prosperous, *Bd. 5, 1, v. gesundlic.*

Gesundrian, asyndrian; p. de; pp. od, asindrod. To separate, divide, sunder; separare:—*Cd. 6, Th. p. 8, 18: 8, Th. p. 10, 26.*

Gesundsumlice; adv. Soundly, without loss, peacefully; pacifice:—*Chr. 920.*

Gesungen sung, said, v. singan.

Gesuwian to be silent, *Solil. 16, v. suwian.*

Geswæled lighted, kindled, *R. 60, v. swelan.*

Geswænced fatigued, afflicted, v. swencan.

Geswæpa, geswæpo Sweepings; peripsema, sordes:—*Cot. 149, 169. Geswapa ruina, R. 17.*

Geswæs pretty, sweet, *Ass. S. Johan. v. swæs.*

Geswælæcan to flatter, *Elf. gr. 31, v. swælæcan.*

Geswænsys, se; f. A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurements, a dainty; blanditia:—*Elf. gr. 13.*

Geswæbrung, e; f. A failing, a want; deliquium:—*Modes geswæbrunga animi deliquium, L. M. 2, 21, v. sweðerian.*

Geswearc failed; p. of gesweorcan.

Geswearf, gesweorf, geswyrf. The scum of metals, rust; apuma metallorum:—*Geswearf of seolfre the scum of silver, Med. ex. quadr. 2, 8.*

Gesweccan To smell; odorari:—*Na Gesweccað, Ps. 113, 14, M.*

Geswefian; pp. geswefed, geswefod. To cast asleep, to lull, appease; sopire:—*Elf. gr. 30: L. Ps. 3, 5.*

Gesweg a noise, v. sweg.

Geswel, geswell A swelling, tumour; tumor:—*Herb. 4, 12.*

Gesweltan to die, *Ps. 81, 6, v. sweltan.*

Geswenc trouble, v. geswinc.

Geswencan; p. geswencete; pp. geswenced. To fatigue, molest, afflict, *Lk. 21, 16, v. awencan.*

Geswencednes, geswencednis, geswencetnes, se; f. Sorrow, affliction, tribulation; afflictio:—*Ps. 9, 9: Mk. 13, 24.*

Gesweogode was silent, *Bt. 39, 2, v. swigian.*

Gesweopornes, geswiopernis, se; f. Cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy; astutia:—*C. R. Mk. 12, 15.*

Gesweor swore; p. of swerian.

Gesweorc, gesworc A cloud, mist, smoke; nubes:—*Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 19: 38, Th. p. 50, 12.*

Gesweorcan, he geswyrceð; p. geswearc, we geswurcon; pp. gesworcen. 1. To fail, leave one, faint; deficere, deficere animo. 2. To fail as light, to darken, obscure, thicken; deficere, caligare:—1. *Id. geswearc excidi, V. Ps. 30, 15.* Geswearc se Godes man the man of God fainted [failed]; deficit Dei vir, *Bd. 4, 25, S. p. 600, 29.* Aswearc ure mod, *Jos. 2, 11.* 2. Geswearc thickened, *Cd. 166, Th. p. 207, 4.*

Gesweorcnes, se; f. Cloudiness, horror, affliction; horror:—*Eccl. p. 176.*

Gesweorf the scum of metals, rust, v. geswearf.

Gesweostar a sister, *Cd. 123, Th. p. 157, 16, v. sweostar.*

Gesweotolad manifested, v. sweotolan.

Geswetan; p. geswette; pp. geswet, gesweted [swete sweet] To sweeten, season; condire, indulcorare:—*Gesweted win geswet win sweetened wine; indulcoratum vinum, melicraton, R. 32: Herb. 110, 2.* Geswet water sweet water;

~~gest sele a guest~~  
~~hall Bo K 1980~~  
~~v. gest~~  
~~v. h. h.~~

~~gestencow stank~~  
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~~gestyllan to~~  
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~~gest gesund all~~  
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~~gesundlic healthy~~  
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~~X~~ Geswoore a cloud

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~~X~~ Geswincdnes, sif

swencednes

Sorrow; tribulation

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Ben

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(4)

indulcorata aqua, *Herb.* 33, 2: 1/1, 3.

<sup>6</sup> Gesweðerad, geswiðrad, geswiðrod. *Dispersed, decayed, soothed; mitigated; mitigatus*:—Gesweðerad was se swyle the swelling was (decayed) soothed, *Bd.* 5, 3: *Jdth.* 12, v. sweðerian.

Gesweðodest hast searched; investigasti:—*T. Ps.* 138, 2.

Geswetton afflicted; vexaverunt:—*C. Ps.* 93, 5, v. swencan.

Geswic an offence, *T. Ps.* 49, 21, v. beswic.

Geswican, geswicean, geswican. *To leave off, desist, clear, avoid, cease, to deceive, seduce*, *Deut.* 32, 26, v. swican.

Geswicenes, se; f. *A ceasing, repentance, an amendment; cessatio*:—*Purh geswicenyse yfeles by the ceasing of evil; per cessationem a malo*, *Wan. Cat.* p. 2: *Elf. T.* 29.

Geswicneful laborious, v. geswincful.

Geswicung, e; f. *A ceasing, an intermission; cessatio*:—*R. Conc. pref. Mon. Angl.*

Geswigean, geswigan to be silent, keep secret, v. swigan.

Geswigung silence, *Off. Hom. Chr.* 4, v. swigung.

Geswinc, swinc, geswinc *Labour, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, torment, temptation, banishment; labor*:—*On hyra geswinc*, *Jn.* 4, 38. Under tungan his geswinge and sar, *Ps.* 9, 29. On geswince, *Ps.* 54, 2. On minum geswincum, *Lk.* 22, 28. For þam com þis geswinc ofer us, *Gen.* 42, 21. Sum heard geswinc some hard torment, *Cd.* 17, *Th.* p. 20, 30.

Geswincfull, swincfull *Full of labour, difficult, troublesome, wearisome; laboriosus*:—*Hit bið swiðe geswincfull it is very laborious*, *Past.* 60. Geswincfulran, *Bt.* 14, 1, *Card.* p. 64, 28.

Geswincfulnys, se; f. *Sorrow, affliction; tribulatio*:—*L. Ps.* 33, 6.

Geswiopernis cunning, v. gesweopernes.

Geswipe *A scourge, whip; flagellum*, *Som.*

Geswiporlice; adv. *Cunningly; astute*:—*V. Ps.* 82, 3.

<sup>6</sup> Geswipp; adj. *Cunning, crafty; astutus*:—*Bd.* 2, 9.

Geswifra *A sister's son; sororis filius*:—*Cot.* 35.

Geswiðian, geswiðrian; p. ode; pp. od. *To prevail, strengthen, surmount, conquer, subdue; praevalere*:—*Hæfde he þageswiðe he had then strengthened*, *Cd.* 143, *Th.* p. 179, 17. Geswiðde strong, *Cd.* 226, *Th.* p. 300, 29, v. swiðian.

Geswiðrod subdued, v. geswiðian.

Geswogen silenced, dead, *Elf. T.* 14, 5, v. geswugian.

Geswogung Silence, dumbness; silentium, *Som.*

Geswor swore; gesworen sworn, v. swerian.

Geswugian; p. ede; pp. geswogen. *To be silent*, *Bt.* 18, 4, *Card.* p. 104, 2, v. swigian.

Geswurdod Armed with a sword; gladio cinctus:—*Elf. gr.* 43.

Geswuster a sister, *Mk.* 10, 29, v. swuster.

Geswutelian, geswuteligan, swutelian; p. ode; pp. od. *To declare, publish, make known, to manifest, shew, glorify; monstrare, publicare*:—*Geswutelude þa æ*, *Deut.* 1, 5. *Geswutelige hym me sylfne*, *Jn.* 14, 21: 14, 22: 13, 32. Nan þing þat ne sy geswutelod, *Lk.* 8, 17.

Geswyrf the scum of metals, *Herb.* 3, v. geswearf.

Geswyrfian *To file off, to polish; eliminare*:—*Cot.* 71.

Geswystræna of sisters, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. swuster.

Geswytelian; pp. geswytelod. *To make known*, *L. Edw.* 3, v. geswutelian.

Gesyð *A place for rolling; volutabrum*:—*R.* 56.

Gesyðfed sifted; gesyðfed hlaf sifted bread, fine bread, v. gesufel.

Gesyft sifted, *Ex.* 12, 34, v. siftan.

Gesyðð sight, *Cd.* 188, v. gesiht.

Gesyðð A plough; aratrum, *Som.*

<sup>h</sup> Gesyðlan to give, deliver, say, betray, sell, give up, *Bd.* 4, 19, v. syllan.

Gesyðt Salted; sale conditus:—*Mt.* 5, 13.

Gesyðð happiness, v. gesælð.

Gesyðmed loaded, *Gen.* 45, 23, v. syman.

Gesyndlic Prosperous, happy; prosperus:—*Bd.* 4, 23.

Gesyndred, gesyndrod separated, v. syndrian.

Gesyndelic What can be seen; visibilis:—*Bd.* 3, 19.

Gesyngalian; p. ade. *To continue, to hold on, hold together, to be diligent; continuare*:—*C. Ps.* 88, 49.

Gesyngian to sin, *Mt.* 5, 28, v. singian.

Gesyndlice More frequently; sæpius:—*R. Ben.* 56.

Gesyndra manifest, from gesyne; pp. of seon to see.

Gesynto, synto *Health, prosperity, success, advantage, profit; prosperitas*:—*Bd.* 2, 13.

Get, geta yet, as yet, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. gyt.

Get a she-goat, *Somn.* 126, v. gat.

Get a gate, v. geat.

Get poured out, v. geotan.

Getacnian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. *To denote by a sign, signify, instruct; significare*. 2. *To witness, seal; obsignare*:—1. *Elf. gr.* 37: *V. Ps.* 118, 27. 2. *Jn.* 3, 33: 6, 27, v. tacnian.

Getacniendlic, getacnigendlic *Bearing a sign, significative, typical; significativus*:—*Hom. Pasch.* p. 11.

Getacnung a signification, *Jud.* 16, v. tacnung.

Getade Went, was spread; abiit, diffusus est:—*Getade mersung* his, *C. Mt.* 4, 24.

Getæcan, getæcnan; p. getæhte. *To teach, to shew, declare, as sign*, *Bt.* 34, 9, v. tæcan.

Getel a number, reckoning, computation, *Mt.* 14, 21, v. getel.

Getelan to accuse, reprove, compare, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 42, 4, v. tælan.

Getæld a tent, *Cot.* 204, v. geteld.

Getælfest measurable, *L. Ps.* 37, 7.

Getænge heavy, grievous, *Herb.* 11, 12, v. getenge.

Getæse An advantage; commodum:—*Cot.* 59.

Getæse, se; f. *An opportunity, a saving, placing; commoditas*:—*Cot.* 55.

Getal a number, reckoning, calendar, *Deut.* 1, 11, v. getel.

Getalad, getæld numbered, esteemed, *C. Lk.* 12, 7, v. tellan.

Getan, geatan *To get; obtinere, Lye, v. geatan*.

Getang Lying, prostrate; prostratus:—*C. R. Ben.* 34.

Getanned Tanned; cortice maceratus:—*R.* 17.

Getawa Instruments; instrumenta:—*L. Eccl.* 2.

Getawian to prepare, reduce or bring to, *Nathan.* 7, v. tawian.

Getead drawn, prepared, v. geteod.

Geteag, geteah drew, united, v. teon.

Geteal, geteall a number, *Hymn. Nat. S. Greg.* v. getel.

Getæld told; of tellan.

Getæld a tent, *Ps.* 51, 5, v. geteld.

Geteama, getyma *An advocate, avoucher, a warrantor; advocatus, qui rei emptæ fidem præstat*:—*L. Edw.* 1.

Getecan to shew, *Bt.* 33, 1, v. tacnian.

Getede enticed, *Bt. R.* p. 168, v. teon.

Getegd bound, v. getian.

Getehhod determined, v. teohhian.

Getel, getæl, geteal, getal, es:



*Gepean*  
*to condemn*  
*admit v.*  
*gepean*

*geteld*  
*to gete*

n. 1. *A number, series, TALE*, reckoning; numerus. 2. *A course, race, tribe, a book of reckoning*; laterculus:—1. Witodlice agene naman habbað anfeald getel, and nabbað mænigfeald eac sunne, and mona syndon anfealdes geteles, *Elf. gr.* 13, 3. *Das tva getel these two numbers, Elf. gr.* 13, 3, 5, 12, 14. *Pat ilce tigol getel, Ez. 5, 18: Ps. 39, 8. 2. Cos. 31, 37: R. Mt. 24, 30.* Getelan *to accuse, reproach, reproach, deride, impute to, to confer, dispute, R. Lk. 20, 26, v. telan.*

*geteld*  
*to gete*

Geteld, geteld, geteald, teld, es; n. *A tent, tabernacle, pavilion.* TILT, cover; tentorium:—He sæt on his geteldes ingange, *Gen. 18, 1. Pat micle geteld the great tent. Aslogan an geteld erected a tent; fixerunt tentorium, Bd. 3, 17.* Geteldung *A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Pa. 18, 5: 26, 9.* Getelged Coloured, dyed; coloratus:—*Cot. 49, 81, v. telg.* Getellan *to number, reckon, esteem, consider, Ps. 89, 13, v. tellan.* Geteman [teman *to team*] *To lead out, to excite, require; perducere, provocare:—L. Hloth. 7: L. In. 35. Geteme required, provoked. Hæfdon hie wroht-geteme they had criminalations, Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 34.* \*Getemesd, getempsud Sifted; cribratus:—*Hlafas getemesda shew-bread, C. Mt. 12, 4.* Getemian *to tame, Elf. gr. 36, v. temian.* Getempsud sifted, v. getemesd. Geten should confirm, *Chr. 675, v. geatan.* Getenge, geteenge. 1. Heavy, grievous, troublesome; gravis. 2. Incumbent, happened, occurred, incident, lying, prostrate; incidens:—1. Cyme hægles acur befone getenge cometh a heavy shower of hail from heaven, *Cd. 38, Th. p. 50, 14. De him getenge was qui illis molestus erat, Ora. 5, 8: 6, 3. 2. Nant unaberdendlic broc getenge no intolerable misery happened, Bt. 10. Eorðan getenge prostrate on the ground; humi prostratus, Bt. R. p. 197.* Getenys, gytenes, se; f. *A procuring, attaining, GETTING, instruction, education; adeptio, institutio:—Bd. 3, 22.* Geteod drawn, prepared, determined, led, educated, finished, decreed, *Bd. 3, 24, v. teohian.* Geteode formed, decreed, *Cd. 182, Th. p. 288, 19, v. teode.*

*resolue than*  
*71*

Geteohan *to determine, v. teohian.* Geteolod Gained; lucrifactus:—*W. Bd. p. 289.* Geteon, getion *to draw, entice, v. R. Jn. 21, 6, v. teon, ateon.* Geteorian, geteorigean, ateorian, teorian; p. ode; pp. od. *To fail, faint, tire, to be weary, to languish; deficere, languere:—Geteorias, Ps. 17, 39. Geteorode, Ps. 38, 14. Delas hig on wege geteorian, Mt. 15, 32. Geteorigean, Mt. 8, 3. Geteorod bið fatigatus est, Herb. 112, 1, v. ateorian.* Geteorung, ateorung, e; f. *A fainting, fainting, languishing, tiring; deliquium:—Ps. 118, 53.* Getesa Convenient; commodus:—*Soli. 18.* Getete pomp, shew, ostentation, magnificence, v. getote. Gepæf Agreeing, content; consentiens:—*R. Ben. 7.* Gepælsæcan *To fit, to be fit, to become; aptare:—R. Ben. interl. 2.* Gepæalic fit, proper, *Elf. gr. 14, v. pæalic.* Gepæt advice, *Bd. 2, 13, v. gepæht.* Gepæfa, an; f. *A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consenter; fautor, adjutor:—Wolde gepæfa wurðan would be a supporter, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 8. Ic eom gepæfa I am an assenter, I grant, Bt. 35, 2: 38, 2. We sceolon beon nedegepæfan we should necessarily be consenters, Bt. 34, 12.* Gepæfian, gepæfigean *to consent, agree, permit, Bd. 2, 13, v. pæfian.* Gepæfsum Agreeing; consentiens:—*C. Mt. 5, 25.* Gepæfung, pæfung, e; f. *Permission, consent, allowance; permissio:—Gepæfung gesyllan, to give consent, Bd. 4, 8. Gepæfung sealde gave consent, Bd. 2, 13.* Gepæh prevailed, throve, v. gepæwod. Gepah ate, *Cd. 42, Th. p. 54, 3, v. picgan.* Gepanc, es; m. *[panc will] Mind, will, opinion, thought; mens:—Pat gepanc eode on hig, Lk. 9, 46. Se Hælend geseah hyra heortan gepancas, Lk. 9, 47. Pincð on his gepance thinks in his mind, R. Ben. 65.* Gepancian *to thank, L. Lond. 7, v. pancian.* Gepancmetan *To deliberate, consider; considerare:—Gepancmeta deliberate, Cd. 91.* Gepancol mindful, *R. Lk. 1, 54, v. pancel.*

*71*

Gepang, es. *Departure, leading; excessus:—Ps. 67, 29.* Gepawened Watted; humectatus:—*Bt. R. p. 176.* Gepeado Captives; captivi:—*R. Lk. 21, 24.* Gepeah finished; p. of peon. Gepeah þe wheresoever. Gepeah, gepæht, þeah; f. 1. *Counsel, thought, consideration, advice, purpose, design, resolution; consilium.* 2. *A council, an assembly; concilium:—1. Gepeah syllan to give advice, Bd. 4, 25. Butan gepæhte without purpose, unadvisedly, Bd. 3, 1. Nime gealle an gepæhte take ye all one design, Nathan. 6. Þat hie þære gepæhte wæron that they were of the resolution, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 21. 2. Ic ne sæt mid gepæhte ydelnyssa, Ps. 25, 1: 21, 15. Gepeahþu consilia, *Somm. 292.* Gepeah covered, v. peccan. Gepeahþendlic; adj. *Consulting, belonging to a consultation; consultatorius:—Gepæhtendlic ym-cyme a convention in council, L. With. p. 10, pref. Gepeahtere counsellor, Bd. 5, 19, v. þeahtere.* Gepeahþian *to consult, advise, Ps. 30, 17, v. þeahþian.* Gepeahþing, gepæhtung, e; f. *Counsel, consultation; consilium:—Bd. 4, 25.* Gepearian *to have need or necessity, Mor. præc. 73, v. þearfan.* Gepearlice well, properly, *Bd. 3, 19, v. þearlice.* Gepearwod prevailed. Land-riht gepah land-right prevailed, *Cd. 161, Th. p. 200, 10.* Gepæh should proceed, v. peon. Gepencan, gepengcan, gepencean *to think, consider, remember, Mt. 6, 27, v. þencan.* Gepenian *to extend, C. Mt. 12, 49, v. þenian.* Gepenod served, v. þenian. Gepensum Obsequious, obliging; officiosus:—*R. Ben. 53.* Gepeodan, peodan, gedyddan, he gepeot; p. gepeode, gepæode; pp. gepeoded; v. a. *To join, associate; adjungere:—Gepeothine to his wife, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. 19, 5: Bt. 16, 3. Hi hie ne peodað they join not themselves. Hi hie ofost togepeodað they oftest join themselves, Bt. 16, 3, Card. p. 86, 30, 31. Gepeoded was was joined, Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, 10.* Gepeode; n. *Language, speech, idiom, country, people, society; lingua:—Ne furpum þat gepeode ne can nor even knows the language, Bt. 27, 3. Þat**

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organ to the chapel

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es; m. a thing, the  
sineu. The an

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~~Extempore~~ <sup>esp</sup> ~~tongue~~ <sup>language</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>

We: &amp; The Uni



to seat in a boat, hence  
ge-poff-a One who sits  
in a boat with you  
a companion

gepregian to b  
rebuke; incre  
low.

gepeon to thrive  
grow than v  
peon

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gepress oo  
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gepodradena, cf  
society, fellowship, reli  
aten, societas, consocium  
R Ben 48

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ship; complacitum  
consortium som

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ced

gepincof. stow a  
nestful, place; concili  
abulsum line B. 16  
v. qimot

gepogen flourish  
increased. pp of  
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geprocc geprepa  
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gepinot, gepinpenes  
honour som ge.  
= pinot.

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twisted v geprawen  
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geprecced,  
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ced oppressed,  
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have pleased  
No. p. 13, 22  
v peon  
Gepungen

gepuren struck, beaten  
percussus? Bo R 2571

can  
gepreccednes  
violence; oppressio  
som v pryenes

perfect age, of  
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is gerehte on ure gepeode, Mt. 1, 23: Mk. 5, 41: 15, 22: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 22, 30.

Gepeodendlia; adj. *Conjunctive, joining; copulativus*:—Elf. gr. 44.

Gepeodnes; se; f. *A conjugation, joining, desire, an appetite; conjunctio*:—Worda gepeodnys a conjugation of verbs, Elf. gr. 24, 2. To gepeodnesse to a desire, Bd. 4, 24.

Gepeofian To steal, seize; furari:—Gepeofade, L. In. 48. Gif hwa gepeofige si quis furatur, L. Alf. pol. 6.

Gepeodn; to flourish, thrive, proceed, Elf. gr. 26, v. peon.

Gepeowade; pp. gepeowed, gepeowod. Subjugated, enslaved, L. In. 48, v. peowian.

Geperse A stripe, blow; verber:—Dial. 1, 2.

Gepicgan to eat, Ors. 3, 6, v. gepicgan.

°Gepiedan To add; adjicere:—T. Ps. 113, 23.

Gepihð strengthens, Job. p. 167, v. peon.

Gepiucgan; pp. qd. To celebrate, honour; honorare:—Gepincged honoured, Menol. 14.

Gepincð dignity, merit, L. Lond. 70, v. gepingð.

Gepincðe Honoured; honoratus:—L. Const. p. 117.

Geping, ping, es; n. A council, an assembly, a thing, deed; concilium:—Gepinges wyrcan to form an assembly, Cd. 197, Th. p. 245, 25: L. In. 50: 52.

Gepingelic concerning a council, Cot. 179.

Gepingian; p. ode; pp. od. To intreat, intercede, mediate, to obtain by intreaty, to bargain, agree, implead; intercedere, pacisci:—R. Mt. 5, 24: L. In. 22. Swa he þonne gepingian mæge on þa rædene as he then can agree on the condition, L. In. 62: 73.

Gepingio A provision; apparatus:—Cot. 8.

Gepingsceat price of ransoming.

Gepingð, gepincð, bege-pincð Honour, dignity, merit, excellence, summit, top; honor:—Be heora gepingðum by their dignities, Lib. Jud. p. 161. Gif we willð habban þa micclan gepingðe if we wish to have the great honour, W. Cat. p. 2. Gepingðo honours, Cd. 23.

Gepinnian To thin, disperse; attenuare:—Bt. 5, 3.

Gepinoð, gepinð, gepinðenes honour, dignity, step, Nat. S. Greg., v. gepingð.

Gepiode speech, v. gepeode.

Gepiogian to feed, eat, v. picgan.

Geþiostran to obscure, Bt. tit. 9, v. þiostran.

°Gepofa A companion, comrade, client; also affable, courteous; consors:—Bd. 3, 27.

Gepofian; p. ode; pp. od. To associate, to enter into an agreement; associare:—Gepofian heom togædere associare se simul, Ors. 3, 2.

Gepofscipe, es; m. Companionship, a treaty; consortium, fædus:—Past. 46, 5.

Gepoht, þoht, es; m. Thought, thinking, mind, determination; cogitatio:—Gepohtas of manegum heortum, Lk. 2, 35: Ps. 32, 10.

Gepohte thought, v. þencean.

Gepolian to sustain, bear, suffer, forfeit, Cd. 219, Th. p. 281, 17, v. þolian.

Geponan, geponne excellent, perfect, holy, Chr. 694; from gepoon, v. peon.

Geporscan to beat, to strike, R. Mk. 14, 65, v. þerscan.

Gepracen; adj. Prepared, decked; ornatus:—Gepracen hors ornatus equus, R. 5.

Gepraesnes, se; f. Contrition, sorrow; contritio:—Bd. 5, 12.

Geprestan to press upon, wear, torment, Bd. 3, 2, v. þrestan.

Geprafod corrected, chastised, v. þrafian.

Geþrang A throng, crowd; turba:—Ors. 3, 9.

Geþrawen, geþrawen twisted, v. þrawan.

Geþread afflicted, v. þreatian.

Gepreatian to urge, chide, compel, afflict, torment, L. Alf. pol. 25, v. þreatian.

Geprec, geþrace A preparation, provision; apparatus:—Cot. 1.

°Geprece, geþrete A noise; clangor:—Cot. 59.

Geþring A noise, company, breaking in upon, an entrance; strepitus:—Chr. 975.

Geþringan to press, throng, constrain, contend, C. R. Lk. 8, 45, v. þringan.

Geþristian [þrist bold] To dare, presume; audere:—Bd. 1, 7.

Geþristlæcan To dare, presume, excite; provocare:—We geþristlæcton provocavimus, Cot. 154.

Geprowian to bear, suffer, v. þrowian.

Geþruen, for geþrunge joined, come, Bt. p. 177.

Geþrunge come. Para tide is neah geþrunge to that time [it] is nearly come, Cd. 116, Th. p. 151, 15.

Geþryle An assembly, a meeting; frequentia:—For þæs folces geþryle for the folk's assembly, Hom. 8, Cat. Jan. p. 18.

Geþryscan To drive, incite; impellere:—Past. 14, 3.

Geþryðed Forced; coactus.

Geðtrywð Faith, integrity; fides:—Chr. 1001, v. getriwð.

Gepuf Growing, luxuriant; luxurians:—Cot. 123, 198.

Gepuht seemed, v. þincan.

Gepuht patience, C. Lk. 18, 17, v. gepuht.

Gepun A noise; clangor:—Cot. 56.

Gepungen prayed for, obtained, great, excellent, perfect, religious, Bd. 2, 1, 12, v. þingian.

Gepungenys, gepungenes, se; f. An increase, gravity, authority; gravitas:—Scint. 55.

°Gepungon worshipped, obtained, v. þingian.

Gepuog anointed, washed, v. þwean.

Gepwænan To moisten, wet, soften; irrigare:—Gif þat wæter hi ne gepwænde if the water moisten it not, Bt. 33, 4.

°Gepwær, þwær Agreeing, consonant, accordant, mild, humble; consonus, mansuetus:—Bt. 33, 4: Ps. 36, 11.

Gepwærian, gepwerian, gepweorian; p. ode, ede; pp. od. To agree, consent, conform, to make suitable, to adapt; consentire:—Gyf tweogen of eow gepwæriad, Mt. 18, 19: Bt. 39, 8.

Gepwærlæcan To agree; concordare:—Alb. resp. 47.

°Gepwærlc agreeing, Fulg. 33, v. gepwær.

Gepwærlc; adv. Constantly, gently, mildly; constanter:—Bd. 4, 17.

Gepwærnes, se; f. Concord, agreement, mildness; mansuetudo:—Ps. 44, 6: Bd. 4, 23.

Gepweorian [þweor bad] To become bad, corrupt, to be spoiled; depravari, rancidus fieri:—Butere gepweor ælc butrygm depravatur omne, Coll. Monast.

Gepwin Torment; tormentum:—Cd. 33, Th. p. 43, 26.

Gepwit cut off, v. þwitan.

Gepyddan to join, associate, Bd. 1, 26, v. gepædan.

Gepylde Patience, resignation; patientia:—Gehafa gehylde on me, Mt. 18, 26. On gepylde, Lk. 8, 15: L. In. 6.

Gepylde; adv. Patiently, quietly; patienter:—Bd. 1, 7. Gepylgian, gepyldian, for þyldian. To be patient, to bear patiently, endure; pati:—Mt. 18, 29.

Gepylidig; adj. Patient, quiet; patiens:—Ps. 36, 9.

Gepylidig; adv. Quietly; patienter:—Pass. S. Steph.

En x c joined, junctus

78 Gepygged eaten

Som gepicgan

Gepwær  
Beoþin  
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mitis fin  
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Geþwærnes agreement  
geþwærnes  
we; f. Th. An



Getpymod a patient mind, patience.

Getpymodnes, se; f. Patience; patientia:—Off. Hom. Christ.

Getpymd A knot, tumour; tuber:—Herb. 46, 4.

Getian, pu getihst, he getit, getið; pp. getiged, gettiged, getegd. To tie, bind, finish; ligare, constringere:—Gyt gemetað assan folan getiged, Lk. 19, 30: Mt. 21, 2: Mk. 11, 2: Gen. 6, 16.

Getidan, getydan; p. de. To betide, happen; contingere:—De getide, Jn. 5, 14. Getideð oft happened oft, Bt. 33, 2.

Getiht persuaded, v. teon.

Getilian to care, Bt. 5, 3, v. tilian.

Getillan, atillan To touch, practise, attain to, to upertain; attingere:—Job. p. 165, 15.

Getimbernes, se; f. A building; ædificatio:—Bd. 4, 7.

Getimbre; pl. getimbrow. An edifice, a building; structura:—Bd. 3, 8.

Getimbrian, getimbrigean to make of wood, to build, to build up, to instruct, define, Bd. 2, 3, v. timbrian.

Getimbrung, timbrung, e; f. 1. An edifice, a structure, building; ædificatio. 2. A definition; definitio:—Mt. 24, 1: Mk. 13, 1. 2. Cot. 69.

Getimian, getymian To happen, to fall out; accidere:—Lib. Jud. 5.

Getinoge A condition, state; conditio:—Bd. 1, 7.

Getinge, getinge Pleasantness of speech, eloquence; lepor, Som.

Getingce, getinge; adj. Pleasant, eloquent, talkative, rhetorical; lepidus, facundus:—Elf. gr. 47.

Getingelic; adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent; lepidus, affabilis:—Cot. 179.

Getingnys, se; f. Eloquence, ease of speech; facundia:—Dumbum he forgeafe getingnysse to the dumb he gave eloquence, Serm. Creat. p. 14: Elf. T. p. 17.

Getiode determined, decreed.

Getiohhan, geteohan to judge, determine, decree, Ps. 40, 9, v. teohhian.

Getion to draw, Bt. 38, 1, v. teon.

Getiorian to tire, grow weary, Bt. 16, 5, v. geteorian.

Getiteld. Entitled, noted by the title; intitulus:—Elf. T. p. 17, 13.

Getiðian, getyðian, getyðian to grant, give, afford, perform, v. tiðian.

Getoge Contraction, cramp; contractio:—Sina getoge a contraction of sinews, Med. Quad. 6, 20.

Getogen drawn out, risen, instructed, finished, Bd. 2, 9, v. teon.

Getorfode covered, v. torfian.

Getote Pomp, splendour; pompa:—R. Ben. 7.

Getrahtnian to treat, explain, C. Mt. 1, 23, v. trahtian.

Getredan to tread under foot, C. Mt. 7, 6, v. tredan.

Getregian To disregard, despise; despiciere:—Pu ne getregeðst thou despisedst not, Te Deum.

Getremine A fort, fortress; munimentum:—Prov. 12.

Getreowe, getrewe true, faithful, Gen. 42, 33, v. getrywe.

Getreowfull; adj. Faithful; fides:—Ps. 18, 8.

Getreowfullice; adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Ps. 11, 6.

Getreowian, getriowian to trust, confide, to make another to trust, to persuade, to clear, to be confederate with, to conspire, Bd. 31, 1, v. treowian.

Getreowleas unfaithful, perfidious, Bd. 3, 24, v. treowleas.

Getreowleasnes, se; f. Infidelity, perfidy; perfidia:—Bd. 1, 8.

Getreowlic, getriowlic, treowlic Faithful; fidelis:—Ps. 110, 7.

Getreowlice; adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Bd. 3, 23.

Getreowð a covenant, treaty, Ex. 2, 24, v. treowð.

Getricce A custom; consuetudo:—R. Ben. 61.

Getriowan, getriwan to trust, confide, L. Alf. pol. 17, v. getriowan.

Getriowe true, prepared, R. Lk. 12, 40, v. getrywe.

Getriowlice, getriwlice, getrywlice faithfully, L. Ps. 11, 6, v. getreowlice.

Getriwð, getrywð truth, faith, Lup. 50, 7, v. treowð.

Getrucian to diminish, truck, H. Jn. 2, 3, v. trucian.

Getrudend, es; m. A seizer; raptor:—Cot. 170.

Getrugian to confide, v. treowian.

Getrugung, e; f. A certainty, defence, refuge; confidentia:—V. Ps. 88, 18.

Getrum A knot, band; nodus:—Cd. 147, Th. p. 184, 6.

Getruma a soldier, a troop of soldiers, Chr. 871, v. truma.

Getrumian to recover, to gain strength, Ps. 79, 16, 18, v. trumian.

Getruwa confidence, v. truwa.

Getruwian, getruwigeað to trust, confide, v. treowian.

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Getruwian, getruwigeað to trust, confide, v. treowian.

Getruwung a confidence, C. Ps. 88, 18, v. getrugung.

Getrymian to establish, confirm, strengthen, encourage, found, fortify, dispose, set in order, bring forward, Bd. 36, 1, v. trymian.

Getrymnes exhortation, persuasion, Bd. 1, 33, v. trymenes.

Getrywe, getreowe, treowe, triwe; adj. TRUE, faithful; fidelis:—Forþam þe þu wære getrywe, Mt. 25, 21: 24, 45: Bd. 3, 13.

Getrywe shall justify, L. In. 34, v. treowian.

Getrywleas perfidious, Dial. 2, 14, v. treowleas.

Getrywian to justify, L. Edw. 6, v. treowian.

Gette yet, C. Mt. 17, 5, v. get.

Getucod punished, v. tucian.

Getwæfan To dole, rave, fail; desipere, deficere mente:—Mod getwæfde deprived of courage, Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 14.

Ferhð getwæf the soul fails, Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 8.

Getwæman to separate, divide, Mt. 19, 6, v. twæman.

Getweode doubted; getweogan to doubt, v. tweogan.

Getweohode doubted, v. tweogan.

Getwifaldad doubled, v. twifaldan.

Getwinne Twins; gemini, gemellæ:—Cot. 78.

Getwisan Twins, kinsmen; gemini, germani:—Gen. 38, 27.

Getyd Skilful, learned; peritus:—Getydesta most skilful, Bd. 5, 20.

Getyd, getyde, getyde instructed, taught, shewn, v. tyan.

Getynes, se; f. Learning, skill, knowledge, education; eruditio:—Bd. 4, 27.

Getyhted persuaded, v. teon.

Getyhtled, getyhtlod accused, L. Athel. 7, 22, 23, v. teon.

Getyma an avoucher, L. Edw. Guth. 4, v. geteama.

Getyme A team, yoke; jugum:—Ic bohte an getyme oxena, Lk. 14, 19: Job. 164.

Getyngce talkative, V. Ps. 139, 12, v. getingce.

Getyrfian; pp. getyrfed. To cover; obuere:—Dial. 1, 4.

Getyryge shouldst grow weary, Bt. 40, 5, v. geteorian.

Geuferan; pp. geuferad, geuferod. To exalt, elevate, increase; exaltare:—R. Ben. 7: L. Ps. 36, 37.

Geunarian To dishonour, despise; despiciere:—Ors. 1, 5. Syn geunarode, Ps. 34, 4.

Geunclænian To make unclean, to dirty; fedare:—Ors. 2, 2.

Geunlibba, geunlibbe what destroys life, the art of poisoning,

Geunlibba, geunlibbe what destroys life, the art of poisoning,

Geunlibba, geunlibbe what destroys life, the art of poisoning,

Geunlibba, geunlibbe what destroys life, the art of poisoning,

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Geunlibba, geunlibbe what destroys life, the art of poisoning,

Geunlibba, geunlibbe what destroys life, the art of poisoning,

Getrum, ed. in company, track; caterva, comitatus Bosk 1838

Boe gl. in trum



Gebyldeum with patience, patiently; hakenes Beo H 3409

~~Gebywe befydd~~  
~~hidergeratus~~  
~~hidergeratus~~

~~Gebywe Custom,~~  
~~fashion, manner~~

~~mos, som says~~ Beo H 1659 getogernes, seif  
~~hidergeratus~~ ~~hidergeratus~~ ~~hidergeratus~~

~~getigian. To ke than~~  
~~getian~~

~~2 Ge-tide habilis~~ getigged

~~aptus~~ Beo H 1659 getigian getigian  
~~getigian~~ ~~getigian~~ ~~getigian~~

~~vinchus~~ som v getian, getigian  
~~getigian~~ ~~getigian~~ ~~getigian~~

~~getigian~~ granted Cl. 131 p. 166, 23

~~getigian~~ accused  
pp of tithlian

(10)

vide, separate; separate; idiosyncrasy  
god mceg getigian getigian  
god mceg getigian getigian

Beo H 53 Beo H  
tua

~~getigian~~

~~getigian~~

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\* Gewort weay,  
troubled; festus son Gewealdas of  
the will, willough  
spoke Bes of  
he in geweald

1 Gewammian to  
sadden, cast down  
Gewemmodlice  
corruptly; cor. thapal v gewendan  
nupte Eye

2 Gewendan to  
turn thapal v ges  
wenden

3 Gewaden gone,  
passed, sailed Bes  
K 439 v wadan

4 Gewaschen washed  
son v wascan

5 Gewunlitig<sup>a</sup> defamed  
dishonoured; dedecoratus  
son

6 Geweald power, garment son  
hokestas son v gewest  
modesty, bashfulness

7 Geweder the weather  
coelum son v  
weder

8 Geweard<sup>a</sup> vewerendia  
Gua # 741, 9 son  
Gewaterian to  
water th. an v ge.  
waterian

9 Geweacned, self  
frailty, weakness, fra.  
gelitas son

10 Geweada fords, earnest, sub.  
shallow; vadda,  
brevia son

11 Geweade, garment, vestimentum  
Bes K 581  
Gua # 438, 25

12 Geweafte we  
textura son  
v weft

13 Geweage A weight  
hondas son

14 Gewealcen rolled son  
v wealcen, wealc  
Geweald, e. f. also m  
ed; m; m power, etc

out then from



soecery; veneficium:—Ex. 22, 18.

Geunnan to give, grant, bestow, *Bt.* 29, 2; *pp.* geunnen grant-ed, given, *R. Ben. interl.* 6, v. unnan.

Geunne a concession, gift, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2, v. unne.

Geunret, geunrot sorrowful, *Mt.* 14, 9, v. unrot.

Geunretan To be sorrowful, sad, sorry for; contristare:—*Mk.* 6, 26.

Geunrotsian, geunrotsigean To be sorrowful, contrite, sorry for, to grieve, to offend; contristare:—*Pat* we hi ne geunrotsigean, *Mt.* 17, 27. Gast geunrotsod, *T. Ps.* 50, 18.

Geunsoðian To disprove, refute, to prove false; refellere:—*Cnut.* 15.

Geunstillian To disquiet, disturb; inquietare:—*Bd.* 4, 5.

Geunþwærian To disagree, differ; dissentire:—*Elf. gr.* 37.

Geuntreowsian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [untreowsian to deceive] To be offended; scandalizari:—*Deah* þe hig ealle geuntreowsion, ic næfre geuntreowsige, *Mt.* 26, 33.

Geuntrumian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To weaken, to make weak, to be sick; infirmare, egrotare:—*Hi* geuntrumiað, *Ps.* 9, 3. Geuntrumod, *Ps.* 17, 38: 108, 23: *Jn.* 6, 2.

Geunwurðod dishonoured, v. unweorðian.

Geurnan ran, occurred, v. yrnan.

Geuðe gave, granted, *Chr.* 959; *p. of* unnan.

Geutan to eject, v. utian.

Geutla an outlaw, *Chr.* 1055, v. utlaga.

Geutlagode outlawed, v. utlagian.

Geutode ejected, v. utian.

Gewacan to grow weak, v. awacian.

Gewæcan, gewæcean, gewæcian;

*p. we* gewæhton; *pp.* gewæced, gewæged, gewæct, gewæht.

To affect, trouble, vex, afflict; affligere:—*Mid* deaðe hi gewæceað, *Mk.* 13, 12.

Gewæcte mid hungre confecti fame, *Bd.* 4, 13: *Ps.* 37, 8.

Mid hungre gewæhte, *Jud.* 6, 2. We synd to deaðe gewæhte we are vexed to death, *C. R. Ben.* 11.

Gewædod Fitted up; prepared; apparatus, instructus:—*Chr.* 992.

Gewædu clothes, *Bd.* 1, 6, v. wæd.

Gewægan; *pp.* gewæged. 1. To carry, bear; advehere. 2. To weigh down; deprimere:—1. *Bd.* 3, 16. 2. *Bt. R. p.* 152.

Gewægnian To be frustrated, de-

ceived, disappointed; frustra-ri:—*Cot.* 83.

Gewæled Troubled; vexatus:—*R. Mt.* 9, 36.

Gewæltan To cast or fall down; prowlere:—*Gewæltan* cneum prowlutus genibus, *C. Mt.* 17, 14.

Gewæmnednes, se; *f.* A corruption; corruptio:—*Anes* wordes gewæmnedays a corruption of a word, a barbarism; barbarismus, *Som.*

Gewæmnod armed, *Elf. T.* 36, 22, *g.* gewæpnod, v. gewæpnian.

Gewænian, gewenian, wænian, wenian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.*

1. To wean, accustom, reconcile, to reconcile to a loss, to detach; assuescere, ablactare. 2. To allure, incite or seduce, to study; excitare:—1. *Pat* cild wearð gewened, *Gen.* 21, 8. Gewe-

nede hine sylfne he accustomed himself, *Elf. T. p.* 34, 19. 2. Fram Gode gewenian to seduce from God, *Job.* p. 165. Hi gewenedon they allured, *Bt.* 25.

Gewæpnian, gewepnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ud.* To arm; armare:—*Elf. gr.* 24, 36: *Lk.* 11, 21.

Gewærdan, gewerdan To damage, hurt, strike; nocere:—*Gif* hwa gewerde if any one hurt; si quis læserit, *L. Alf. eccl.* 18, 26, *W. p.* 31, 3.

Gewærd wary, cautious, *C. Mt.* 10, 17, v. wær.

Gewærelæht Reminded, admonished; commonefactus:—*Alb. resp.* 44.

Gewæsc A rising or swelling of water; alluvio:—*R.* 100, 110.

Gewætan, gewetan to wet, to make wet, *Past.* 43, 1, v. wætan.

Gewæterian, gewætrian to water, irrigate, *Past.* 18, 5, v. wæterian.

Gewand rolled, v. windan.

Gewanian to diminish, lessen, cut off, *Gen.* 8, 1, v. wanian.

Gewaran citizens, inhabitants, *Nat. S. Greg.* v. waru.

Gewardod Seen; visus:—*Pat* he sy gewardod fram him ut i-deatur ab illo, *R. Ben. interl.* 49.

Gewarenian beware, *Bt.* 7, 2, v. warnian.

Gewarnian to admonish, warn, defend, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. warnian.

Gewat departed; *p. of* gewitan.

Gewealc, gewilc A rolling, motion, an attack; volutatio, impetus:—*Yða* gewealc a rolling of waves, *Cd.* 166, *Th. p.* 206, 21: *Chr.* 975, *Ing. p.* 162, 11.

Geweald, anweald, angeweald, gewald, es; *m.* 1. Power, strength, might, efficacy; po-

testas. 2. Empire, rule, dominion, government, subjection; imperium. 3. Will, purpose, accord; voluntas, intentio:—

1. *Gif* mon oðrum þa geweald forslea if one, the powers of others destroy: *Pat* he nage

geweald that he have not power, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. He is ge-

weald hafað he hath his power, *Cd.* 30, *Th. p.* 40, 7. 2. He

wæs of Herodes anwealde, *Lk.* 23, 7. Þu scealt wean

on gewealde thou shalt be in subjection, *Cd.* 43, *Th. p.* 56,

30. 3. His gewealdes of his will, accord; sponte sua, *L. Alf. eccl.* 13. Brech unweal-

des, bete gewealdes unwittingly offend, wittingly amend, *Spel.*

*Glos. v.* anweald.

Geweald, geweald-leðer, gewald-

leðer a power-leather, a rein, *Ps.* 31, 12: *Bt.* 21, *Card. p.*

116, 1. *drum pudendum* *see*

Gewealdan Pudenda, *Herb.* 5, 5. Gewealden commanded, governed;

*pp. of* wealdan.

Gewealled, geweallode Walled, fortified; muro cinctus, muni-

tus:—*Num.* 13, 29.

Geweallen boiled; *pp. of* weal-

lan.

Gewearmede warmed, v. wear-

mian.

Gewearnian to admonish, avoid, *Bd.* 1, 14, v. warnian.

Gewearð was, was made, v. we-

orðan.

Geweaxan to grow, grow up, *Gen.*

38, 11, v. weaxan.

Gewed A raging, madness; fur-

ror insanus:—*Bd.* 2, 20.

Gewedan To clothe, put on; ves-

ture:—*Geweded*, *R. Mk.* 1, 6.

Geweddad wedded, v. weddian.

Geweddian To weed; herbis

noxiiis purgare:—*Cot.* 178, 188.

Gewelfen woven, v. wefan.

Gewegen, gewelgen carried, v. wægan.

Geweldan to rule, restrain, *Past.*

17, v. wealdan.

Geweled Joined, united; copu-

latus:—*Geweled* togadære, *Lup.* 1, 15.

Gewelgian, geweligan; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ad.* To enrich, make

wealthy, endow, to wax rich; locupletare:—*Ps.* 64, 9. Ic

gewelegode, *Gen.* 14, 23. Gewelgad, gewelgod, gewelegod, *Bd.* 1, 25.

Gewelhwær Every where; ubi-

que:—*Menol.* v. 58.

Gewemman, gewæman, wem-

man; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.*

[wom, wæm a stain] To stain,

calumniate, profane, to make

impure, to defile, vitiate, cor-

rupt by fornication; corrup-

Geweald, *cf.* potentia  
Gen II 227, 26 or nearer  
Geweald, *cf.* in Beo  
in wealdan



pers: — *Ps.* 118, 121. Ne  
 geōð þe ne gewemð, *Lk.* 12,  
 33. Eagan bregð wemde  
 dirtied the brow of the eye,  
*Bd.* 4, 32, *S.* p. 611, 18. Gyf  
 rihtwisa nīm hi wemmað  
 (*M. Ps.* gewemað), *Ps.* 88, 81.  
 Ðam temple gewemmað, *Mt.*  
 12, 5. Hi gewemmede synd,  
*Ps.* 13, 2: *Bd.* 2, 12.  
 Gewemmednys, se; *f.* Prosti-  
 gacy, collusion; prævaricatio:  
 — *Elf. T. p.* 34, 16: *Ps.* 100, 3.  
 \*Gewemming, gewemming *A*  
 corruption, violation, profana-  
 tion; corruptio: — *Nicod.* 10.  
 Gewenan to hope, think, esteem,  
 note, *T. Ps.* 30, 31, v. wenan.  
 Gewendan; *p.* gewende; *pp.* ge-  
 wended, gewend. To go, de-  
 part, turn, change, translate,  
 return, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 34,  
 v. wendan.  
 Gewened Inclined; proclivis: —  
*Ex.* 32, 22.  
 Geweng the cheek, *Lk.* 6, 29, v.  
 weng.  
 Geweorc, geworc, es; *n.* [weorc  
 work] 1. *A* work; opus. 2. *A*  
 fort, fortress, workmanship;  
 arx, figmentum: — 1. *Bd.* 1,  
 23. 2. *Scint.* 62, *Cot.* 85,  
 128.  
 Geweorht, gewyrht [worht that  
 which is done, v. wyrcan]  
 Work, deed, merit, desert; me-  
 ritum: — *Bd.* 4, 6. ¶ Be ge-  
 wyrhton be gewyrhtum, be  
 geweorhtum deservedly, worth-  
 ily, justly, *Gen.* 42, 21.  
 Buton gewyrhtum, butan ge-  
 wyrhton without desert, unde-  
 servedly, *Jn.* 15, 25.  
 Geweorht finished, for geworht;  
*pp.* of wyrcan.  
 Geweorhta, gewyrhta a work-  
 man, *L. Const.* p. 115, v.  
 wyrhta.  
 Geweorðan to be, to be made, *Jn.*  
 3, 9, v. weorðan.  
 Geweorðian, gewurðian, ge-  
 wyrðian to honour, dignify,  
 adorn, distinguish, celebrate,  
 to be worthy, endowed, *Bt.* 14,  
 3, v. weorðian.  
 Geweoton went, departed, v. ge-  
 witan.  
 Gewerodlæht, gewerodlæht.  
 Sweetened, made sweet; indul-  
 coratus: — *Scint.* 64.  
 Gewergod wearied, v. werian.  
 \*Gewerian to keep, defend, pro-  
 tect, cover, clothe, *Elf. gr.* 28,  
 v. werian.  
 Gewesan To soak, dissolve, sub-  
 dus; macerare: — Gewesed  
 mid ecede soaked in acid,  
*Herb.* 115, 3.  
 Gewexan to grow, grow up, *Bt.*  
 35, 4, v. weaxan.  
 Gewican; *p.* gewicode. To give  
 way, depart, retire; cedere,

recedere: — To hwy driht ge-  
 wic þu? *Ps.* 9, 22: *Dial.* 2, 14,  
 v. wican.  
 Gewician to dwell, lodge, encamp,  
*Ors.* 1, 4, v. wician.  
 Gewider, gewidor the air, weather,  
 a tempest, *Bd.* 5, 9, v. weder.  
 Gewildian to defile, profane, *R.*  
*Mk.* 7, 15, v. widlian.  
 Gewidmærian to publish, spread  
 abroad, divulge, defame, *Mt.* 1,  
 19, v. widmærian.  
 \*Gewiða Fortune, destiny; fatum:  
 — *Cot.* 88.  
 Gewifode, gewifod taken a wife,  
 married, v. wifan.  
 Gewiglung, wiglung, e; *f.* De-  
 ceit, juggling, enchanting, be-  
 switching; error: — *L. Can.*  
*Edg.* 16.  
 \*Gewiht *A* weight; pondus: —  
 Be fullon gewiht, *Gen.* 23,  
 16. Twegra ponda gewiht  
 two pounds' weight, *R.* 59.  
 Gewil, gewill; *n.* *A* will, wish;  
 voluntas: — On yfelra manna  
 gewill to evil men's wish, *Bt.*  
 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13, v. willa.  
 Gewile a rolling, motion, *Ps.* 88,  
 10, v. gewealc.  
 Gewillsum desirable, *Ps.* 105, 23,  
 v. willsum.  
 Gewilnian to wish, desire, expect,  
*Mt.* 5, 28, v. wilnian.  
 Gewilnigendlic, gewilniendlic,  
 gewilniendlic Desirable; desi-  
 derabilis: — *Ps.* 105, 23.  
 \*Gewilnung a wish, desire, choice,  
 appetite, *Lk.* 22, 15, v. will-  
 nung.  
 \*Gewinlabour, contest, battle, sor-  
 row, agony, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* 19, 23,  
 v. win.  
 Gewind, gewynd [windan to  
 bend] *A* winding, circuit, spi-  
 ral shell, a scroll, an ascent;  
 circuitus, cochlea: — *R.* 49, 55.  
 Gewinde a wind, *Bd.* 3, 16, v.  
 wind.  
 Gewinful Full of labour; labo-  
 riosus: — *Bd.* 2, 2.  
 Gewinna an enemy, a rival, *Bd.*  
 1, 12, v. winna.  
 Gewinnan to win, acquire, obtain,  
 fight, conquer, *Cd.* 21, *Th.* p.  
 26, 6, v. winnan.  
 Gewinnfullc Laborious, difficult;  
 laboriosus: — *Bd.* 1, 12, 23.  
 Gewinnfullce; *adv.* Laborious-  
 ly, with difficulty; laboriose:  
 — *Bd.* 3, 14.  
 Gewinstow a battle-place, a place  
 to contend in, a theatre.  
 Gewintrad, gewintred Grown to  
 full ripeness or size, old age;  
 adultus: — *L. In.* 38: *Ors.* 6,  
 31.  
 Gewiorðpan to be, *Bt. R.* p. 164,  
 v. weorðan.  
 Gewirht *A* deed; facinus: — *Elf.*  
*T. p.* 4, 24.  
 Gewis, gewisse; *adj.* Certain, sure,

knowing, foreknowing; certus:  
 — *Bd.* 5, 22. On gewissum ti-  
 dum at certain times, *R. Ben. interl.*  
 48. Of gewissum intingan  
 of certain causes, *R. Ben. interl.*  
 63. Puhgewis andgit through  
 certain knowledge, understanding,  
*Bt.* 41, 5, *Card.* p. 384, 6:  
 Gewiscan to wish, *Bt.* 38, 2, v.  
 wiscan.  
 Gewiscednys, se; *f.* *An* adop-  
 tion; adoptio: — *R. Ben. interl.*  
 2.  
 \*Gewiscendlic Optative, wishing,  
 desirable; optativus: — Ge-  
 wisendlic gemet optative  
*Elf. gr.* 21.  
 \*Gewiscing, ~~or~~ Adoption, wish-  
 ing; adoptio: — *R. Ben.* 2.  
 Gewisfullce; *adv.* Knowingly,  
 expertly; scienter: — *Greg.*  
*pref. lib.* 2, *Dial.*  
 Gewissan, gewissian to instruct,  
 inform, direct, command, govern,  
*Jos.* 3, 7, v. wisian.  
 Gewislice, wislice; *adv.* 1. Wise-  
 ly, certainly, undoubtedly; sap-  
 ientier. 2. To wit, truly,  
 especially, besides; videlicet:  
 — 1. He wislice and wyrde,  
*Mk.* 12, 34. Swiðe gewislice  
 certainly, *Elf. T. p.* 17, 22.  
 2. *Elf. gr.* 38, 44: *Lk.* 10, 42.  
 Gewissung, gewisung direction,  
 instruction, command, *Elf. T.*  
*p.* 12, v. wissung.  
 Gewistan To banquet, rejoice, be  
 merry; epulari: — *Lk.* 12, 19.  
 Gewistfullan, gewistlæcan to  
 feast, rejoice, *Lk.* 15, 23, 24,  
 v. wistfullan.  
 Gewit, wit; *g.* gewittes; *n.* 1.  
 The mind, genius, intellect,  
 sense; ingenium. 2. Know-  
 ledge, instruction, wisdom, pru-  
 dence; scientia: — 1. Of þam  
 gewitte from the mind, *Bt.* 39,  
 5, *Card.* p. 336, 14. Hit ne  
 mæg his gewittes bereafien  
 cannot bereave it of its under-  
 standing, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18,  
 18: *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 16, 29: 203,  
*Th. p.* 252, 1. 2. *Lk.* 1, 77: *Bt.* 8.  
 Gewita, an; *m.* A witness, an ac-  
 complice; testis: — *Lk.* 24, 48.  
 Gewitan; *pp.* gewiten. To un-  
 derstand, *Cd.* 123, *Th. p.* 157,  
 13, v. witan.  
 Gewitan, he gewit; *p.* gewát, we  
 gewiton; *pp.* gewiten. To  
 pass over, to go, depart, with-  
 draw, go away, retreat, retire,  
 die; transire, discedere: —  
 Gyf ne mæge gewitan, *Mt.*  
 26, 42. Gewitan of worulde  
 to depart from the world, to die,  
*Somm.* 217. Gewat se dæg  
 forð, *Lk.* 9, 12: *Mt.* 24, 35.  
 Gewiten, *Bd.* 3, 12.  
 \*Gewitednes, gewitenes, se; *f.*  
 A departure; discessio: — *Bd.*  
 4, 24.

Gewesan to be, esse *Bd.*  
 16 3196 v. wesan.

Gewitad frammas  
 discedite v. ma. *Bd.*

6, 7 *fr*

O Gewis prudent skilful  
hope

Gewen hope  
Som v wen

Gewen <sup>re</sup> side  
for gewen made  
calumniated  
Ben

Gewerian To  
allure, entice, <sup>ad meam, inclining</sup>  
illicere Som

Geweorcan to work  
make, do than v  
weorcan

Geweorpan to  
throw the v weorpan

Geweox increased  
v weaxan

Geweap to throw  
cast, jactus Som

Geweapan to work  
the v weapan

Gewepnian To  
arm, armare Som  
v gewepnian

Gewerdan to  
draw, hast Som

Gewerdan to be drawn v  
weardan

Gewet to wet  
moist the Som v  
wetan

Gewider  
Gewider the  
weather Som v sake  
geweder

Gewil scilicet fortunate  
Suck, fortunate  
Som

Gewild rolling,  
tossing, motion,  
commotion; mus.  
tus Ps 88, 10 Som  
v gewealc

Gewilcurnian To  
salute, to be welcome;  
salutare, opportune  
adventure Som Syl

Gewird corrupted  
depraved; vitiatus  
Som

Gewirdelic His.  
toxic; historicus  
Som

Gewildan to  
wild, the an v  
gewealdan

Gewindan to  
wind, revolve  
the an v windan  
Gewiofes N. Wolf  
with, subjugmen BeB  
1887

Geweortan, ge.  
ingortan v impr.  
with ac of Person. To  
agree, settle, seem  
good or fitting, to  
be applied, than  
Geweslican

Gewisnys, seif  
certified certified  
Ben

Gewistfull rich,  
costly; laetus  
Som

Gewistfullung, e.g.  
riches, abundance,  
divitiae Som

Gewistlocan to  
feast sk 15, 24 v  
gewistfullian

gewitan onfleam  
seacan to begin in  
flight to withdraw  
to begin to fly, with  
Ps 25, 34. Tid  
gewat seacan to  
begin to pass away Col  
8 Ph. p 9, Heo to fle.  
on gewat she flou de  
gad to flee Ed 103 th  
14 136, 23

to proceed,  
begin, in w. sense  
it seems to be employ  
in the following example,  
where he supposes  
it to be pleonastic  
gewitan him pa  
gangan, hiss slay  
incipere, illud tunc  
ire, they begin then  
to go Col 14 40 th  
53, 8

1 Gewifendnes a  
departane lye v  
gewitednes  
Gewitenes, de f  
a witness, dep  
tue, death, th an  
v gewitnes

~~Gewre gendlic accutator,~~  
~~gewre gendlic gebiged~~  
~~nes the accutator~~  
~~case tom~~

2 Gewrehte accused  
v wrehte, scan  
3 Gewongen covered  
~~th of wengen~~  
wrgan

4 Gewrincled wrinkled  
v wrincian  
5 Gewurigan to wing tom  
6 Gewurigan v wurdlian

In - weald th wealdan  
Gewyldan, to rule  
govern th an v  
wealdan

7 Gewurled exchange  
Cd 18 th 22, 3 v  
wriolan  
8 Gewroged accused wist  
Cd M 27, 10 v ge

Gewrht a cor  
Geweyle a rob  
v gewile

9 Gewleced made warm  
som v. gewoldacod

10 Gewunnen conquer  
ed v gewinnan,  
winnan

Gewyldor a  
under som v wea  
dend

11 Gewornian to defile  
lye v gewemman

Gewylled bold  
som v weallan

12 Gewopen wept for  
lamented som ~~th~~ v  
wepan

13 Gewynd a circuit  
lye v gewind

Gewyroged ci  
ed som v wrygg

Gewyrhtes, in  
a deeds, desert, th an  
v gewirht  
Gewyrhtum Deser  
nedly, buton gewyrhtum  
undeservedly th an

14 Gewyrht made som v ge  
wyrcau

Gewyrhta a  
m som v wyrp

Gewyrhto merits  
Cd. 196 th 244, 7

15 Gewyrled warned som v  
wearmian

16 Gewyrms pu  
trid, festered  
som v gewyrn

17 Gewyrhtod to  
wln mixed w  
hypocrows  
som



Gewitendlic; *adj.* Ready to fall, transitory; deciduus:—*Past.* 46, 5.

Gewitig knowing, wise, intelligent, *Solil.* 2, v. gewittig.

Gewitleás; *adj.* Witless, ignorant, foolish, mad; inscius:—*Elf. gr.* 47.

Gewitleast, gewittleast Folly, madness, phrensy; stultitia:—*Elf. T.* p. 32, 24.

Gewit-loc a container of intelligence, the mind; intelligentia clausura:—*Bt. R.* p. 166.

Gewitnes witness, testimony, knowledge, *Mk.* 1, 44, v. witnes.

Gewitnian to punish, *Elf. gr.* 27, 28, v. witnian.

Gewitodlice as, truly, *T. Ps.* 57, 1, v. witodlice.

Gewitscipe, es; *m.* A testimony, witnessing; testimonium:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 6.

Gewitseo mind-sick, a lunatic, demoniac, *Elf. gl.* 9.

Gewitseoernes, se; *f.* Insanity; insanitas, *Som.*

Gewittig, gewitig; *adj.* Wise, knowing, conscious; intelligens:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 74: *Bt.* 36, 5.

Gewlacad made warm, v. wlacian.

Gewlæt, gewlæten Defiled, debased; fœdatus:—*Bt.* 37, 4.

Gewleht Made warm; tepefactus:—*Herb.* 19, 6: 80, 3.

<sup>b</sup> Gewlenced Lifted up, enriched; elatus:—*Heming.* p. 104, v. wlence.

Gewlitégian to form, adorn, *Ps.* 94, 5, v. wlitigan.

Gewló Adorned; ornatus:—*Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 107, 14.

Gewod waded, pervaded, v. wadan.

Gewoested Desolated, destroyed; vastatus:—*C. Mt.* 12, 25.

Gewon deficient, wanting, v. won.

Gewonian to lessen, *V. Ps.* 88, 44, v. wanian.

Geworc work, *Ps.* 91, 4, v. ge-weorc.

Geworden been, done, made, v. weorðan.

Geworht wrought, built, v. wyrcean.

Geworpan to cast, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. weorpan.

Geworðan to be, to be made, *C. Jn.* 3, 19, v. weorðan.

Gewræc wreaked, v. wrecan.

Gewræstan To writhe, twist, join; intorquere:—*Cot.* 4.

Gewræðan [wrað, wrað wrath] To trouble, vex; infestare:—*Somn.* 242.

Gewraðian; *p. ode.* To be angry with one; succensere:—*Chr.* 1070.

Gewreca to wreak, avenge, revenge, *Cd.* 64, v. wrecan.

Gewregan; *p. de; pp. ed.* To accuse, *Mk.* 3, 2, v. wregean.

Gewreot scripture, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. gewrit.

Gewreðede Supported; sustinuit:—*Bd.* 4, 31, *B.* v. wraðian.

Gewrid; *pl.* gewrido. A little heap, a place where shrubs grow; glomulus:—*Cot.* 95.

Gewring Drink, beer; sicara, potus:—*Alf. gr.* 21.

Gewrit, es; *pl. nom. ac. u; g. a, ena; d. um; n. A* writing, treatise, scripture, a letter, an inscription; scriptura:—*Ne*

rædde ge þis gewrit, *Mk.* 12, 10, 16. Dis gewrit this treatise, *Elf. T.* p. 1, 1, 18, 22.

¶ Halig gewrit holy writ or scripture. Ofer gewrit over writ, superscription, title. Riht

gewrit right writing, orthography.

Gewritan; *p. gewrát; pp. ge-writen.* To write, to give or bestow by writing, *Ps.* 39, 11, v. writan.

Gewritere a writer, *T. Ps.* 44, v. writere.

Gewriðan to bind, restrain, tie, tie together, *L. Ps.* 34, 6, v. wriðan.

Gewrixl a change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* 114, 20, v. wrixl.

Gewroht wrought, finished, v. wyrcean.

Gewrunge bound, tied together, heaped up, v. wringan.

Gewuldorbeagan, he gewuldor-beagað; *p. þu* gewuldorbeagodeð; *pp.* gewuldorbeagod [wuldor glory, beag a crown]

To crown with glory, to crown; coronare:—*Ps.* 8, 6: 102, 4.

Gewuldrian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To glory, boast, extol, glorify; glorari:—*Gewuldriende, C. T.* *Ps.* 48, 6. Gewuldrod, gewuldrud, gewuldrode beoð, *Ps.* 48, 6: 73, 5: *Jn.* 7, 39: 14, 13.

Gewuna, wuna, an; *m.* A custom, manner, use, rite; consuetudo:—Æfter gewunan after the custom, *Lk.* 1, 9: 2, 27, 42. Of gewunan from custom, *R. Ben. interl.* 7. Ofer mine gewunan beyond my custom, *Elf. T.* p. 43, 7. Swa hit gewuna is as it is a custom, *Ors.* 3, 3.

Gewundian; *p. ode; pp. ed, od.* To wound, *Mk.* 12, 4, v. wundian.

Gewundorlæcan To make wonderful; mirificare:—*Ps.* 16, 8.

Gewunelic, gewunolic Accustomed, wonted; consuetus:—Þam folce was gewunelic, *Jud.* 7, 8.

Gewunelic; *adv.* According to custom, ordinarily, commonly; rite:—Swiðe gewunelic very commonly, *Elf. T.* p. 17.

Gewunian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To inhabit, remain, abide, to be wont, accustomed; manere, consuescere:—Sceoldon his þegnas gewunian his followers must inhabit, *Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 284, 24. Swa his mod ær swiðor to þam woruld sælðum gewunod was as his mind very early to worldly prosperity had been accustomed, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 4, 16. Swa swa he gewunode, *Mk.* 10, 1.

Gewunsum pleasant, *Bt.* 31, 1, v. winsum.

Gewurde was, v. weorðan.

Gewurms, gewurmsned Full of matter, suppurated; purulentus:—*Cot.* 185, v. wurmsig.

Gewurðan to be, to become, v. weorðan.

Gewurðian to honour, v. weorðian.

Gewyder the weather, a storm, *Ors.* 3, 3, v. weder.

Gewyldan, he gewylt; *p. gewylde, we* gewildon; *pp. gewylde; v. a.* To tame, subdue, conquer, take hold of; domare:—Hyne nan man gewyldan ne mihte, *Mk.* 5, 4. Gewylt eow, *Deut.* 31, 3. Hi gewildon synd dominati sunt, *Ps.* 105, 38. He gewilde þe, *Gen.* 3, 16. Gewildað, *Gen.* 1, 28. Gewylde man hineprehendat aliquis eum, *L. Cnut. pol.* 23. Gewild, gewyld subdued, taken; captus, *Elf. T.* p. 42. Ic beo gewyld, *Jud.* 16, 7.

Gewyldo power, *Jud.* 3, 15, v. geweald.

Gewyld Joined, connected; copulatus:—*Lup.* 1, 15.

Gewylwed Wallowed, rolled; volutus:—*Dial.* 2, 2.

Gewyre. 1. A working, a work; operatio, opus. 2. The art of making any thing of earth; plastic:—1. *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 11: *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 6. 2. *Cot.* 186.

Gewyrean, gewyrean to work, do, make, prepare, build, celebrate, *Cd.* 39, *Th.* p. 51, 31, v. wyrcean.

Gewyrd condition, fate, destiny, fortune, prediction, *Ors.* 3, 9, v. wyrd.

Gewyrdelice; *adv.* Excellently, worthily; prastanter:—*Elf. T.* p. 17.

Gewyrdlian To hurt, injure; nocere:—*Bd.* 3, 16.

Gewyrfed turned, v. hweorfan.

Gewyrpan To convert, turn again, recover; recuperare:—Gewyrpte recuperaverat, *Bd.* 3, 13.

Gewyrsmed putrid, v. gewurms.

Gewyrð is, is become, shall be, v. weorðan.

Gewyrðian to honour, v. weorðian.

Geycan To add, aka; addere:

—To geyc adjicias, Ps. 60, 6.

Geycte added, Bd. 1, 12. Ge-

yht added; auctus, v. ycan.

Geyde subdued, conquered, Chr.

617, from geode, v. gegān.

Geyflian To injure, weaken, grow

sick; malefacere, infirmare:

—Gif hine mon geyflige if one

injure him, L. Alf. pol. 2, W. p.

35, 5. Lazarus was geyflod,

Jn. 11, 2. Geyflod mid fræ-

cepo affectus contumelias, C.

Mt. 22, 5.

Geyppede, geypte opened, reveal-

ed, Ora. 3, 6, v. yppan.

Geyrweardian to inherit, L. Pa.

24, 14, v. yrweardian.

Geyrgd, geyrged Terrified, af-

frightened; territus:—Jos. 2,

9, 24: 8, 6.

Geyrmed afflicted, W. Bd. p. 168,

v. yrmian.

Geyrnan to run, go back, arise,

v. yrmian.

Geyrsian; pp. geyrsuidd, geor-

god. To irritate, v. yrsian.

Gibed a petition, Lk. 23, 24, v.

gebed. 2289: 2554

Gibeged bowed, constrained, v.

gebeged.

Gibeldan To adorn with images;

iconibus ornare:—Cod. Cott.

end of Evang. D. Jn.

Gibered Teased, vexed; vexatus:

—C. R. Mk. 6, 15.

GICEL, [Plat. ishekel, istakke,

in the diminutive, istakel, in

Ditmarshen, isjakel: Dut. ys-

kegel: Ger. eiszakken: Swed.

ispigg: Dan. jistap m.—Gi-

cel, cel or col cold, what is

cold or congealed; hence isse-

cel or gicel a drop of ice] An

icicle; stiria:—Ises gicel gla-

cialis stiria, R. 16.

Gicenes, se; f. An itch, or burning

in the skin; prurigo:—Cot. 156.

Giepa An itching, scab, tetter,

ring-worm; pruritus, scabies:

—R. 11: Herb. 21, 2.

Giddian, gieddian; p. ode. To

sing, v. geddian.

Gidig; adj. GIDDY; vertigino-

sus, Som.

Gield a payment, offering, sub-

stitute, place, society, v. gild.

Gieldan to yield, pay, give, wor-

ship, Bt. 41, 3, v. gildan.

Giellan to yell, shriek, Cod. Ex-

on. 106, b, v. gyllan.

Gielp presumption, Cd. Th. p. 2,

27, v. gilp.

Gielso care, trouble; sollicitudo:

—C. Mt. 13, 22.

Giemeleas, giemeleaslic, gieme-

liet, giemeliast. Careless, Past.

15, 1, v. gymeleas.

Gien, giena again, still, yet, v. gen.

Gieran to prepare, v. gearwian.

Gierstandæg yesterday, v. gyr-

standæg.

Gierwan to prepare, Cod. Exon.

119, b, v. gearwian.

Giest a guest, Cd. 112, v. gest.

Giestliðnis entertainment, Cd.

112, v. gæstliðnes.

Giet, gieta yet, Cd. 29, v. get.

Gif, gyf; conj. [imp. of gifan

to give] If, when, though; si:

—Gyf cyning his leode to him

gehated if the king call his

people to him, L. Ethelb. 2, W.

p. 2, 1. Gif seo wyrd awa

hwæorfan if the fortune be so to

change, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12.

Gifa gifts; nom. ac. pl. of gifu.

Gifan, gyfan, geofian, he gifð;

p. geaf, gæf, gaf, we geafon;

pp. gifen. To give; dare:—

Hwæt gifst þu me, Gen. 15, 2.

Gyfan cystelice to give costly,

liberally, Elf. gr. 31. Hit gæf

wæstm his, Ps. 66, 5.

Gifende Gives in marriage, is

married; nubit:—Cot. 216.

Gifer A lurcher, devourer, glutton;

ambro:—R. 88.

Giferlice; adv. Covetously, gree-

dily; avide:—Bd. 3, 9.

Giferne, se; f. Greediness, ava-

rice, gluttony; aviditas:—

Pat ilce yfel þæs giferneesse

that same evil of greediness,

Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264, 1: 1:

L. Can. Edg. conf.

Gifeðe Given, granted; datus:

—Gifeðe weorðan or beon to

be given; dari:—Cd. 83, Th.

p. 103, 31: 101.

Gifnest Able to receive, capacious;

capax:—Cot. 57.

Gi-fian, fian To hate; odisse:—

Gifiað þat leht hates the light,

R. Jn. 3, 20.

Gifan To give, grant; dare:—

Him cynelice gifode he royal-

ly granted; eum regio more

donavit, Chr. 994. Giffigende

massere, Can. Edg. 14, W. p.

83, 35.

Gifl A time for eating; cibi acci-

piendi tempus:—Efen gifl a

supper, Past. 1, 2.

Gifoelde felt, v. gefelan.

Gifol, giful Generous, bountiful,

liberal; largus:—Bt. 38, 3.

Gifr, gifra, gifre; adj. [Icel.

gifur] Greedy, covetous, vora-

cious, anxious, desirous; avi-

dus:—Ic eom swiðe gifre I

am very anxious, Bt. 22, Card.

118, 15: Elf. gl. 28: Lk. 16,

14.

Gifra nuptials, marriage, dowry,

Ex. 22, 17, v. gyfta.

Giftelic Belonging to a wedding;

nuptialis:—Cot. 139.

Gifð gives, v. gifan.

GIFU, gyfu, geof, geafu e; p.

nom. a. g. ona; f. [Plat. Dut.

Don. gave f: Ger. gabe f:

Aer. gaba, geba, keba: Isd.

gheba: Ot. geba: Moes. giba:

Swed. gäwa f: Icel. gáfa f.]

A gift, grace, favour; donum:

—Godes gyfu was on him,

Lk. 2, 40. Corban, þat is on

ure gepeode, gyfu, Mk. 7, 11.

þam he geaf micle gife to

them he gave a great gift, Bt.

41, 2, Card. p. 374, 14. Gi-

fum growende with gifts flo-

urishing, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 13.

We onfengon gyfe for gyfe, Jn.

1, 16. ¶ To gife or gifum

gratis, Gen. 29, 15.

Gigant A giant; gigas:—C. Pa.

18, 6: 32, 16. Gigant, ma-

gas giant progeny; gigantes

genere, Cd. 64, Th. p. 76, 36.

Gign A youth, young man; juve-

nis:—C. R. Mt. 14, 51: 16, 5.

Gihrinan To cover, clothe; tege-

re:—Cod. Cott. end of Evang. Jn.

Giht, gihð, geht, gyte. Time,

staying, station, refuge; tem-

pus, mansio, statio, refugium.

Manning thinks gyhð is from

gehyht, hihta a refuge:—Gihð-

um healdeð in refuge hold,

Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 5. Gehð-

um hremig in a querulous sta-

tion, Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233, n.

—Gyte-sal an apartment, Jdih.

10, 6.—Gebed-giht bed-time,

R. 16.—Sun-giht solstice, Mar-

tyr. 24, Jun. Wan. p. 107.

Gilæccan to take, seize, R. Mk.

14, 48, v. gelæccan.

GILD, gield, geld, gyld, [Plat.

Dut. Ger. geld: Moes. gild:

Icel. gildi n.] 1. A payment

of money, an exchange, a com-

penation, turn, fold, tribute;

tributum. 2. A GUILD, socie-

ty, or club where payment was

made for mutual support, like

our benefit societies; fraterni-

tas. 3. A payment to God,

worship, service, sacrifice, of-

fering; cultus:—1. Chr. 1013.

IX gyld forgyld recompence

9 fold, L. Ethelb. 4. 2. On

gilde in a society, Hickes's dis-

epis. 20. 3. On Abeles gield

on Abel's offering, Cd. 47, Th.

p. 60, 6: 137, Th. p. 172, 11:

Bd. 2, 1.

Gilda a companion, fellow, v. ge-

gylda.

Gildan to pay, restore, requite,

Ex. 22, 9, v. gyldan.

Gildan; p. gildede; pp. gil-

den, gylden; v. a. To GILD;

deaurare:—Se abbot gildede

þat mynstre the abbot gilded

the minster, Chr. 1052, Ing. p.

240, 4: 1070.—Gilden, Lev.

8, 9.

Gildeneburh [The golden city,

so called because Abbot Leo-

fric gilded the monastery]

Peterborough, Chr. 1052: 1064.

Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldeford

[Gild a fraternity; ford a ford:

[illegible]



Gimmanian to bud;  
bloom; gemmare  
som

Gicht to h  
som v  
had

~~gilt~~ p. scaapa an; m a  
glorious host. Id. -  
Th 6.

Gjornlice  
gently, by  
lice

Gim. fester, very fast  
or glorious Ch 1169  
Th p 211, 10

Gjotan  
v getan

14 Gilt - wide arro.  
gantia Beo 50. gin  
II 573, 38 Beo 1272  
Gilt geornes van  
glor som vana gloria

Gjind. geotan to  
four sub v geond x  
Gilt. hladen pnde  
laden, proud Beo 1729

Gjirdal a  
som v gyra  
Givela  
som v gyra

Gilt a fault som  
gilt

Gingpe an f a disable  
a simple after fault than x

Gjornet  
appetite, g  
som v gyra

Gilt gilt, yillee som  
a gyrtex

Ginnis, se; f a  
space or distance of  
place, intercedo

Gjostan  
yesterday so  
v gyrtex

Giltend a debtor  
som v gyrtend

Gjoc a yoke,  
also rash som v  
geoc

Gjiscapu deore  
a giving off too  
or fledge; etc.

Gimacca a mate  
or v gemacca

Giscapu deore  
turn eye

Gist ber  
guest dwelling,  
use Ben v g

Gyman to take  
use of som v  
gyman

Gistlice hospitable  
Th. an a soft guest  
life

Gist corn the  
Githe  
som v gyrtex

*Gilp. seada a boasting rebel Cd. 5. Th. 6, 29*  
*Gilp. -prec boasting speech See Thok 75*

*Domesd. Gilda ad vadium*  
 GUILDFORD, a town in Surry, on the river Wey, Lye.  
 Gildscep a guildship, society, L. Can. Edg. 9, v. gild.  
 Gileofful faithful, C. R. Lk. 12, 42, v. geleafful.  
 Gillester, gillestre Phlegm; pittura:—L. M. f. 72.  
 Gillinga, Gillinga—ham GILLINGHAM, in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, Chr. 1016.  
 GILM, es; m. A YELM, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle; manipulus:—Eowre gilmas stodon, Gen. 37, 7.  
 Gilp Powder, dust; scobs:—Cot. 181.  
 GILP, gelp, gielp, es; m. [*Icel. geip*] Glory, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain glory, haughtiness; gloria, ostentatio:—Gilpes þu girnest of glory thou desirest, Bt. 32, 1, Card. p. 176, 23. Gielp micel great presumption, Cd. Th. 2, 27. Hu unnyt se gilp bið how useless is the boast, Bt. 30, 1, Card. p. 168, 13.  
 \*Gilpan, gylpð; p. gealp, we gulpon; pp. golpen. To glory, boast, desire earnestly; glorari:—Gif þu gilpan wille, gilp Godes if thou wilt glory, glory in God, Bt. 14, 1.  
 Gilpgeornesta most desirous of glory, Bd. 1, 34.  
 Gilplice; adv. Proudly, vauntingly; arroganter:—Cot. 1.  
 Gilpna A boaster; jactator:—Past. 20: 33, 1.  
 Gilp-word a glorious word, a proverb, a proud word, Cd. 16, 28, 17, 13.  
 Gilte A GILT, a young female pig; suilla:—R. 20.  
 18, 9 *Gim, gym, g. gimme; f. A GEM, jewel; gemina:—Gim cynn a gem kind, a gem, Bt. R. p. 159. Se stan bið blac gym the stone is a black gem, Bd. 1, 1.*  
 Gimma white beauty of gems. On gimumm in gems, Bt. 13. Pæt æreste gim cynn is pæt blac and grene, bute togædere gemenengede geaspis haten. Oðær is saphyrus, se is sunnan gelic, and on him stadað swilce gildene steorran. Sma-ragðus ys swiðe grene. Sardonix is blode licost the first gem-kind is the black and green, both together mingled, called geaspis. The other is saphyrus, which is like a sun; and in it stand like golden stars. Sma-ragðus is very green. Sardonix is likest blood, Cotton. MS. Tib. A. III. p. 99.  
 Gimelist careless, v. gymeleast.  
 Gimerc; pl. gimerca. A sign; signum:—C. R. Mk. 16, 17, v. gimearc.

\*Giming, gymung, e; f. A marriage; nuptiæ:—Bd. 3, 24: Cot. 140.  
 Gimrecan; p. hi gimrecede. To take care of; curare:—Bt. R. p. 158.  
 Gimrodor A precious stone; draconites, dracontia:—Cot. 63.  
 Gimstan, gymstan a gem-stone, a gem.  
 Gimwyrhta, gymwyrhta a gem-worker, jeweller.  
 GIN [*Icel. gin n. rictus, oris diductio*] A gap, an opening, abyss; hiatus:—Garsecgas gin ocean's expanse, Cd. 163, Th. p. 205, 3.  
 Gin; adj. Gaping, lying open, spacious, ample; hians, amplius:—Beligeð uton ginne rice encompasseth ample realms, Cd. 12, Th. p. 15, 7: Jdth. 9, 11.  
 Gin, in composition, increases the sense of the word; as, fast fast, ginfest very or most fast.  
 Ginan to yawn, Cot. 23, v. gynian.  
 Gind beyond, Ors. 4, 8, v. geond.  
 Ginfest Very fast or lasting, ample; firmissimus:—Onfon ginfæstum gifum receive very fast gifts, Cd. 141, Th. p. 176, 28: 169, Th. p. 211, 10.  
 Ging young, tender; gingra younger; gingast youngest, Cd. 176, v. geong.  
 \*Gingra, an; m. A younger, disciple; discipulus:—Cd. 224, Th. p. 297, 24: 225, Th. p. 298, 11.  
 Ginian to open, yawn, Gr. 2, 26, v. gynian.  
 Ginsta for gingsta youngest, v. geong.  
 Ginung A yawning; hiatus:—Cot. 23.  
 Gio formerly, Bt. 16, 1, v. geo.  
 Gioepa A scab, Past. 11, 5, v. gicpa.  
 Gioful liberal, v. gifol.  
 Giofulness, se; f. Munificence, liberality; munificentia:—Past. 44, 2.  
 \*Gioguð, giagoð, giogað youth, v. geoguð.  
 Gioleta the yolk of an egg, Bt. R. p. 178, v. geolca.  
 Giolu yellow, in composition, as, giolureadan yellow red, &c. v. geolewe, &c.  
 Giomor sad, Bt. R. p. 152, v. geomer.  
 Giond through, over, beyond, and in composition, v. geond.  
 Gionetan to occupy, C. Lk. 13, 7, v. geonetan.  
 Giong young, Ors. 2, 4, v. geong.  
 Giongior a younger, servant, Cd. 21, v. geong.  
 Giongorscep youngstership, service, Cd. 14, v. geongordom.

Giornan to beg, desire, v. geornian.  
 Giornan, hi giornon to run, rush on, C. Lk. 5, 1, v. yrnan.  
 Giornis, se; f. Importunity, earnestness; importunitas:—C. R. Lk. 11, 8.  
 Giostordog yesterday, C. Jn. 4, 52, v. gyrstandæg.  
 Giowan to ask, R. Mk. 11, 24, v. guan.  
 Gird a staff, Ex. 4, 2, v. gyrd.  
 Giren, girn a snare, V. Ps. 17, 6, v. grin.  
 Girian; p. þu giredost. To prepare, Ps. 146, 8, v. gearwian.  
 Giran to yearn, seek for, require, Ex. 21, 22, v. geornian.  
 Girran, gyrran To chatter, prate; garrire:—E/f. gr. 36.  
 Girwan To prepare; parare:—Jdth. 9, v. gearwian.  
 Giscian To sob, sigh; singultire:—Bt. 2.  
 Gise yes, Bt. R. p. 16, 4, v. gese.  
 Gisedla A sitting down to meat; discubitus:—R. Mk. 12, 39.  
 Gisel; g. gisles; d. gisle; m. A pledge, hostage; obses:—Gislas sealdon gave hostages; ob-sides dederunt, Chr. 876: 894. To gisle gesealde in obsidem traditus, Bd. 3, 24.  
 \*Gislian; p. ode, ade; pp. od. To give hostages or security; ob-sides dare:—He gislode, Chr. 1016. Ða þægenas gislodon the thanes gave hostages, Chr. 1013.  
 Gist [*Plat. gäst, jest m: Dut. gist, gest f: Ger. gäsch, gischt m: Icel. jastr n. nugarum strepitus: ysting f. coagulation: Lat. mid. gesta, gistum*] YEAST, barm, froth; spuma cerevisiæ:—Herb. 21, 5.  
 Gist, es; m. A guest, Cd. 113, v. gest.  
 Gist a storm, v. yst.  
 Gist-burh a guest-house, a bed-chamber, T. Ps. 18, 5.  
 Gist-hus, gyst-hus a guest-house, an inn.  
 Git yet, you two, v. gyt.  
 Gipiode subdued, v. þeowian.  
 Gipreatian to reprove, R. Jn. 16, 8, v. þreatian.  
 Gitsian to desire, v. gytisan.  
 Gitsunc, gitsung desire, Bt. R. p. 159, v. gytung.  
 Gitugon conspired, v. teon.  
 Giu, giw A griffin: gryps:—Cot. 159.  
 Giuan; p. giude. To give, ask, require; petere:—R. Mk. 6, 22.  
 Giuli yule, Christmas, v. geol.  
 Giululing August; sextilis, ~~Aug.~~ Lye; but Som. and Ben. say July; quintilis.  
 Giung young, Bd. 4, 32, v. geong.  
 Giwedo Clothes; vestimenta:—R. Mk. 11, 8.

159  
*Gitan: p. zeat to get Bt. R. p. 159*  
*þe getan*

Giwan, giwigan to ask, v. giuan.

Glad glided, slid, v. glidan.

Glad glad, v. gled.

Glade A river, brook; amnis:—

Som.

Glade; adv. Gladly; lete:—Cd.

195.

Gledemuð Gledmouth, v. Clede-

muð.

Gladian; p. ode [Dan. glæde:

Swed. glädja] To be glad; ex-

ultare:—L. Ps. 12, 5. Mid

gladu glät to gladden with gladdening,

willingly, Leb. 1, 3.

GLÆD, gläd; adj. [Plat. Dan.

Swed. gläd; Icel. gladr: Frs.

glad] GLAD, cheerful, merry,

quick, lively, pleasant, mild;

lætus:—Glæd beon to be glad,

C. R. Lk. 1, 14. Heo gladu

wære on to locienne it was

pleasant to look upon, Bt. 6.

Drihten hine gedon glædne

wið eow, Gen. 43, 14.

Glæd [glæd afre, Mann.] Purified,

shining, bright; purificatus,

clarus:—Cd. 129.

Glæd, glædic; adj. Glad, pleas-

sant, kind; delectabilis:—Scint.

11.

Glædlice; adv. Gladly, pleasant-

ly, kindly; alacriter, leniter:

—Gen. 50, 21.

Glæd-mod glad-minded, cheerful.

Glædmodnes, se; f. Gladness,

cheerfulness; alac-

ritas:—Post. 50, 3.

Glædnes, glædnes, se; f. Glad-

ness, joy; alacritas:—C. Mt.

13, 44.

Glædsceipe, es; m. Joy; gau-

dium:—R. Jn. 3, 29.

Glædsted ember-place, Cd. 137,

v. gled.

Glæm Fruit; fructus:—Cd. 48,

Lye.

Glænge, glængð Pomp, glory,

magnificence, pride; pompa:—

L. Can. Edg. conf. 6.

Glære GLARE, amber; pelluci-

dum quidvis, succinum:—

Cot. 166. Hence our GLARE,

or white of an egg.

GLÆS, es; pl. nom. ac. glasu; g. a;

d. um; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan.

Swed. Icel. Glas n: Frs. gles

n: The Old Germans called

amber, gles: Wil. glas.—Glas

glis, gliz were used in the

middle age for to glister, glit-

ter] GLASS, a glass; vitrum;

—Elf. gl. 25: Bt. 5, 1, Catd.

p. 14, 26.

\*Glæsen GLAZEN, made of glass,

grey; vitreus:—Elf. gr. 5.

Glæsen eag grey-eyed, Cot. 99.

Glæs-fæt a glass-vat or vessel.

Glæs-hluttor, glæs-hlutrú Glass-

clear, pellucid; pellucidus, ut

vitrum.

Glæstinga-byrig, Glestinga-by-

rig, Glasting-byri [Eth. Glas-

tingabyrig: Hunt. Glastinge-

birh, Glastingbirh: Ethel. Glas-

tingberi] GLASTONBURY, So-

merset:—Ine getymbrade þæt

mynstær æt Glæstingabyrig

Ina built the monastery at

Glantonbury, Chr. 688: 1016.

Glæw wise.—glæwlice wisely, v.

glæw, &c.

Glas glass, Bt. 5, 1, v. glæs.

Glaphlufð glass-clear, v. glæs-

hluttor.

Glauwnes prudence, skill, Bt. 3,

27, v. glæwnes.

GLEAM, glæm [Plat. Frs. glim]

A GLEAM, splendour, glit-

tering; splendor:—Hærlon

gleam had lustre, Cd. Th. p.

2, 1. Leohta gleam a gleam

of light, Cod. Ex. 51, 59.

Glæaunes prudence, v. glæwnes.

GLEAW; adj. [Plat. glau: Ot.

uses glawe for clever] SKIL-

ful, sagacious, prudent, indus-

trious, eloquent; sagax:—Þæt

þu wære glæw þæron, Gen.

41, 15, 33: Mt. 24, 45.

Glæw-ceaster, Glæw-cester,

Glæw-cester, Glæw-cester,

Glou-cester, Glowe-ceaster;

g. d. ceastre [Malm. Glæces-

tria: Dun. Glocestre, Gloce-

stre: Hunt. Hovd. Glouce-

stre.—Brit. glow splendid or

Wel. glew strong, valiant; ce-

aster a city] GLOUCESTER, a

county town in the west of

England:—Æþelfæd lið binan

Glæwceastre Ethelfæda

lies buried at Gloucester, Chr.

920. ¶ Glæw-ceaster-scire

Gloucestershire, Chr. 1016.

Glæw-ferhð of a wise mind, sa-

gacious.

Glæw-hydig [hydigheedful] pru-

dent, cautious, wary, Jdth. 11.

Glæwlice; adv. Prudently, wise-

ly; prudenter:—Lk. 16, 8.

Glæw-mod of prudent mind, cau-

tious.

Glæwnes, glauwnes, se; f. Pru-

dence, skill, dexterity, nature,

disposition, reason; pruden-

tia, indoles:—Ps. 48, 3: 104,

20: Bd. 3, 17.

Glæwsceipe, es; m. Sagacity,

wisdom; sagacitas:—Lk. 1, 17.

GLËD, gloed; pl. a [Plat. gloot

f: Dut. gløed m: Frs. glède f:

Dan. Swed. glöd m: Icel. glöd

f: Chau. glède.—glowed, glo-

ed; pp. of glowan to glow] A

burning coal, coal, fire; pruna,

carbo:—Gleda fyres coals of

fire; carbonis ignis, Ps. 17, 14:

Elf. gl. 21. Æt þam gledon

year the fire, Jn. 18, 18.

Gled-fæt a fire-vat, chafing-dish.

Glednes gladness, Prov. 19, v.

glædnes.

Gled-styd an ember-place, Cd.

86.

Glemme A spot, blemish; macu-

la:—Off. Reg. 16, Som.

Glen, glene A GLEN, valley;

vallis, Som.

Glencas Buildings; ædificia:—

C. R. Mk. 13, 2.

Glengc an ornament, Soma. 31, v.

glenge.

Glengcð ye adorn; ornatis:—

Mt. 23, 29, v. glengan.

Glendrian To devour, to glutton-

ise; devorare:—R. Mt. 11, 19.

Glengan, glengcan, geglengcan;

p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To adorn,

deck, compose, set in order;

ornare:—Glengdon hyra le-

oh-t-fatu, Mt. 25, 7. Glengede

word compound words, Prov.

17.

Glenge; pl. glenga. An adorn-

ing, ornament; ornamentum:

—Ex. 33, 5, 6.

\*Glenglic Full of pomp; pompa;

plenus:—Cot. 154.

Gleo GLEE, joy, mirth; gaudi-

um:—Cot. 84.

Gleo-beam a tabret, v. gligbeam.

Gleowian, gliowian. 1. To jest,

to be merry; jocari. 2. To

sing; canere:—1. Bd. 4, 24.

2. Bt. 12.

Gleowlice; adv. Clearly, dis-

tinctly; clare:—C. R. Mk. 8,

25.

Glesan, he glesð. 1. To gloss,

explain; interpretari. 2. To

gloze, flatter; adulari:—1.

Elf. gr. 50, 55. 2. Som.

Glesing, glesingc A GLOSSING,

interpretation, explanation;

glossa:—Þæt is glesingc þonne

menn glesð þa earfoðan

word mid eaðran Ledene that

is glossing when one explains

the difficult words with easier

Latin, Elf. gr. 50, 45.

Glew skilful, Gen. 25, 27, v.

glæw.

Glid Slippery, ready to glide; lu-

bricus:—C. Ps. 34, 7.

Glida [glid glide, a. v. 1c] A G

GLEDE, kite, milvus:—Elf. gl.

GLI'DAN, he glideð, glif; p. glád,

we glidon; pp. gliden [Plat.

gliden: Dut. glyden: Ger. 7,

gleiten: Dan. glide: Swed.

Frs. glida: Icel. lida: Ker.

kelitan to go back] To GLIDE,

slip, slide; labi:—On setl

glideð in occasu labitur, Bt.

R. p. 193: Ors. 4, 6.

Glew, glywe A pipe, drum; ti-

bia, tympanum:—Glewme-

den a female player on the tam-

bour; tympanistria:—T. Ps.

67, 27, Lye.

GLIG Music, minstrelsy, joke,

sport; ludibrium:—Hi hæf-

don him to glige his halwen-

de mynegunge habebant inter

se ludibrio, Basil. R. 10: Post.

26, 2.

Gléd, es; m  
Fide ignis  
Ps. 619

gléd. ac gléde; pl. nom. ac. gléda  
glédum; f. p. 1. 642, 30  
Fis glida the g  
Elf. gr. 6, 18 Jan.



tuam to wash  
me Ron  
itsere greedman  
v gytsere

~~glappa, an f bar~~  
~~gladung, e f A~~ ~~Captha Rasko for the~~  
~~adda ling; exhibe~~ ~~p 189 - or Glapke, an~~  
~~thio, gratulatio~~ ~~p 91. An~~  
~~om~~ ~~2) 3)~~

~~gleaw wide,~~  
~~glaw, v gleaw~~

~~glad glad dori~~  
~~Glade Gladly; lake~~  
~~glad. Res H 416~~

~~gladene a sea~~  
~~m. v gladene~~

~~glawlic Easy~~  
~~le pleasant, mild~~  
~~lacabilis Som~~

~~glawlic skilful,~~  
~~cunning~~ ~~th. An~~

~~5)~~

~~gladlice gladly~~  
~~som v gladlice~~

~~glestinga-burh~~  
~~large, dr. byrig~~  
~~glesting by the~~

~~glad. since~~ ~~er. my.~~  
~~glittering treasure~~  
~~Res H 1042~~

~~wort glawenwot~~ ~~kenbene; shalline~~

~~1x) gleng thies' the~~  
~~I p 135, 13. him~~  
~~Rum 218, v 762.~~  
~~gleo, as; in joy, glee~~  
~~long; Res H 405~~

~~gleo-craft music~~  
~~music a~~ ~~cs. m.~~  
~~gleo, dream~~ ~~pubic~~  
~~gleo, the~~ ~~6837~~  
~~gleo-gomen jubile~~  
~~latia~~ ~~Res H 456, 9~~

~~glewnes' pudent~~  
~~v glewnes~~

~~glidliende Toker~~  
~~ing, likely to fall~~  
~~metabundus Som~~

~~glie glee; gae~~  
~~obium Som~~

~~1)~~

1 Glyg. gamen mer  
rimen, gamboli;  
 joci son

~~Glysing, a glosing~~  
~~exiguit, glotia~~  
~~son, v glesing~~

~~Glydung, e.f.~~

~~A glosing, a making~~  
~~a gloss; glossatio. son~~

~~Glyew. beam~~  
~~a tebrat. son. v~~  
~~glyg. beam~~

~~Glyew. meden~~  
~~a glee maden, a~~  
~~female minstrel. son~~  
~~v in glyew~~

~~Glioda a glode~~  
~~kite, son v glida~~

~~Gnapan to gnaw~~  
~~son v. gnagan~~

~~Glitman To glitter~~  
~~coruscare Bes R~~  
~~Glit 5512~~

~~Gnetlice sparingly~~  
~~son v gnetelice~~

~~Glew. stafes wisdom~~  
~~son. son. son. son~~

~~Gliwere es. m~~  
~~a fawner, flatterer;~~  
~~parasitus son~~  
~~Gladen A man~~  
~~gold; Caltha son~~

~~Gnorn, es m Grief~~  
~~son. son. son. son~~  
~~5513~~

3. phanatic

~~Glodian To make~~  
~~gentle, to tame;~~  
~~mansuefacere~~  
~~son~~

~~Glyd a glide~~  
~~son v glida~~

~~Glyffa scraped~~  
~~scraped, polished,~~  
~~filed; interassilis~~  
~~son~~

~~Glyto A glutton the An~~

~~Gnyroan to~~  
~~gnath; stridere~~  
~~son~~

\* Glig-beam *A timbrel, tabret; tympanum*:—*Ps.* 80, 2: 150, 4. Glig-craft the art of amusing, minstrelsy, mummery.

Glig-georn *One desirous of sport, a jester, buffoon; joel amans*:—*Off. Episc.* 3.

Gligman, gligman, gligman, gligman; *g. -mannes; pl. -men; m. A musician, minstrel, GLEEMAN, player, buffoon; histrio, jocolator*:—It was in the character of a gleeman or jocolator that Alfred visited the Danish camp. These persons were not only valued, but well rewarded in their day. Edmund, son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman. In *Doomsday-book*, Berdic, a jocolator of the king, possessed three villas in Gloucestershire, *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S. b. vii. ch. 7, vol. iii. p. 61.*

Glowian *to sing*, *Bt.* 12, v. gleowian.

Glioword, es; *n. [gleo mirth, word word] A song; cantilena*:—*Bt. R. p. 156.*

Glisian, glisnian *To GLISTEN, glow, shine; micare*:—*Glisnað coruscet, Cott. MS. Otho. B. 10, v. Hickes's Thes. vol. i. p. 135.*

Glitnan, glitnian *To GLITTER, glisten, shine; coruscare*:—His reaf wurdon glitiniende, *Mk. 9, 3.*

Glitenung, e; *f. A flash of lightning; coruscatio*:—Mid glitenungum, *Ps.* 143, 8.

Gliw. 1. *A jester; mimus.* 2. *Repartee, drollery; facetiae*:—1. *Cot.* 132, 214. 2. *Winsum gliw jocundæ facetiæ, R. 115.*

\* Gliw-beam *a timbrel*, *Ps.* 149, 3, v. glig-beam.

Gliw-heoðriend following music, musical.

Gliwian, glywian *To joke, jest, to play on an instrument; jocari*:—Ne ænige wisan gliwige nec ullo modo scurrām agat, *L. Can. Edg. 58.*

Gloed *a fire*, *R. Jn. 18, 18, v. gled.*

Gloed-æcol *a fire-shovel, warming-pan*, *Som.*

Glof *a cliff*, as cliof, v. clif.

Glomung, glommung, e; *f. Twilight; crepusculum, Som.*

Glowan *To glow like a coal of fire; candere, Som.*

Glydering, glyderung, e; *f. What glides away, a vision, an illusion; visio*:—*Cot.* 84.

Glywe *a pipe*, *L. Ps.* 146, 11, v. glyew.

Glywian *to play on an instrument*, *Ps.* 67, 27, v. gliwian.

Gnád rubbed; *p. of gnidan.*

GNÆT, gnat; *g. gnaettes; m. [Plat. gnid f. a small kind of gnat: Ger. gnatze f. the itch] GNAT; culcx*:—*Mt.* 23, 24. Gnættas, *Ex.* 8, 16, 17: *Ps.* 104, 29.

GNAGAN, he gnægð; *p. gnóh, we gnógon; pp. gnagen [Plat. gnauen: Dut. knagen, knaauwen: Ger. nagen: Dan. gnave, nage: Swed. gnaga, nagga: Icel. gnaga, naga] To gnaw, bite; rodere*:—*Elf. gr.* 28: *Cot.* 131.

Gneðelice; *adv. Sparingly; parce*:—*Dial.* 1, 7.

Gneðen, gneðn *Moderate, temperate, modest, low; frugalis, modestus*:—*Cot.* 129: *Bd.* 5, 19.

Gneðenes, gneðnes, se; *f. 1. Frugality, care; parcimonia. 2. A failing, want; defectus*:—1. *Cot.* 81, 149. 2. Gneðnes hwætes defectus tritici, *Martyrol.* 28, Apr.

GNIDAN, gegnidan, he gnit; *p. gnád, we gnidon; pp. gniden, gegniden [Plat. gnittern, kniitern: Dut. kneuzen: Dan. gnide: Swed. gnida: Icel. gny'a] To rub, break, rub together, comminute; fricare, comminuere*:—Mid hyra handum gnidon, *Lk.* 6, 1. Gnid swiðe smale to duste rub very small, to dust, *Herb.* 1, 2.

Gnidill [Plat. gniedel *m. gniedelste m. a stone to polish or to rub with: gnideln v. to polish] A pestle; pistillum, Som.*

Gniding *A rubbing; frictio, Som.* Gnorn *Discontent, a grudging; mæstitia*:—*Cd.* 111.

Gnorne; *adj. [Plat. gnurrig, knurrig, gnarrig: Dut. knorrig: Frs. gnorrich: Ger. knurrig: Dan. knurren, knarvorn: Swed. knarrig: Icel. gnudd n. knurr n.] Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining; mæstus*:—Gylp wearð gnornra want grew sadder, *Cd.* 166. Gnorn-word *sad words, Cd.* 37.

Gnornian, ic gnornige, þu gnornast, hi gnorniað; *p. ode; pp. od. To grieve, murmur, groan, lament; mære*:—Scyle ymb þat gnornian ought about that to grieve, *Bt.* 40, 3. Ferde gnornigende went away sorrowing, *Mk.* 10, 22: *Elf. gr.* 33: *Bd.* 2, 12.

Gnorning, gnornung, e; *f. Grief, lamentation, mourning; mæstitia*:—Peos gnorning this grief, *Bt.* 5, 3: 7, 2: *Bd.* 1, 13.

Gnyrn *a grudging, v. gnorna.* God, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. Frs. God m.: Ger. Gott m.: Dan. Sued.*

Icel. Gud m.: *Moes. Goth.: Ot.*

GOT *Pers. choda: Hindoo. khoda, codam*.—There is a beauty in the name appropriated by the Saxon and German nations to the Deity which is not equalled by any other, except his most venerated Hebrew appellation יהוה yewe, with points Jehovah, or יי ye, with points Jah, the existence, subsistence, he who exists of himself absolutely and independently, *QON.*

In *A.-S.* God both signifies God and good: but man is used to denote man and wickedness, *sin, v. man*. The Saxons call him God, which is literally the good; the same word signifying both the Deity, and his most endearing quality. For those qualities which the Gothic nations considered the best and most attractive, *v. guð* 1. God; Deus. 2. In the *pl.* the heathen gods, idols; divi, dii:—1. Weolde góð þat þat he is; þat ic hate God good directed whatever is, that I call God, *Bt.* 35, 2. An God ys góð, *Mt.* 19, 17. Nys nan man-góð, buton God ana, *Lk.* 18, 19. Hu góð Israel God, *Ps.* 72, 1. Her is Godes lamb, *Jn.* 1, 29. Enoch ferde mid Gode, *Gen.* 5, 24. 2. Drihten sylf ys Gode God, mare God, and mihtig, and eýefull, *Deut.* 10, 17. Hig worhton him gildene góðas, *Ex.* 32, 31: 23, 32: *Jn.* 10, 34, 35. ¶ God-fæder GODFATHER. — God-

gelda *a sacrifice*. — God-gildlice *an enthusiast*. — God-gyld *an altar*. — God-moder *a GOD-MOTHER*. — Godsibb *a maker of peace with God, a gossip, a sponsor*. — Godspell *the Gospel, v. in its alphabetical order*. — Godsprecc *an oracle, a counsel*. — God-sunn *a grandson*. — God-wraeca *one banished from God, a wicked wretch*. — God-wraenis *wickedness, a dreadful deed*.

GÓD, *pl. góð; g. góða; n. Goon, goods, property; bonum, bona, facultates*:—The phrases, to góðe, *Ors.* 6, 8; on nanum góðe, *Ors.* 6, 30; shew that when used as a noun, góð is inflected as a noun. Hi þæt góð forlætað they the good forsake, *Bt.* 37, 3. *Card.* p. 296, 12, 16. Of his blafordes góðum, *Gen.* 24, 10. Et þam heahstan góðe to the highest good, *Bt.* 32, 1.

Góð; *def. se góða; comp. bete-*

in y

good, *Bt.* 170 *last*

but 102

good, *Bt.* 170 *last*

but 102

good, *Bt.* 170 *last*

but 102

good, *Bt.* 170 *last*

but 102

good, *Bt.* 170 *last*

but 102

good, *Bt.* 170 *last*

but 102



ra; *sup.* betest, betat; *adj.* Good; bonus:—*Dæd* góðan godnes bið his agen góð the goodness of the good is his own good, *Bt.* 37, 3, *Card.* p. 294, 18. Góð mann soðlice of góðum goldhorde bringð góð forð, *Mt.* 12, 35.

<sup>b</sup> Goda a Goth, *Bt. R.* p. 151, v. gota.

<sup>1+</sup> God-æppel *A quince apple; cydonium*:—*Cot.* 34, 93.

Godcund [cund a kind, sort] *Divine, sacred, godly; divinus*:—*Bd.* 1, 1: *L. Edm. pref.*

Godcundlice; *adv.* *Divinely, from heaven, by inspiration; divinitus*:—*Deah* he se godcundlice geseadwis though he be divinely rational, *Bt.* 14, 2: *Bd.* 4, 3, 24.

Godcundnys, *se; f.* *Divine nature, Deity, Divinity; Deitas*:—*Bt.* 34, 4.

Gode hwil a good while, a long time.

Godera, goddera better, *Chr.* 1066, v. góð.

<sup>2</sup> Gode-wæbb, god-webb Good-webb, any kind of fine cloth, purple, scarlet silk; bona textura, purpura:—*Bd.* 3, 2: *Cd.* 171.

Godgundnys *Divinity, Elf. T.* p. 25, v. godcundnys.

Godian, gegodian; *p. ede; pp.* gegodod. To do good, benefit, delight, enrich, endow, cure; prodesse:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 11. Godede þat mynatre enriched the minister, *Chr.* 963.

God-leás; *adj.* Godless, goodless; sine Deo, infastus:—*Bd.* 3, 1.

Godlec, godlic Godly, godlike, goodly; pulcher, divinus:—*Godlecran stol a divine throne, Cd.* 15. Godlice geardas goodly courts, *Cd.* 35.

Godmundingaham [mund, or munding defence, protection, ham an habitation, a home, a protecting home of the gods] GODMUNDHAM, (*Lye* says, Goodmanham, between Pocklington and Beverley) a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witenagemot was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A.D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity, that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, *Bd.* 2, 13. *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S. b. iii. ch. 7, vol. i. p. 344—347, and Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr. p. 283.*

Godnes, *se; f.* GOODNESS; bonitas:—*Bt.* 33, 4: 37, 3: *Ps.* 36, 3: *Elf. gr.* 5.

Godspedig rich in good, *Cd.* 48.

God-spell, *en, ys; n.* [spell a history, speech, declaration]

GOSPEL; Dei verbum, evangelium:—*Þat* godspell the gospel, *Mk.* 13, 10. Godspellys angyn, *Mk.* 1, 1: *Mt.* 24, 14: *Mk.* 1, 15: 8, 35: *L. 10: Bd.* 5, 9, 11.

Godspellere, *es; m.* *An evangelist, a gospelier; evangelista*:—*Chr.* 84: 90: *Bd.* 4, 3.

Godspellian To preach glad tidings or the gospel; evangelizare:—*Elf. gr.* 24.

Godspelic; *adj.* Like the gospel, evangelical; evangelicus:—*He* godspellige lare lare he evangelical doctrine taught, *Bd.* 3, 19.

Gol *A song; cantilena*:—*Golgydest* most harmonious, *Bt.* *R.* p. 156.

Gol sang, v. galan.

GOLD, *es; n.* [*Plat. Ger. Ot. Moes.* gold *n:* *Ker. cold:* *Wil.*

guold: *Dut.* goud *n:* *Dan.* Sued. guld *n:* *Icel.* gull *n:*

*Tart.* goltz.—*Gelew* yellow: *Ar.* gla to be clear, bright]

GOLD; aurum:—*Mr. Turner* says, "my belief is, that gold was used in an uncoined state, in the payments of the Anglo-Saxons, as no gold coins have reached modern times," *Hist. of A.-S. ap. No. 2, vol. ii. p. 470.* *Deah* Balac me sille goldes an hus full, *Num.* 22, 18. *Þat* templ þe þæt gold gehalgð, *Mt.* 23, 17: *Gen.* 22, 12, 13, 6. ¶ Gold-bleoh

[bleoh colour a gold-colour; auricolor.—*Gold-burh* a golden

city.—*Goldes-brytta* a bestow-er of gold, a lord.—*Gold-fæt* a

gold-vessel.—*Gold-fel*, gold-fylð golden-skin, gold-leaf.—

Gold-finc a goldfinch, a bird.—*Gold-fynger* the gold-finger,

ring-finger.—*Gold-gyfa* a giver of gold; auri dispensator, *Jðth.*

12.—*Gold* - hilted gold-hilted, having a gold handle.—*Gold-*

hold gold-hold, a treasury, *R.* 109.—*Gold-hord* gold-hoard,

a treasury, *Gen.* 43, 23.—*Gold-*

hord-hus a privy, *R.* 107.—*Gold-læfra* gold-leaf, *Cot.* 207.

Gold-mæstling latten or copper metal; aurichalcum, *Elf.*

*gr.* 8.—*Gold-sele* a golden or splendid hall, *Beo.* 11, 11.—

Gold-smið goldsmith, *Gen.* 4, 22.—*Gold* - wine a liberal

friend, munificent chief, *Beo.* 17, 95.

<sup>d</sup> Gold an idol, *Cd.* 182, v. gyld.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden golden, v. gyliden.

Golden paid, requited, *Cd.* 55, v. gildan.

Goldhordian To treasure up, to hoard; thesaurizare:—*Gold-*

hordiað eow soðlice goldhor-

das on heofenan, *Mt.* 6, 20.

Golfetang *A mock, taunt; sub-*

sannatio:—*L. R.* 78, 4.

Gol-gydest very poetical, harmonious, tuneful.

GOMA, an [*Ger.* gaumen *n:* *Ned.*

giumo: *Swed.* gom *n:* *Icel.* gómr *m:* gums: *Dut.* gom *f:*

*Ger.* gummi *n:* *Fr.* gomme: *Sp.* goma: *It.* gomma *resin*]

1. The gums of the mouth, the

jaws; palatum, fauces. 2.

Gum, resin; resina:—*Elf.*

*gr.* 9, 71: *Ps.* 68, 4. 2. Gum-

teð gom-teð gum-teeth.

Gombon Obedience, homage, tri-

bute; obedientia:—*Cd.* 93.

Gomel, gomol old, v. gamol.

Gomen game, sport, v. gamen.

Gomol-feax grey-haired, v. gam-

mol.

Gond yond, beyond, v. geond.

Gondfaran to go beyond or over.

Gondsmeagan To examine fully;

discutere:—*Bd.* 4, 3.

Gong a journey, path, step, *Mk.*

1, 3, v. gang.

Gongan to go, *Bd.* 25, v. gan-

gan.

Good good, *Bt.* 35, 3, v. góð.

Goodnes goodness, *Bt. R.* p. 174,

v. godes.

Gor. 1. GORE, clotted blood;

tabum. 2. Dirt, mud, dung;

flmus:—*1. Ex.* 29, 14. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Herb.* 9, 3.

Gorst, gost, GORSE, furze, a bram-

ble, bush; erica, rubus:—*On*

gorste, *Lk.* 6, 44. Juniper

þat is lorst juniperus est ru-

bis, *L. M.* 1, 31. Ofer þone

gorstean, *Mk.* 12, 26.

GOS; g. góse; *gl. nom. ac.* gés,

gees; g. gósa; *d. gósum* [*Plat.*

goos *f:* *Dut.* Ger. gans *f:*

*Dan.* gaas *f:* *Swed.* gås *f:*

*Icel.* gás *f:* *Bret.* gwaz, goaz

*f:* *Wel.* gwyz: *Russ.* gus] A

GOOSE; anser:—*Hwite* gos

white goose, *Elf. gl.* 11. Græg

gos a grey goose, *Cot.* 99.

Gose innelfe goose's giblets;

anseris exta. Gés, gees geese;

anseris, *L. In.* 70.

Gos-hafoc, gos-fuc Goshawk,

goosehawk; aucarius:—*R.* 36.

Gost gorse, *R.* 47, v. gorst.

Gota, Goda [*v. guð war*] A

GOth; Gothus:—*Gotena* cy-

ning a king of Goths, *Bd.* 1, 11.

Gotende pouring out.—*Goten*

shed, v. geotan.

Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothia:

—*Ors.* 1, 1.

Goung *A sighing, sobbing, mourn-*

ing; gemitus:—*Bd.* 1, 27,

resp. 8.

old gold (31a2)

d. bot. e. f. Mine  
an offender against  
God's law  
God's law  
recompense to the Church

God-appel, es.  
quince apple to

God. bearn a  
child; puer luv

us. Ben wulft  
an h

God-born. g. borgism  
fress, saphy; Dei  
insp. p. Alf. p. 29.

fulful full of gold  
sub th. an

de webba (29a7)

Gold-meadow, a.  
no a gold

Gold. wlane gold  
Mauds Res K 3758

(2) Godspell Alf. T. 26, 4  
Godspellie incomplex, gospel

Godcund. larcev  
es. m. d. divine teacher  
a divine; theologas

God-don to do  
gold dan

God. a gold, dan  
v gold

Godgund divine  
CR. Ben 62. som

v godcund

Gapl a tax <sup>Mann</sup>  
gapl

God-spalle ja  
Gowast h. d.

God-fremme  
Gowast h. d.

Gombou. u.  
Gombe, an. f.

Plat gambra f  
a tax. A tax,

tribute; vestigal.

Scolde gomban  
gyldan. should pay

tribute Res 4 K 21

possession of  
gold Res K 1092

Scoldon gomban  
gyldan sh? pay

old-fah gold  
found, Res K 613

ld. siowode  
sowed; auro  
Aus Cat 178 Ben

l. hroden  
adorned Res  
K 1221

ld. hwate gold  
ly; auri andas  
Res 6143

ld. madm. es m  
old treasure Res  
K 824

Gold. aht (aht  
property) a treasury;

thesaurus Res 294  
Gold. prof aures  
f. 119 11. gold thief

Gold. prof aures  
f. 119 11. gold thief

Gongel. wafre  
any spider; pha

langem som

Gomele. laf. e. f  
old inheritance, a

ward Res K 5123

Goldsele a gold  
hall, a treasure house  
Res K 1423

homen. wedy ple  
homen. wedy ple

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

Gong. stol. es. m  
A close start;

~~Howen A first, estate.~~  
~~conspicuous, tyrocinium du~~  
~~lyrab a grave - age~~  
a graf

1. ~~lyrab-green~~ grat green  
gratineus Tom

1. ~~lyrab-red~~ mult  
step to th an

2. ~~lyrabere a grave~~  
Tom lyrabere

~~lyrac, es, in~~  
~~A back th an~~  
v lyrcan

~~Gram, es in~~ Rage  
fur, Res it

~~lyracan - w.~~  
eretic herb  
Tom v lyrac

(3)

~~lyrame~~ finely th  
an

~~lyramian~~ to ang  
lyramian

~~lyracian~~ grat  
gratig de  
gratig de

5. ~~lyramscipe~~ es, in  
anger, wash; ira

~~lyrac~~ a gra  
grat Tom

~~lyrac, es, in~~  
lyrac, es, in  
th an

~~lyramia~~ brycg  
lyramia brycg  
lyramia brycg

~~lyrac~~ grat  
lyrac grat  
lyrac grat

~~Gramm~~ finely  
lyrac finely  
lyrac finely

ban brycg de

lyrac grat

3. ~~lyrac~~ hama

\* ~~lyrac~~ hama II 632, 41

lyrac hama es, in  
lyrac hama es, in  
lyrac hama es, in

lyrac grat  
lyrac grat  
lyrac grat

5. ~~lyrac~~ hama

lyrac hama es, in

lyrac hama es, in

lyrac grat  
lyrac grat  
lyrac grat

Grad, an. A GRADE, step, order; gradus, ordo:—Blod com upon þam gradan and of þam gradan on þa flore blood came upon the step and from the step on the floor, Chr. 1083: L. With. W. p. 12, 48.

Great great, R. 39, v. great.

Grædan, grætān [Dut. kryten to cry: Frs. greta to complain: Moes. creitan: Dan. græde: Swed. gråta: Icel. græta: Wel. gryddan: Sp. Port. gritar: It. gridar] To cry, call upon, to lament; clamare, flere:—Græp se lareow clamat prædicatōr. Past. 63. Ic græde swa gos clamo sicut anser, Cod. Exon. p. 106, b.

Græde, es; m. Grass, a herb; gramen:—Grædas gramina, Cot. 95.

Grædelice, grædiglice, grædilice; adv. GREEDILY, covetously; avidē:—Cot. 104.

Grædig; adj. 1. GREEDY, covetous, avidus. 2. As a noun, a devourer; vorator.—1. Cot. 104: Scint. 46. 2. R. 88.

Grædignes, se; f. GREEDINESS, covetousness, a ravening; aviditas:—Scint. 30.

Græf, graf [Plat. Dut. graf n: Frs. græf n: Ger. grab n: Ot. grap: Not. grab, crab: Dan. grav c: Swed. graf m: Icel. gröf f. scrobs: Rus. grob] 1. A GRAVE, sepulchre, a den, cave; tumulus. 2. A graver, an iron pen; stylus. 3. A GROVE; lucus.—1. L. Ethelb. 22: L. Cnut. eccl. 13. 2. Elf. gl. 8. 3. Cot. 89, 183.—Græf-hus grave-house.—Græf-sæx a pen-knife, an instrument to carve with; scalpellum, graphium, Elf. gl. 8.

Græfa, an; m. Coal; carbo fossilis:—Chr. 852.

Græfere, grafer, es; m. A graver, an engraver; sculptor:—Elf. gl. 8.

Græft Carved, cut, a thing carved, a carved or graven image; sculptile:—Deut. 5, 8: Elf. gl. 8. Græftas sculptilia, L. Ps. 96, 7: 105, 19.

Græg GREY; glaucus:—R. 79.

Græg-hama A grey cricket, grasshopper; cicada:—Hickes's Thes. p. 192.

Græg-hwæte grey wheat, bread-corn.

Græmian, grāmian to irritate, provoke, L. Ps. 73, 11, 18, v. gremian.

Græp A grip, furrow, ditch; sulcus, Som.

Græs grass, Cot. 98.—Græshop-pa a grasshopper, v. gær, &c. Grætān to cry out, L. Mk. 15, 13, v. grædan.

Grætta GRITS, groats, bran; farina crassior, fuffur, Som.

Graf a grave, den, Solil. 9, v. græf.

Grāfan he græfð; p. gróf, agróf, we grófon; pp. grafen, agrafen [Plat. Dut. graven: Frs. grewa: Ger. graben: Dan. grave: Swed. grafwa: Icel. grafa] To GRAVE, engrave, carve, dig; sculperē:—Mid Godes handa agrafene, Ex. 31, 18: Lev. 26, 1: Deut. 27, 15: Ps. 77, 64. Grof æfter golde dug after gold, Bt. R. p. 159, 5.

Grām, grom; adj. [grama anger] 1. Furious, fierce, angry, offended, incensed, hostile; furiosus. 2. Troublesome; molestus.—1. Þam folce gram, Deut. 1, 37. Gram him incensed with him, Cd. 16: Bt. 35, 6. 2. Ne beo þu me gram, Lk. 11, 7. Þeos wuduwe me is gram, Lk. 18, 5.

GRAMA, an [Plat. Ger. gram m: Dut. gramscap f: Frs. gram: Dan. gram c: Icel. gramr m.] 1. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath; ira. 2. Trouble; molestia. 3. Injury; injuria.—1. Ic ondrod his graman, Deut. 9, 19: Ps. 6, 1. Mid graman, Gen. 19, 25. 2. Somn. 262. 3. Scint. 78.

Gramatisc-cræft the art of grammar.

Gram-bære bearing anger, angry. Grāmlice; adv. Angrily, fiercely; irate:—Cd. 210.

Grāmlic Furious; furiosus:—Jud. 4, 2.

Grand ground; p. of grindan.

Granian; p. ude [Plat. grienen: Ger. grannen, greinen: Dan. grine: Frs. Swed. grina] To GROAN, lament; gemere:—C. Ps. 77, 69.

Granta-brycg, Grantebrycg, Grantap-brycg [Hunt. Grantabrigge: Danel. Grantabric, Granthebrige, Grantebryge: Hovd. Grauntebrigge] CAMBRIDGE, a county town and famous university, Chr. 875, 921. ¶ Granta-brycg-scire Cambridgeshire, Chr. 1010.

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, a village near Cambridge.

Granung, e; f. GROANING, lamentation; gemitus:—L. Eccl. p. 176.

Græp a gripe, grasp, Beo. 6, 133, v. gripa.

Græp grasped; p. of gripan.

GRAPIAN, gropian, gegrapian, ic grapige; p. ode; pp. od. [Composed of ge and rapian to reap, gather: Dut. rapen. The Friesians have the old frequentative verb grabbelge. Plat. grabbelen. The Persians have

their گریستن griften to take: Ger.

greifen to gripe, v. gripan. H.]

To GROPE, touch, feel; palpare:

—Þystro swa picce þat hig grapien, Ex. 10, 21. Grapið and geseoð, Lk. 24, 39.

Grasian To graze; gramine vesci:—Somn. 36.

GREADA A bosom; sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames grædan, Lk. 16, 22, 23, v. bearm, bosm.

GREAT [Plat. Dut. groot: Frs. great, grat, grad: Ger. gross]

GREAT, large, thick; magnus:—Great eagol stanas, Jos. 10, 11. Great beam a large tree, Bt. 38, 2.

Greatian To GREATEN, to become great or large; grandescere:—Past. 11, 4.

Greatness, se; f. GREATNESS; magnitudo:—R. Ben. 55.

Grecas, Græcas; g. a; d. um. The Greeks; Græci:—Bd. 4, 31.

Grecisc, Greccisc; adj. Greek, Grecian; Græcus:—Greccisc gereord Greek language, Bd. 5, 8. Ic leornige Grecisc I learn Greek, Elf. gr. 36.

Grec-land, Greca-land Greek land, Greece; Græcia:—Ora. 1, 1.

Gredig greedy, Cd. 213, v. grædig.

Gremetunc, gremetung, e; f. A raging, roaring, murmuring; fremitus:—Prov. 19.

Gremian, gegremian; p. ede pp. gegremed; v. a. 1. To irritate, provoke, exasperate; irritare. 2. To blaspheme, revile, curse; blasphemare:—1. Ge gremedon, Deut. 9, 7, 8. 2. Hyne gremede, Lk. 23, 39.

Grena-wic, Grene-wic [grene green; wic a village, bay] GREENWICH, near London, Chr. 1013: 1014: 1016.

GRÆNE; adj. [Plat. Dan. Swed. grön: Dut. groen: Frs. gren: Ger. grün: Ot. gruan: Not. gruan: Icel. grænn] GREEN, flourishing; viridis, virens:—Sæte ofer þæt grene hig, Mk. 6, 39. Grene gær, Cot. 32.

On grenum treowe, Lk. 23, 31.

Grene tacne with a green sign, Cd. 157.

Gren-hæwen green or azure colour, Cot. 53.

Grenian To become green, to flourish; virescere:—Bt. R. p. 164.

Grennes, se; f. GREENNESS; viriditas:—Bd. 3, 10.

Grennian, grinnian, ic grennige; p. ode. To grin, to make a face, to be angry, to grunt; ringere:—Grenniendum welerum hleahter forð-bringan ringenti-



*bus labilis risum proferre, Scin*  
55.

Grennung, grinnung, e; f.

GRINNING; rictus, Som.

Greofa, greoua A pot; olla:—

Cot. 148, 173.

GREOT [Plat. grut, gruus n:

Dut. gruis n: Frs. grjuen n:

Ger. grus m: Not. grieze f:

Old Ger. krieze: Dan. Sved.

grus n: Icel. gríot n: Wel.

grut; GRIT, sand, dust, earth;

pulvis:—Du sealt grot etap

thou shalt eat dust, Cd. 43. On

grot gefeoll in terram decidit,

Jdth. 12.

Greow, grew; p. growan.

Grep a furrow, burrow, v. græp.

GRE-TAN, he grét; p. grette; pp.

gretten, gegret; v. a. [Plat.

gröten: Dut. groeten: Frs.

groeten: Ger. grüssen: Ot.

gruozan. Ihre thinks from

grib, the Old Frs. Icel. grid

peace, a wishing peace, being

the oldest manner of saluting.

The common people in Swed-

en and Norway now salute

one another with Gud's fred

the peace of God] 1. To GREET,

bid welcome, salute, call out,

take leave, bid farewell; salu-

tare. 2. To approach, admit,

touch, know carnally; approp-

quare:—1. Ongunnon hyne

pus gretan, Mk. 15, 18. Hilde

gretten battle [greeted] hailed,

Cd. 151: Bd. 2, 12. 2. He ne

grette hi, Mt. 1, 25: Bd. 3, 17:

Cd. 154.

GRETING, gretung, e; f. A GREET-

ING, salutation; salutatio:—

Lk. 1, 29, 44.

Gretta grit, dust, v. greot.

Grette knew, v. gretan.

Greue greve, governor, v. gerçfa.

Grewa grows, Bt. 34, 10, v. grow-

an.

GRIellan, grillan To provoke, excite

to anger; provocare:—Past.

40, 4.

Grig-hund a greyhound, Cot. 173.

GRIM, adj. [Old Plat. Ger.

grimm: Not. crimi: Wel.

Ied. grimmi: Dut. grimmig:

Frs. grimme: Dan. grim ugly,

grum cruel: Sved. grym: Icel.

grimur: It. grimo morose:

Sp. grima fright] Sharp, bitter,

dire, savage, cruel, ORIM, hor-

rible; acer, immanis:—Bd. 1,

14: 3, 14: Ors. 1, 2. Grim-

most most cruel, Cd. 184, v.

an.

GRIM, A witch; venefica, Som.

Grimana, grimena A caterpil-

lar; eruca, bruchus:—Ps.

104, 32.

Grimetan to roar, rage, Ps. 103,

22, v. grymetan.

Grimetung a raging, roaring, v.

grymetung.

Griming A ~~witch~~ witchcraft;

veneficium, Som.

Grimlic Grim, sharp, severe,

bloody; atrox:—Lup. 1, 1.

Grimman To rage; fremere:—

Cd. 37.

Grimnes, se; f. GRIMNESS,

fierceness, cruelty; ferocitas:

—Cot. 1.

Grimsan To rage, to be cruel;

sævire:—Bd. 1, 7.

Grimsung Roughness; asperitas:

—Past. 17, 11.

Girin, gegrin, giren, girn; pl.

grinu. A GRIN, snare; la-

queus:—Ps. 34, 9: Lk. 21, 35.

GRINDAN, grine, he grint; p.

grand, we grunden; pp. grun-

den, gegrunden [Plat. Dut.

gruizen to bruise: Frs. grunen,

grusen to grind in small pieces:

Dan. gryned gritty. It appears

to be allied to A.-S. rendan,

hrendan: Ir. rannan, ran-

naim: Wel. rhannu: Bret.

ranna to divide: Dan. gryned

signifies grit, groats or gritty,

grytte to grind or bruise by a

mill] To GRIND, bruise, gnash;

molere:—Twa beoð æt cwy-

ne grindende, Mt. 24, 41. Hi

grunden mid toðum heora,

Ps. 34, 19.

Grindel, es; m. A hurdle, lattice-

work, grating; crates:—Gæ-

lægene grindlas greate forged

large gratings, Cd. 19.

Grindere A grinder; molitor,

Som.

Grind-toðas grinding teeth, the

grinders, Som.

Grinnian to grin, v. grennian.

Grinu, grionu More greedily;

avidius:—R. 79: also, a co-

lour; color, Cot. 79.

Griopan to lay hold of, v. gripan.

Griosa A pebble stone; calculus:

—Prov. 20.

Gripa, gripe, gegrip, grap, an;

m. [Plat. Dut. greep f: Frs.

gryp, greep: Ger. griff m:

Dan. greeb, greb c: Sved.

grepe m: Icel. greip f.] A

GRIBE, grasp, laying hold of, a

handful; manipulus:—Beren-

de gripan heora, Ps. 125, 8.

Se gripe þære hand the gripe

of the hand, R. 72.

Gripan, gegripan, he grípð; p.

gráp, we gripon; pp. gripen;

v. a. [Plat. grapsen, gripen:

Dut. grypen: Ger. greifen:

Ker. criflan: Ot. gripon:

Not. greiffon: Wil. griphen:

Dan. gribe: Frs. Sved. gri-

pa: Icel. greipa: Grk. γρι-

πειν, γριπίζειν: Heb. גרף

grp to wrap, gripe, גרף

agrp what is wrapped together,

a fist, gripe] To GRIBE, grasp,

seize, lay hold of, apprehend;

rapere:—Syrwð þat he gripe

þearfan, Ps. 9, 22. Gripað

lare, Ps. 2, 12. Ic gegripen

þeo, Ps. 17, 31.

Gripennis Captivity; captivitas,

Som.

Grislic, agrisenlic, angrislic;

adj. GRISLY, horrible, dread-

ful, horrid; horridus:—Bd.

5, 2: Ps. 88, 8.

Grist, a grinding; molitu-

ra:—R. 50, v. gryt.

Grist-bitan to gnash the teeth.

Grist-bitung a gnashing of teeth,

a raging.

Gristle GRISTLE; cartilago:—

R. 72.—Gristl-ban gristlebone.

Gristra Belonging to corn, a

baker; cerealis, pistor:—R. 50.

GRID [Old Frs. grid f: Icel.

grid n: Chau. grith peace]

Peace; pax:—L. Cnut. eccl. 2:

Chr. 1004.—Grið-breca grið-

brice a breaking of peace, L.

Cnut. eccl. 14.

Griðian, gegriðan; p. ode; pp.

od. 1. To make peace, or a

treaty; pacificare. 2. To de-

fend, protect; tueri:—1. Grið-

ede mid þone here he made

peace with the army, Chr. 1016.

2. Chr. 1093: L. Cnut. eccl. 2, 4.

Griðleas Peaceless, without peace

or protection; pacis expers:

—Lup. 1, 5.

Gritta Grit, bran; fuffur:—Elf.

gr. 9, 22.

Groen green, C. R. Lk. 23, 31, v.

grene.

Groetan to greet; groeting a

greeting, v. gretan, greting.

Grof carved, v. grafan.

Grom, grum fierce, Cd. 97, v.

gram, grim.

Grome; adv. Fiercely, furiously;

furiose:—Cd. 64.

Gropian to grope, Elf. gr. 24, v.

grapian.

Grornað grieves, for gnornað,

v. gnornian.

Grot [grot dust] A particle, an

atom; particula:—Nan grot

rihtwisnesse no particle of wis-

dom, Bt. 35, 1. Nan grot and-

gites no particle of sense, Bt.

41, 5.

Groue a grove, v. græf.

GROWAN, gegrowan, agrowan,

he gréwð; p. greow, we greo-

wun; pp. grówen [Plat. groi-

en, grojen: Dut. groeyen:

Dan. groe v. n: Sved. gro v. n:

Icel. gróa] To grow, increase,

spring, sprout, spring up; cres-

cere:—Pat sæd growe, Mk.

4, 27: Elf. ep. p. 28, 84.

Growan þa land and blost-

modan the fields grew and blos-

somed, Bd. 4, 3: Gen. 1, 11.

Grownes, se; f. Growth, increase,

a germ, flower, herb; incre-

21-7

~~1 Grimitan to roan~~

~~2 Th. An v grimitan~~

~~3 Grim. life / cruel; se~~

~~4 Grimme mostly~~

~~5 Grim. Spring a~~

~~6 makeflaut ulcer, a~~

~~7 bile; chironium ula~~

~~8 and som~~

~~9~~

~~10~~

~~11~~

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~~36~~

~~Gripent, es; m~~

~~piper, seizer; cap~~

~~captor som~~

~~Gripennis, terrip~~

~~se; if captully se m~~

~~Gristle, gristle~~

~~Gristle~~

~~Christbition~~

~~to gnash with~~

~~the teeth th an~~

~~Grist, es. (m?)~~

~~heave to th l~~

~~as m~~

~~Groep, a jagua~~

~~priny, diler; latun~~

~~som v grep~~

~~Gron-wisc, the~~

~~herb stalks hill~~

~~haslorid som~~

~~Gripa, an; m~~

~~handful; manipulated, Ps. 105, 8~~

~~Gripes, es m. a grife~~

~~taking hold of; arrepho~~

~~Ps. 118, 27: 160 Th~~

~~Grim-helm, es; m~~

~~helmet, habuit, visor~~

~~Ps. 118, 27: 160 Th~~

~~Grifade wrinkled~~

~~Ps. 118, 27: 160 Th~~

~~Gripfull sh't to~~

~~take, seizer & hold~~

~~holding fast; capax~~

~~tenax som~~

~~8)~~

~~9)~~

~~10)~~

~~11)~~



*Hom v gristle*

*Hom grim, lime, v. grim*

*gristle gristle Ben gristle*

*2. Hom - heart grim*

*or severe hearted, deers*

*12/16 3362. v. grim*

*gristle to pacify*

*Ground - ground, am in*

*Am v gristle*

*grit. scarce, e. f. war*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*Ground - deep, say*

*decide; militaris*

*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

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*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

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*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*Ground - ground, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

*grit-sword, es. m. a war sword Ben 4303*

Grūnan. 1. To consider, ruminate; ruminare. 2. To grunt; grunnire:—1. *Scint.* 12. 2. *Elf. gr.* 22.

GRUND, es; m. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Sued. grund m: Not. grund: Dut. grond m: Frs. grūn c: Russ. grunt*] GROUND, earth, foundation, depth, the deep, abyss; solum, fundus:—Grund-das fundi, *Cot.* 83. On sæs grund, *Mt.* 18, 6. On þam grundum in profundis, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Ps.* 129, 1: *Lk.* 8, 31: *Ps.* 68, 2: *Cd.* 5: 18.

Grunden ground; pp. of grindan. Grunde-swelge, -swelge, -swilige, -swulie. GROUNDSELL; senecio:—*Herbal.* 77.

Grundleás, grundleáslic GROUNDLESS, bottomless, boyhdless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless; fundo catens, immensus:—*Bt.* 7, 4: *Past.* 53, 6.

Grundlinga, grundlunge; adv. From the bottom, ground or root; funditus:—*Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.*

Grundsopa Gristle; cartilago:—*Cot.* 32, *Som.*

Grundweall, es; m. A ground-wall, foundation; fundamentum:—*Lk.* 6, 48, 49. Grundweallas, *Ps.* 17, 9, 17.

Grund-welan earth's riches, *Cd.* 46.

Grundwong a region, country, *Beo.* 35.

Grut. 1. Meal of wheat or barley grout; far. 2. Wort, new ale; condimentum cerevisiae. 3. A grot, dungeon, abyss; abyssus:—1. *Cot.* 93. 2. *Som.* 3. *Som.*, v. gryt.

Grymetan, grimetan; p. ede, ode. To roar, rage, clash, grunt, cry out; fremere:—*Forhwon grymetydun quare fremgerunt, C. T. Ps.* 2, 1. Eaforas grymetedon boars grunted, *Bt.* 38, 1. Grymetode, *Cd.* 162.

Grymetung, grimetung, e; f. A murmuring, fretting, roaring; murmur, fremitus:—*Cot.* 134.

Grymme; adv. Bitterly; acerbe:—*Cd.* 4.

Grynd an abyss, *Cd.* 220, v. grund.

Gryndan to ground, *Cot.* 68, v. agryndan.

GRYRE, [*Plat. grūsung f: Ger. graus m: Dan. grue c: Pol. groza*] Horror, terror, dread, shrieking; horror, stridor:—Mid grimme gryre with grim horror, *Cd.* 55: *Bd.* 4, 27: *Lup.* 3, 12: 5, 7.

Gryrelie; adj. Horrible, roaring; horrendus:—*Cot.* 102.

Gryrende Gnashing; stridens; Grystlung, e; f. A gnashing; stridor:—*Lk.* 13, 28.

GRYT, grytta, grut [*Plat. grūt f: Dut. grut, gort f: Frs. grōat n: Ger. grütze f: Dan. grød, gryn c: Sued. gryt n. gröt m: Icel. gríón n.*] GRIT, fine flour, mill-dust; furfur, pollis:—*Hwæte grytta tritici furfur, R.* 50.

Gryð peace, v. gríð.

Grytte A spider's web; aranea:—*Ps.* 89, 10.

Gu if, v. gif. —Gu formerly; quondam:—*R. Mt.* 5, 27.

Guastr a spirit, *C. Mt.* 1, 18, v. gast.

Gudæda Old deeds; antiquages-ta:—*Cod. Exon.* 64, a.

Gugeldoppe a water-hen, v. fudeldoppe.

Gugoð a youth, *L. Ps.* 70, 6, v. geoguð.

Gulde, guldon paid, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. gyldan.

Gum, prefixed to words, denotes excellence, eminence, as gum-cysta choice, precious; pretiosus:—Gum-cystum god in wealth abundant; rebus pretiosis abundans, *Cd.* 85.—Gum-rine a chieftain, prince, patriarch, *Cd.* 75, *Som.*

GOMA, an; m. [*Ot. goma m. homo; Krist.* 1, 27, 27: *Icel. gumim. primipilus: Wel. gwr. Old Eng. gom a man.*] In the compound Eng. word/bridegroom: *Plat. brōgam: Dut. bruidegom: Frs. bredgome: Ger. bräutigam: Dan. brudgom: Sued. brudgom, it signifies the bride's man.*] A man; vir:—Guman God worshipped men worshipped God, *Cd.* 187, *Th. p.* 232, 14. Gumena baldor chief of men, *Cd.* 128 (1).

Gum-cynn Mankind; humanum genus:—*Cd.* 64.

Gumena of men, v. guma.

Gumenian; p. ode. To play, sport; alludere:—*Pa Gregorius gumenode to þam naman tū Gregorius allusit circa nomen ejus, Nat. Greg. p.* 16, v. gamenian.

Gum-rice a kingdom, *Cd.* 180.

Gum-rine a brave man, a prince, leader.

Gum-beod human race, *Cd.* 12.

Gund Matter, corruption; pus:—*L. M.* 1, 4.

Gung young, *Bd.* 4, 25, v. geong.

Gungling a youngling, v. geongling.

Guona wanting, *C. Mt.* 19, 20, v. wapa.

GUD, [*Upr. andr rage, the fury in battle, the highest god, Odin: Icel. gudur, guwr battle, bel-lona: Icel. Gud Gd: Moes. Guth, Goth God; ytas, gyttas ravenous warriors, the Jutes: O'ar violent, furiosus: Icel.*

Grund-wong es; m. ground-plain, the bottom; fundum voraginet *Beo.* 1291: 5536 Grund-wyrgen, e; a dead GUD-wolf, monster! *Beo.* 91 it wears

Odin the most fierce in battle, the highest god of the Scandinavians, because he was the first and most heroic of their leaders in war. Woden the god of war, adored by the German nations; in other dialects godan. Gotnar warlike, valiant men: *Icel.* Gautr the highest god, Odin. The name of the Goths implies brave warriors. The name of God is justly also derived from good; but not after the usual mode of thinking, because he is kind and beneficent; but, because he is furious and destructive. It is a common error of etymologists to attribute to the savages, who composed our words, the ideas of a civilized age. Good and a-guð-os are the same word. The first notion of ayados is that of being quick and vigorous. Ayadoi ayopes are Goths, and gotnar stout men. A coward was called kakos. Apotos comes from apns, virtus from vis. When bravery in battle was the first of virtues, and cowardice the meanest of vices, evil and good were indicated by words implying these notions. The intrepid man alone was deemed worthy to be obeyed as judge or commander, and adored as God. The Persians give a further proof of my assertion, for [Ch] Choda is not only God, but a lord, commander. H.] War, battle, fight; bellum:—*Jdth.* 11: *Bt. R. p.* 150. Guðe in battle, *Cd.* 94. Guð-bil a war-bill, a sword, *Beo.* 35.—Guð-bord a warlike board, a shield, *Cd.* 128.—Guð-byrne a coat of mail, *Beo.* 5.—Guð-cyning a warlike king, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-cyste a war-tribe, *Cd.* 160.—Guð-fana, guð-fona a war-vane, a standard, *Ors.* 4, 1.—Guð-flan a war-dart, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-freca a warrior, *Beo.* 34.—Guð-gemot war-mote or assembly, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-gewædu war-garments, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-hafoc a war-hawk, a kite.—Guð-herge a hostile band, *Cd.* 92.—Guð-lac warfare.—Guð-myrcost hostile frontier, *Cd.* 145.—Guð-plega war-sport, war, *Cod. Ex.* 16, a. 11.—Guð-ras a warlike attack, *Beo.* 34.—Guth-aceorp war-clothing, *Jdth.* 12.—Guð-searo arms, armour, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-spell war-tidings, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-præc war-force, *Cd.* 93.—Guð-preat a war-host, *Cd.* 151.—





Decepa, an m  
 v enemy, Ber R 4630  
 up - gendore, es: m  
 Decepa was  
 a child Bath Bird  
 a ~~child~~ ~~bird~~ ~~bird~~  
 in woods 4634, 277  
 Decepa, an m  
 in the house of Lill  
 v oma a 1st  
 other the gult v  
 cut

cernys an itch  
 gicorns  
 honapola son  
 dunglip song  
 pachyph an  
 cyden, ef. gyden  
 goldid  
 Santo gine  
 gifan  
 gies  
 pachyph an  
 v gifer  
 luf a gift  
 v gife

end <sup>esim</sup> a grant. The  
want to ~~give~~ <sup>give</sup> him a  
~~ten~~ <sup>ten</sup> ~~year~~ <sup>year</sup>  
~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~children~~ <sup>children</sup>

scorde gomban  
ldan he must  
ite pray Dec 12/21

all work, Best 1349  
Glyph. georn ~~veran~~  
glorif. on v gylk  
v.  
Gylp. sprec. c. f.  
Boasting speech  
2.66 Best 1455

~~X~~ Gyld-veden, of  
a guildship, society  
club some

den of a wild  
beast, lustrum  
some

2 Gylfian to rell,  
 en th an v gyltan  
 3 Gylfigeorn vain  
 4 sterion dom  
 5 Gylf boaste v gylf pa

~~gylp~~ word a bold  
the an.  
word v gylp. word

Gyftan Tomake  
prove guilty; re  
um facere son

O'lyman [31a1]

gym-cynn gym  
hind, a ~~topdy~~ <sup>topdy</sup> lan  
n gym

~~Quid. wenig war~~  
~~wary Be 14371~~

~~Hyfen, is on the sea~~  
~~in the geofon~~

8 Gym-stan a  
precious stone

~~gymn. wyzka~~  
~~szko~~ a gym  
wzrost, lepiday  
Tome i ci

January 18th  
 Gyn. leccineq  
 St. waterth, irregu-  
 us some.

7

~~to yard, e; f a  
yard, rod, switch  
the an~~

Gyrmend licks desir-  
able; desiderabilis  
Som v geornlice

Gyrmian to yean  
Som ~~gyrstan~~ ~~gyrstan~~

D

Gyrdel-bred -  
writing tables so called  
in old times  
as names from the  
girdle & ~~the~~ pugil  
lores, Cot 173 Som

Gyrdel-hring,  
et. in a latchet  
lace, garter, figure  
la Som

Gyrded clothed

Gyrdelic ken  
training to a guest  
hospitalis Som

Gyrd. hies a  
guest room an  
inn Som v gyst.  
hies

Gyrdwe-fen

Gyrdel cistud, herba sic dicta  
Som

Gyrdel a hostage  
Th an v gisel  
Gyrd. corn es; n  
a guest chair her  
Th an v ~~gyst~~  
gystaen

Gyrdsal es; n  
a guestsaloon or  
hall <sup>from 10</sup> Th an v  
gyst sele

<sup>in name</sup>  
I cannot hold, de  
tain Th an

2 <sup>leaves</sup> <sup>side</sup>  
1. ~~Macale~~ an, fa garnant  
Th an  
from II 118, 1

Gyrdan yesterday  
ing to yesterday; ~~see~~  
mud & Gyrdan  
yester, ~~ing~~ night, ~~see~~  
night Beo II 2467  
gyrdan

Gyrd. corn shekel  
shung; lacteris ~~see~~  
~~gyrdan~~  
sic dicta

Gyrd-rife The gun  
of the herb to  
laserwort; laser  
Som

Visited the Indians  
Feb 24<sup>th</sup> 1838

( )

D



measure, YARD, rood; virga: —Næbbe ge gescy ne gyrd, Mt. 10, 10. Þæt næs ne an gyrd landes that there was not a rood of land, Chr. 1085, Ing. p. 289, 31: Ex. 4, 2, 4. Gyrd-landes gyrð land, measured land; virgata terræ, L. In. 67, W. p. 25, 15, 16.—Gyrd-wite pain bringing rod, Cd. 143.

\* Gyrdan, he gyrt; p. gyrd; pp. gyrded [Plat. Dut. gorden: Ger. gürten: Ot. gurten: Ker. curtan: Moes. gaurdan: Dan. gjorde: Sweð. gjorda: Icel. girda] To GIRÐ, bind round; cingere:—Þu gyrdest þe, Jn. 21, 18. Gyrdæ swardes girded with a sword, Cd. 138: Lev. 8, 7. Oper þe gyrt another shall gird thee, Jn. 21, 18.

Gyrdel, gyrdels, gerdels [Plat. Dut. gordel m: Frs. gerdel f. Ger. gürtel m: Dan. giord c: Sweð. gjordf: Icel. girding f.] A GIRÐLE, belt, purse; cingulum:—Elf. gr. 19: Ps. 108, 18. Ne feoh on hyra gyrdlum, Mk. 6, 8, v. belt.

Gyrian; p. gyrede. To prepare, Ps. 64, 7, v. gearwian.

Gyrla clothing, garment, v. gege-rela.

Gyrman To roar; rugire:—L. Ps. 37, 8.

Gyrman; p. de. To yearn, desire, require, Mk. 11, 24, v. geornian.

Gyrne diligently, Chr. 1083, v. georne.

Gyrnes industry, labour, desire, Bd. 3, 11, v. geornes.

Gyrning a yearning, desire, endeavour, Ps. 9, 41, v. geornung.

Gyrran to chatter, Elf. gr. 36, v. girran.

Gyrretynde Roaring; rugiens:—L. Ps. 21, 11.

Gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg [Plat. Dut. gisteren: Ot. gesteren: Ger. gestern: Moes. gistradagis: Lat. hesternus] YESTERDAY, heri:—Jn. 4, 52.

\*Gyrwa, gyrwe, gyrwe fenn. A marsh, moor, fen; palus, locus palustris:—Elf. gr. 9, 33. Gyrwalond marshy land, Bd. 4, 6.—Gyrwa mægð a country of marshes, Gyrviorum, sive palustrum provincia, Bd. 3, 20.—Girvii, so called from gyr, a marsh.

Gyrwan to prepare, v. gearwian.

Gyse yes, Mt. 17, 25, v. gese.

Gyst a guest, v. gest.

Gysternlic - dæg yesterday, v. gyrstan-dæg.

Gystigan To lodge, to abide as a guest; hospitari:—Scint. 47.

Gyst-sele a guest-hall, Cd. 169.

Gyt ye, you; vos:—Mt. 5, 19.

Gyr, get, geot; adv. [Grk. ἐτι yet, from ἐτι the d. of ἐτος a year: Heb. עוד oud, changed to out, yt, from עוד od, a continuance, duration, beyond,

further; or from giht, gyte time, as in the compound ge-bed-giht bed-time] YET, hitherto, moreover, still, as yet; adhuc:—Hys tid ne com þa gy, Jn. 7, 30. Gyt ma yet more.

Gyt swiðor yet rather, Elf. gr.

Gyt pours out; git poured out, Lev. 1, 16, v. geotan.

Gytan to get, v. getan.

Gyte, es; m. [gyt pours out, from geotan] An overflowing, a shedding; inundatio:—Blod gyte blood shed, Cd. 75. On þara witegytna blodes gyte, Mt. 23, 30.

Gytēnesa getting, obtaining knowledge, Bd. 4, 23, v. getenys.

Gyte-sal an apartment, v. giht.

Gyte-streams A catarrh; rheuma:—R. 105.

Gytseres, es; m. A miser, a rapacious man; avarus:—Gitsung þæs gytseres desires of the miser, Bt. 16, 3, Card. 86, 9. Gytseras, L. Chut. pol. 74.

Gytsian To covet, desire, lust after; concupiscere:—Gytsiende, gytsigende coveting, Cd. 42: Ps. 100, 6: Bt. 26, 2: Ps. 61, 10.

Gytsung, gitsung, e; f. A desire, craving, lust, covetousness, avarice, rapacity, usury; concupiscentia:—Unriht gytsung, V. Ps. 118, 36. He ne mæg þa grundleasan gitsunga afyllan he cannot the boundless desires fill, Bt. 16, 3, Card. 86, 8: 7, 3.

\* H is sometimes used for g; v. 27n.

To monosyllables ending in a vowel, the Anglo-Saxons sometimes add an h, corresponding to the Icel. and Sweð. g; as, feoh money, Icel. fē: slōh he beat, Icel. slō, slóg: Sweð. Dan. slog; seah he saw, Icel. sá, ság: Sweð. sag: Rask's Gram.

Ha ha, he he. An interjection of laughter; interjectio ridentis, Som.

Haal-stan a fire-stone, a crust, v. hal-stan.

Haam a long linen vesture which priests wore, a surplice, v. hama.

HABBAN, hæbban, ic habbe, hæbbe, þu hæfst, hafast, he hæfð, hafað, we habbað, hafiað; p. hæfde, we hæfdon; imp. hafa,

habbað, habbe ge; pp. hæfed, hæfd; v. a. [Plat. Dut. hebben: Frs. habbe, ha: Ger. Ker. haben: Moes. haban: Dan. have: Sweð. hafwa: Icel. hafa] To HAVE; habere, tenere:—Þat hi hine habban sceoldon that they should have him, Bt. 3, 1. Foxas habbað holu, Mt. 8, 20. Ic þis leoð asungen hæfde I had sung this lay, Bt. 3, 1. Ic hæbbe forðon, Ex. 10, 2. Hig habbað him gegoten an gylden celf, Ex. 32, 8.

Haccan; pp. gehaccod [Plat. Dut. hakken: Ger. hacken: Dan. hacke: Sweð. hacka: Frs. hacher.—acas an axe, v. æx] To HACK, cut, hush; concidere:—Cot. 93, Lye.

Hacela, haele, hæcile, hæcla. 1. A habit for a man of war, a

cloak, mantle; chlamys, pallium, sagum. 2. A coat, cassock; lacerna. 3. An under garment, a shirt; subucula, capsula:—1. R. 65: Ors. 5, 10. 2. Mæsse haele a mass or monk's garment. Preostes haele or hæcla a priest's garment, Cot. 126. 3. Cot. 39: 164, Som.

Hacine Pusta, R. 33.

Hacod, es; m. [Plat. heket m: Ger. hecht m: Mons. hæcid: Lat. mid. hacedus] A pike, mullet, hakot, HAKEDS, a large sort of pike; lucius piscis:—Mugil: Elf. gl. 12.

Ha'd, es; m. [Ger. haupt n. a head, person: Dut. hoofd n. Frs. haved, haud n: Dan. hoved c: Sweð. hufvud n: Icel. höfuð n. a head: Icel. hæð f. height.—Plat. hood m. a



*hat, degree, dignity, v. hat, for the other cognate words]*  
 1. *A person, form, sex; persona, sexus.* 2. *Habit, dress; habitus.* 3. *State, order, degree; ordo, gradus:—1. Du ne beceawast hanc mannes had, Mt. 22, 16. Ana God on hadum efnespedelicum one God in three persons; unus Deus in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17. Æghwæteres hades of both sexes; utriusque sexus, Bd. 7. 2. Pone æfest-nesse had underfeng took the habit of religion; religionis habitum suscepit, Bd. 4, 11. 3. Had oferhogedon halgan lifes despised a state of holy life, Cd. 188. Butan halgum hadum out of holy orders, Bd. 1, 27: Resp. 1. Biscopas oððe opera hada a bishop's or other degrees, Bd. 2, 5. Hades man a man of degree or orders, Elf. gr. 11. Heahlic had highest degree, L. Const. p. 110. ¶ Had-bote a recompence for violation of holy orders.—Had-breca a violator of holy orders.—Had-bryce a violation of holy orders.—Had-grið peace of holy orders, L. Const. p. 111. —hád [Plat. Dan. hed: Dut. heid: Ger. heit, keit] *Head, hood.* At the end of words it denotes, the person, form, sex, quality, state, condition:—Wer-hád, manhád manhood. Wif-hád womanhood. Cildhád childhood. Weoroldhád secular state or habit. Broðorhád brotherhood. Preosthád priesthood. \*Haderung, e; f. [had a person, arung an honouring] *The respect of persons; personarum acceptio, Som.* Hadian, gehadian, ic hadige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. *To ordain, consecrate, give holy orders; ordinare:—Bisceopas hadian to consecrate bishops, Bd. 2, 8. Hæding, hadung, e; f. Ordaining, consecration; ordinatio:—Nat. Greg. p. 22.* Hador *A convexity, an arch; arcus:—Under heofones hador under heaven's arch, Beo. 6, 83. Hador, hadre; sup. hadrost; adj. [Ger. heiter: Old Ger. hedro: Icel. heidr: Moes. haize light] Clear, bright; serenous:—On hadrum heofone in serene sky, Bt. 9.* Hadrian *To restrain; angustare, Lye.* Had-swæpe a *bride-maid, v. heorð, &c.* Hæbban *to have, move, v. habban.* Hæbbendlic *Fit, handsome, able; habilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.**

Hæbbenga *A restraining; cohibito, Som.* Hæbern *A crab, scorpion; nepa, cancer, Som.* Hæca *A bar or bolt of a door, a hatch; pessulus, Som.* Hæcece *A cloak; pallium:—Chr. 1070.* Hæcla, hæcla, hæcle *a cloak, mantle, shirt, v. hacela.* Hæced, hæcid, a *pike, v. hacod.* Hæcewoll *A collector; exactor:—R. 8.* Hædern *A cellar, buttery; cellarium, Som.* Hæfd *head, v. heafod.* Hæfde *had; p. of habban.* Hæfe [Dut. hef, heffe f. the lees: Ger. hefen f.—heafian to heave] *Leaven; fermentum:—Mk. 8, 15.* Hæfe [Hunt. Heve] *Heefeld or Heugh, in Northumberland, a place where Bertfrith fought with the Picts, Chr. 710.* Hæfed, hæfd *had; pp. of habban.* Hæfednes, se; f. *Abstinence; retentio, Som.* Hæfeg, hæfig *heavy, Bt. 31, 1, v. hefig.* Hæfeldan *HELVETIANS; Helvetii:—Ora. 1, 1.* HÆFEN [Plat. Dut. haven f: Ger. haven m: Dan. havn c.—In Plat. havenung, hævenung signify, a place sheltered from wind and rain: and the Old Ger. heiman to cover] *A HAVEN; portus:—Chr. 1031.* Hæfen-blæte, hæfen-bleat *a haven screamer, a seagull, hawk.* Hæfenleás *Poor, needy; inops:—L. Ps. 11, 5.* Hæfen-least *Poverty, want; necessitas:—L. Ps. 48, 27.* HÆFER; g. hæferes, hæfres; m. *A he-goat; caper:—Cot. 32.* Hæfer-bite *a pair of pincers.* Hæfer-blæte *the bleating of a goat.* Hæfern *a crab, Cot. 39, v. hæbern.* Hæfig *heavy, v. hefig.* Hæfignes *heaviness, v. hefignes.* HÆFT, es; m. [Dut. Frs. Ger. heft n: Dan. hæfte n: Swed. hæfte n: Icel. hefti n.—captio, captivitas, is in Frs. hefte f: Ger. haft f: Icel. haft n.] 1. *A HAFT, handle; manubrium.* 2. *A holding, captivity, bonds; captio.* 3. *One held, a captive, slave; captivus:—1. Elf. gl. 24. 2. Ps. 123, 5. Of hæftum from bonds, Cd. 225. 3. Hæftas ne willað wurðigean captives will not worship, Cd. 182: 187.* Hæftan; pp. hæfted, hæft. *To take, Bt. 11, 1, v. gehæftan.* Hæftedóm *Captivity; captivitas:—Bt. R. p. 188.*

Hæftencel/hæftincle *What may be bought; emptitius:—Col. 74.* Hæftene *Captivity, custody; captivitas:—Chr. 1095.* Hæfting *A holding, seat, possession; possessio:—Nicol. 27.* Hæftling, es; m. *A captives; captivus:—Beoð hæftlingas, Lk. 21, 24.* Hæftned, hæftnod, hæftnyd [Plat. Dut. hechtnis f: Frs. hefte f: Ger. haft f.] *The state of being bound, custody, captivity, slavery; captivitas, custodia:—Ps. 67, 19: 123, 5.* Hæftneð, hæftnoð, *What takes or holds, a prison, also confinement, custody; custodia:—Het on hæftneðe gebringan ordered to be brought into prison, Chr. 1095. On hæftneðe wæs was in custody, Chr. 1101. Hæftnoð, Somn. 58.* Hæftnian, hi hæftniað *To take, lay hold of, capture; captare:—L. Ps. 93, 21, v. gehæftan.* Hæftnung, heftning, e; f. *A taking, captivity; captio:—Ps. 13, 11: 34, 9.* Hæg *a hedge, defence, v. hege.* HÆGEL, hagel, hagel, hagul; g. hægles; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. hagel m: Frs. heil c: Dan. haggel, hagel, hagl n: Swed. hagel n: Icel. hagall m. hagl n.—So called from its globular form: Heb. עֲגֻלָּא ogel round, אֶגֶל agl a drop, from לָא to roll] *HAIL; grando:—Hæglas and snawas grandines et nives, Bt. 39, 13: Ps. 17, 14: 77, 52: 104, 30.* Hægelan *To hail; grandinare, Lye.* Hægles, se; f. [Plat. Dut. heks f: Ger. hexe f: Frs. Dan. hex f: Swed. hexa: Icel. hagr clever] *A HAO, witch, fury, fiend; larva, furia, Som.* Hægestald, heahsteald [Plat. hagestolt m: Ger. hagestolz m: Old Ger. hagastult: Icel. hagstædr temperate] 1. *A bachelor, virgin, novice; cœlebs, tyro.* 2. *One high in dignity, a youth, prince; princeps:—1. Cot. 42, 45: Scint. 77. 2. Cd. 151: 160.* Hægtes *a fury, R. 112, hæges.* Hæghorn, hægþorn *HAWTHORN; alba spina:—R. 48.* Hæh *A hole, den; fovea, Som.* Hæh-sedan *a pulpit, v. heh, &c.* Hæl, [Icel. heill n.] *An omen, a guess, conjecture; omen, Som.* Hæl whole, health, Lk. 10, 9, v. healu, Som. Hælan, gehælan; v. hælede; pp. hæled; v. a. [hæl health] 1. *To heal, cure; sanare.* 2. *To preserve, keep; servare:—*

*A Hæl, es; m? An omen, Beo Hæg 407*

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12 522

~~X~~ Hádor serene, bright  
Bea H. 988

*Dec 12, 1908*

♂ + ♀ Haff, es; m. *Sacophaga* *Baudini* captures through Dec 182. Beryl  
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1. Hælað untrume, *Mt.* 10, 8. Untrume gehælan, *Lk.* 9, 2: *Gen.* 50, 20. 2. Earm heora ne hælað hig, *Ps.* 43, 4. Swerð min ne hælað me, v. 8.

Hælan to conceal, *Ors.* 6, 33, v. helan.

Hæl-bære health-bearing, v. hal-bære.

Hæle of health, v. hælu.

Hæle, hælo, hæleð, es; m. [*Norse*, at hæla to laud; hence, halur one praised, an eminent man] A brave man, chief, hero, a man; heros, vir:—Frod hæle a sage hero, *Cd.* 62. Gleawferhð hæle a sagacious man, *Cd.* 112. Boitius se hæle hatte the man was called Boetius; Boetius hic vir vocatus est, *Bt.* R. p. 151: *Menol.* 98. Hæleðas heard-made heroes firm, *Cd.* 15: 59. Mid þam hæleðum with the men, *Cd.* 112.

<sup>4</sup> Hælend, es; m. [hælende healing] The healer, saviour; salvator:—Þu nemst hys naman Hælend. He soðlice hys folc hal gedeð fram hyra synnum, *Mt.* 1, 21.

Hælettung, e; f. A greeting; salutation:—*C. R. Mt.* 23, 7.

Hælftr; ð. hælftr; pl. hælftra [*Plat.* halter m: *Dut.* halster, helster m: *Ger.* halfter f: *Mon.* halftro.—hals, hæls the neck] HALTER, headstall; laqueus, capistrum:—*C. Ps.* 31, 12.

Hælg, [se. The] light; levis:—*Bt.* 37, 4.

Hælig holy, v. halig.

Hæling [*Ger.* heilung f.] Healing; sanatio:—*Nicod.* 10.

Hæll, hælla a hall, v. heal.

Hælm, halm haulm, stubble, v. healm.

Hælnes Wholeness, health; salus:—*Past.* 36, 1.

Hælo health, v. hælu.—a man, v. hæle.

Hælsere, hælsend A soothsayer, diviner; aruspex:—*Cot.* 190, Som.

Hælsian to foretell, *Cot.* 14, 17: v. halsian.

Hælsung a divination, *Cot.* 11, v. halsung.

Hæls, [*Dan.* helse, hilse f: *Swed.* halsa f: *Icel.* heilsa f.—hæls what healeth or makes hale]

HEALTH; sanitas:—*Scint.* 13.

Hælu, hælo, hæ; g. hæle; pl. hæla; g. hælena; ð. um; f. [*Plat.* Dut. Frs. *Dan.* heil *enhal*: *Ger.* heil: *Moe.* hails: *Swed.* hel: *Icel.* heil f. health]

Healing, health, care, safety, salvation; salus:—Ys hælgeworden, *Lk.* 19, 9. Ic hæla gefemne, *Lk.* 13, 32. Hæle

gewit salutis scientia, *Lk.* 1, 77. Hæle horn salutis cornu, v. 69.

Hælo beadan salutem dicere, *C. Mt.* 5, 47.

<sup>c</sup> Hæm top, *L. In.* 61, v. healm.

Hæman, gehæman; p. de; pp. ed [*Old Ger.* heimen to cover, tegere.—hania a cover] To lie with, cohabit, to commit fornication or adultery; carnaliter cognoscere:—Gif ænig man hæme mid oðres wife, *Deut.* 22, 22: *L. Alf. pol.* 10: 11.

Hæmðo A marriage; nuptiæ:—*C. R. In.* 2, 1.

<sup>3</sup> Hæmed A lying with, cohabiting; coitus:—Heora hæmed rihtan coitus suos emendare, *L. Cnut. pol.* 52.—Unriht-hæmed an improper cohabiting, adultery, *Jn.* 8, 4.—Hæmed-ceorl a husband.—Hæmed-gemana marriage, *Cot.* 129.—Hæmed-gifta dowry, *Cot.* 102.—Hæmed-sceipe marriage.—Hæmed-þing a cohabitation, propagation, *Bt.* 34, 11.—Hæmed-þingian to cohabit, *L. Alf. pol.* 18.—Hæmed-wif a matron, wife, *Cot.* 136.

Hæmere A fornicator; concubinus, Som.

Hæmeð A marriage, marriage-song; hymenæus:—*R.* 9.

Hæn a hen, v. hen.

Hænan To stone; lapidare:—Wylle ge me hænan, *Jn.* 10, 32, v. hynan.

Hæn-belle, hæne-belle hen-bell, hen-bane, *Herbal.* 5, 1.

Hænep [*Plat.* hemp, hennep m: *Dut.* kennep, hennip f: *Ger.* hanf m: *Dan.* hamp c: *Swed.* hampa f: *Icel.* haupr m: *Pers.* کنب

kunib. Most likely the plant, and its Greek and Lat. name cannabis, were brought over at the same time from its native country, the East Indies] HEMP; cannabis:—*Herb.* 27, 115.

Hæn-fugul a hen fowl, v. hen, &c.

Hænge A cage, stall; catasta, Som.

Hænð want, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. henð.

Hæp Fit; aptus:—*Coll. Monast.*

Hæplic Equal, also a compeer; compar:—*Cot.* 35, Som.

Hæpmælum by heaps, v. heap-mælum.

Hærs, [*Plat.* Ger. *Dut.* *Dan.* hæspe, hespe f: *Swed.* haspa m: *Icel.* hespa f: *Dut.* gesp a buckle: *Lat.* mid. haspa] A HARSE, hasp; sera:—*Elf. gl.* 19.

Hæpsian To hapse, hasp, lock; sera includere:—*Elf. gr.* 37.

Hær her, v. her.

HÆR, her, [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.*

haar n: Frs. heer, her, hier n: Wil. bar: Tat. haru: *Swed.* hår n: *Icel.* hár n.] HAIR; crinis, pilus:—Mid oluendes hærum, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Mt.* 3, 4. Nostrela hæz hair of the nostrils, *R.* 16.

Hæra, hera, an; m. [*Icel.* hæra f: Fr. haire f.] Cloth made of hair, sackcloth; cilicium:—Þu slite hæran mine, *Ps.* 29, 13. Ic scrydde mid hæran, *Ps.* 34, 15. On hæran and on axan, *Mt.* 11, 21.

Hære an army, *Ex.* 14, 23, v. here.

Hæren-fagol A hedge-hog; herinacrus:—*Ps.* 103, 19.

<sup>4</sup> Hærfest, hærfest, hærfest, hærfest; m. [*Plat.* harfst m: *Dut.* herbst f: *Ger.* herbst m: *Not.* herbst. —Wach. derives it from ar yearly produce, and fest from fon to take] HARVEST, autumn; messis:—Þat se hærfest sie welig on westmum that the harvest is abundant in fruits, *Bt.* 14, 1: 21: *Ps.* 73, 18. ¶ Hærfest-wæta autumn wet, *Ors.* 3, 3.—Hærfest-monað, hærfest-monað harvest-month, September, *Elf. gr.* 9, 13.

<sup>5</sup> Hærelaf A report, common fame; rumor, Som.

Hæren Made of hair; cilicius:—*L. Ps.* 68, 14.

Hærenes, se; f. 1. Praise; laus. 2. An assembly, troop, army; congregatio:—1. *Bd.* 3, 19. 2. Som.

Hærg a temple, v. hearge.

Hæriht Hair; crinitus:—*Cot.* 186.

<sup>4</sup> Hæring, hæring, hæring, es; m. [*Plat.* hering m: *Dut.* haring m: *Ger.* haring m: *Icel.* hæringr m: Fr. hareng m.] HERRING; halec:—Hwæt seilst þu on sæ? Hæringas what catchest thou in the sea? herrings, *Collog. Mon. MS. Cot. Tib. A. iii. p. 60: Elf. gl.* 12.

Hærlíc Laudable; laudabilis:—*Bt. R. p.* 151: 161.

Hæra A full tide, ebbing and flowing water; æstus:—*Cot.* 81.

Hær-nædl hair-needle.

Hærnes The brain; cerebrum:—*Chr.* 1137.

Hærðan Testiculi, pudenda virilia, *Elf. gl.* 2: *L. Alf. pol.* 40.

Hæring HEARING; auditus, Som.

<sup>4</sup> Hæs, [*Plat.* hete n: *Dut.* eisch m: *Ger.* geheiss n. m: *Old Ger.* till the 15th century ha-isse, haiss] A command, behest, precept, wages; mandatam:—Be his þlafordes hære, *Gen.*

Hæman wolden  
would have to do ch. 112th  
148, 18  
carnaliter cognoscent

þu # 268, (Febra) 28; n þu # 408, 28

24, 10: Ex. 18, 23: Cininges  
has king's behest, Cd. 6: 161:  
Elf. T. 31, 2.

Hassel A hat; galerus, Som.

Hætere An instructor; præceptor,  
Lyc.

Hæsi, [Plat. hassel f: Dut. hazelaar m: Ger. hasel f: Mon. hasal: Dan. Sued. hassel m: Icel. haal m.] HÆZEL; corylus:—Hæsi-nutu hazel-nut, R. 45, 47.—Hwit-hæz white hazel, R. 45.

Hæste [Lat. æstus] A raging of the sea or fire; æstus maris, vel solis:—*at 88, 110, 111.*

Hæstingas, Hæstingas, Hæstinga-ceaster, Hæstingaport [Flor. Hæstinga: Hunt. Nord. Hæstings: Lat. Hæstinge.—hæste a raging] HÆSTING, Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, Chr. 1011: 1066.

Hæswalwe A hawk, buzzard; astur, Som.

Hæz [Plat. hood m: Dut. hoed m: Frs. hod m: Ger. hut m: Mon. huth: Ker. Swabenspiegel, hut: Dan. hat c: Sued. hatt m: Icel. hatur m.] 1. HAT: pileus. 2. A mitre, an ornament for the head; mitra, tiara:—1. Ors. 4, 10. 2. Cot. 131, 189.

Hæt commands, Bt. 41, 2, v. hatan.

Hæta heat, v. hætu.

Hætan: p. gehat: r. a. To heat, make hot; calefacere:—L. In. 78, v. bætian.

Hæteru, hæteru clothing, apparel; vestitui:—Mid his hætron cum vestitu suo, Ex. 21, 4. Se hund to tar his hæteru cuius dilaceravit vestitum ejus, Som.

Hæð [Plat. Dts. Frs. Ger. heide f.] HEATH, thyme; erica, thymus:—R. 46: 48.—Hæð-berge heath-berry.—Hæð-feld heath-field, Bt. 16, 1.

Hæð-cole [hæt a hut, col cool]

A cover to keep the head cool, a cap, mitre, helmet; cassis, galea:—Cot. 32, 36, Som.

Hæðe, Hæðeby, Hæitabi [æt at, by; hæð heath, by the heaths; so called from the heath which abounds in the neighbourhood] HADDEBY, once called Hæithaby, a town situate on the south of the small river Schle, and opposite to Schleswig. Though Haddeby is nearer the mouth of the river, it is now eclipsed by Schleswig.—Of Sciringes heale, he cwæð þæt he seglode, on fif dagan, to þæm porte þe mon hæz æt Hæðum, se stent betwuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and

hyrð in on Dene he said that he sailed, in five days, from Sciringes to the port which they call Haddeby, which stands between the Winedæ, Saxons, and Angles, and is obedient to the Danes, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 25, 12. Þa twegen dagas ær he to Hæðum come him wæs on þæt steor-bord Gotland, and Sillende, and iglanda fela, on þæm landum eardodon Engle ær hi hider on land comon for two days ere he came to Haddeby, on the starboard was Jutland, Sealand, and many islands, on which land the Angles dwell before they came hither (England), Id. Bar. p. 25, 20.

Hæðen A Sardonian garment; mactruca.

Hæðen, hæðen [Plat. Dut. heiden m: Ger. heide m: Ot. heithner: Mox. haitinus] HEATHEN, gentile, pagan; ethnicus:—Þæt wif wæs hæðen, Mt. 7, 26: Jn. 12, 20: Bd. 1, 17.—Hæðen-cynn a heathen kind.—Hæðen-cynning a heathen king, Cd. 174.—Hæðendóm heathenism.—Hæðen-gyld heathen-worship, idolatry, Elf. T. p. 7.—Hæðen-man a heathen man.—Hæðen-sceppe, heðenscepe heathenism, L. Curi. pol. 5: Chr. 634.

Hæðenisc; def. se hæðenisca; adj. HEATHENISU; ethnicus:—Ors. 3, 3.

Hæðennes, se; f. HEATHENISM; gentilismus:—Bd. 1, 26.

Hæt - heortnys hot-heartedness, rage, Ps. 6, 1, v. hat.

Hæð-feld a heath-field, v. hæð. Hæð-feld, Heaf-feld [Bd. Hedfeld: Hunt. Hatfeld: Brom. Hatfeld.—hæð heath; feld a field] Bishop's HATFIELD, Hert., Chr. 680.

Hæðna, hæðne heathen, v. hæðen.

Hæð-stapa heath-stepper, an insect found among heath, Cod. Ex. 87, a.

Hæðung, e; f. HEATING; calefactio:—Serm. Fid. Cath.

Hæting calipatum, Cot. 168.

Hæto heat, Bt. 33, 4, v. hætu.

Hætol hot, furious, v. hetol.

Hætron clothing, v. hæteru.

Hætt calls, v. hatan.

Hættian To pull the skin over a man's ears; capillum cum cute detrahere, Som.

Hætu, hæto; g. hæte; d. e; also nom. hæte; g. hætan; f. [Plat. Dut. hitte f: Frs. hjitte: Ger. hitze f: Wil. hizza: Not. hizzo: Dan. hede: Sued. hetta f: Icel. hita f. hiti m: Heb.

hæte to keep fire alive] HEAT; calor:—Cila and hæte, Gen. 8, 22. On þære hætan, Gen. 18, 1. On pysses dagas hætan, Id.: Mt. 20, 12: Cd. 21: 187: Bt. 33, 4: 34, 10. Mid monegum hætum cum multis feruoribus scilicet animi, Bd. 2, 12.

Hæued a head, Chr. 1187, v. heafod.

Hæwen A grey, tawny, blue or sky colour or hue; glaucus, fulvus, cæruleus:—Cot. 96, Som.

Hafa have; hafast hast; hafð hath; hafedon obtained, v. habban.

Hæfecere, es; m. Hawker; aniceps:—L. Can. Edg. 64.

Hafen raised; pp. of hebban.

Hafenes, se; f. Fermentation; fermentatio:—Ex. 12, 19.

Hafenleás poor, v. hæfenleás.

Hafenleás need, want, W. B. p. 245, v. hæfenleást.

Hafettan To applaud, rejoice; plaudere:—Elf. gr. 28: Ps. 96, 8.

Hæfoc, hæfuc, es; m. [Plat. havik, haafk, haak f: Dut. havik m: Frs. hauck m: Ger. habicht m: Dan. høg m: Sued. hök m: Icel. haukr m: Fin. haucka] A HAWK, falcon, bird of prey; accipiter:—Menol. 482. Hæfoc-cynn hawk-kind, Leo. 11, 13.

Hafud-land headland, a promontory.

HAGA, hagen; pl. hagan [The Ger. hæg f: Sued. hage m. hæg n. signify not only a hedge and an inclosed field or space, but also in earlier times a house] A HAY, hedge, haw, a small quantity of inclosed land, a dwelling-house; agellus, domus:—Nigan and XX hage-na syndon nozem et viginti prædia sunt, Mon. Ang. I, 258, v. hege.

Hagal, hagol, hagul hail, Ps. 17, 14, v. hægol.

Hagal-scur hail-shower, M. Ps. 104, 30.—Hagol-stan hail-stone.

Hagan Haws, fruit of the white thorn; mora spinæ albæ:—R. 47: Cot. 99.

Haga-born hawthorn, v. hægborn.

Hagian to be at leisure, v. onhagian.

Hagol, hagul hail, v. hægol.

Hagolan To hail; grandinare:—Ors. 3, 5.

Hagustald, Hagusteald, Hagustaldesea, Hagustaldese, Hagustaldese-ham, Hagustaldese [Dun. Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: Ric. Hestaldasham:





11

2

3

4

Hafela, hafela,  
heafpla, heafula, an  
caput Res K 3227

2743  
the mail, hat worn  
under the helmet,  
probably any head  
dress Res K 1248  
flor: - Res 153  
K 1337, 2654 &  
hafala Res 12886:  
heafpla 5349: 5349.

Haste, an f heat  
H. an

5

to heath stether  
a stag Res  
K 2738 Res 191

6

scor Hagustald

7

Oes hawene lyft  
the blue air Cd 166

Haste adj violent Th p 207, 33  
hot, hasty, ardent, 2

violentus. Turk  
Hastone had in  
a violent manner  
Res K 2669: Cd 110 Th p 146, 2

Hasten gold  
H. an: Res K 4517  
Hastones Res 770  
170. H. an: 496, 8

Haste adv Furiously:  
violenter Cd 69 Th p 84, 11

Heter<sup>2</sup> ardent  
ardent Res 770

Haga, an: m Haga,  
an: m Haga, heda  
Th. an: Res 91

8

Hage a hedge  
H. an: m Haga

Hagal. scurf  
a hyl shower  
v Hagals scurf

9



~~Isaia - servus, eadem -~~  
~~servus - dl + 1 v margin~~

~~Halie holy Hapol~~  
~~v halig~~

~~Halig & b-haligra~~  
~~\* Hanna &~~

(9)

~~Halau pascere Ben~~

C

Q

3 Halga, an m d  
~~scint H du~~

*Gerv. Hestoldesham: Kni. Exseldesham.*—Some say from heage-steald a high place; others from hægstæald a bachelor, a residence of priests] *Hæsham, Northumberland, Chr.* 681: 685: 766: 780: 806.

*Hagu-swind, eaganswind The cheek; mala, Som.*

*Hál; def. se hala; adj. [hæl health] Healthy, sound, whole, safe.*—Used in salutation, as hail, be healthy; sanus, salvus, salvus sis:—*Hwæðer hira fæder wære hal, Gen.* 43, 27: *Jn.* 5, 9, 14: *Bd.* 4, 25: *Mk.* 2, 17. *Hal wes þu Iudea cýning saluus sis tu, Judeorum rex, Mt.* 27, 29: *Lk.* 1, 28. *Hale wese ge salui sitis vos, saluete, Mt.* 28, 9. *Wesað hale walete, Cot.* 184. *WAS-SAILLE*, wassail bowl, was hal be whole, healthy; sis salvus. *Haldon, hal gedon to make whole, to heal; sanum reddere, Lk.* 19, 10. *Pin geleafa þe hale gedýde, Mk.* 5, 34. *Gedo me halne, Mt.* 14, 30.

*Hal a hole, den, Ps.* 16, 13, v. hol. *Hal-ferðe a breathing-hole, L.* M. 1, 1.

*Halbære Health-bearing, wholesome; salutaris:—Scint.* 32, 78.

*Hald, halde bending, inclining, stooping, v. heald.*

*Haldan to hold, tame, C. Mk.* 5, 4, v. healdan.

*Halech holy, Chr.* 890, v. halig.

*Haleg holy, Mk.* 13, 11, v. halig.

*Haleging consecration, v. halgung.*

*Haletta, an; m. A hero, an eminent man; heros, vir egregius:—Ic Beda sende gretan þone leofastan cýning and halettan Ceolulf ego Beda, mitto salutem dilectissimo regi et viro egregio Ceololfo, Bd. pref. Sommer says halette a greeting, saluting, wishing of health: hence he would translate Ic sende gretan and halettan I send greeting and health.*

*Halettan To salute, greet; salutare:—Bd.* 2, 12.

*Halette a greeting, saluting, v. haletta.*

*Halettung, e; f. A greeting, salutation; salutatio:—C. R. Mt.* 23, 7.

*Halewend healthful, v. halwend.*

*Half half, Bd.* 4, 26, v. healf.

*Hal-first qui potest sanare, R. Ben.* 46.

*Half-clungu half frozen or clung.*

*Halga holy, Mk.* 1, 24, v. halig.

*Halgian, gehalgian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [halig, halg holy] To HALLOW, consecrate, dedicate;*

*sanctificare:—Halgian Bisceop to consecrate a bishop, Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 6: *Lev.* 8, 12.

*Halgo-land A district belonging to the province of Nordland, in Norway, lat. 66°. 40', now written HALIGELAND or HALGELAND, Ors.* 1, 1.

*Halgun, gehalgung, e; f. A HALLOWING, consecration, ordination; sanctificatio:—Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 6: *Ex.* 29, 22.

*Halian to become well, v. hælan.*

*Halic holy, Bd.* 1, 27, v. halig.

*Halidóm holiness, Cat. p.* 33, v. haligdóm.

*Hali-ern a sacred place, sanctuary, Ex.* 29, 30.

*Hálig, often contracted in the cases whose terminations begin with a vowel, as in def. se hálga, seo hálge, but not when it begins with a consonant; as, haligra men of holy men [Plat. helig, hillig: Frs. helga, helick, hillig: Dut. Ger. heilig: Dan. hellig: Swed. helig: Icel. heilager.—hal sound, safe, ig] HOLY; sanctus, sacer:*

*—þæt balige gewrit, Jn.* 17, 12. *He spræc þurh his halegra witegena muð, Lk.* 1, 70.

*Mid halgum þeowdome, L. Can. eccl.* 20, *W.* p. 156, 5.

*Hálig-dag holy day.—Halig ealond holy island, Lindsarne, in Northumberland.—Halig-Gast Holy Ghost.—Halig-monað holy month, September.—Halig-munt holy mount.—Halig-ryft the veil of the temple.—Halig-wæter holy water.*

*Haligan To consecrate, to become whole; sanescere:—Bd.* 4, 22, *S.* p. 591, 10.

*Haligdóm, es; m. [dóm jurisdiction] 1. A sanctuary; sanctuarium. 2. A sacrament, sacred things, relics; res sacræ, sacramentum. 3. Holiness; sanctimonia:—1. To þæs halig domes dura, Ex.* 21, 6: *L. Ps.* 73, 8: 77, 75. 2. Þurh haligum haligdom Drihtnes lichaman and blodes per sacrosanctum sacramentum Domini corporis et sanguinis, *W. Cat.* p. 79. *Hwæt se haligdom is þe her on þisum halgan mynstre is quænam reliquiæ sunt quæ hic in hoc sancto monasterio sunt, Cart. Antig. in Mon. Ang.* 1, 223. *On þam haligdome swerian per reliquias jurare, L. Const. Ethel.* p. 117, 20. 3. *Som.*

*Halig-monað, es; m. [Franc. uuintu-manoth, herbst-monat: Dan. fiskmanet: Swed. hostmonat: Icel. addrata manudr.—halig holy, monað month] September; Septembris:—Ha-*

*lig-monað or harfæst-monað the holy month or harvest-month, Hic. Thes.* I. p. 215. *Septembres færs September fierce, Manol. F.* 331. *On þam nigoðsan monðe on geara bið xxx daga, se monað hatte Leden Septembris, and on ure gepeode halig-monað, for þon þe ure yldran þa þa hi hæpene waron on þam monðe hi guldon hiora deofol geltun, Hic. Thes.* I. p. 219, 37.

*Halignes, halines, se; f. 1. HOLINESS, holy things; sanctitas. 2. A sacred place, sanctuary, asylum; locus sacer:—1. Lk.* 1, 75: *Elf. gr.* 5. 2. *L. Ps.* 12, 17: *Lup.* 5. *On haligynsse his, Ps.* 95, 6.

*Haligung the king's evil, v. hals, &c.*

*Halines holiness, Chr.* 642, v. halignes.

*Halm stubble, C. R. Lk.* 3, 17, v. healm.

*Halpenig a halfpenny, H. Lk.* 12, 6.

*Hals a neck.—Halsado a napkin, neckhandkerchief.—Hals-be-arh, halsbeorg a protection of the neck, a brigandine, breast-plate.—Hals-byc a neck-book, phylactery, Cot.* 213.—*Hals-cod a napkin, R. Jn.* 11, 44.

*Halsfest stiff necked, stubborn, C.* 102.—*Halsfang neck-catch, pillory, L. With. W.* 11, 29.

*Halsgang a running sore, or scrofulous humour in the neck, R.* 115.—*Halswurdung a supplication, Cd.* 171, v. heals.

*Halsere a soothsayer, v. halsere.*

*Halsian, healsian, alisian, alsian, halsian, ic halsige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [heals, hals the neck] To beseech, implore, conjure, adjure, prove, try, augur; obsecrare:—Ic halsige þe, Mt.* 26, 63: *R. Mk.* 5, 7. *He halsode Israhela bearn, Ex.* 13, 19.—*Interrogare, Ps.* 10, 5, 6.—*Augurari. On wiggedeto halsienne in altari ad augurandum, Cot.* 17.

*Halsiendlic importunate, Som.*

*Halsiendlice; adv. Importunately, earnestly; importune:—Greg.* 1, 2.

*Hal-stan The hard shell, hull or crust of a thing; crusta:—Cot.* 191.

*Halsung, se; f. A praying, supplication, deprecation, augury, divination; obsecratio, adjuration, exorcismus:—On halsungum in precibus, Lk.* 2, 37.

*Halsunga doð preces faciunt, Lk.* 5, 33. *On halsung in auspiciu, Bd.* 2, 9: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 4.

*Hals-wyrt A daffodil; narcissus, Herbal.* 56; *epicureum, Elf.*

gl. 15; sinistis albus, *Herbal*.  
127; auris leporis, R. 81.  
Halumpys custody, v. bealdnes.  
Halwend, halwendlic, halwend;  
adj. [hal health, wendan to  
turn] Health-bearing, healthful;  
salubris:—Bd. 1, 1.

Halwendlice; adv. Healthfully;  
salubriter, Som.

Halwendnes, se. Healthiness,  
health; salubritas:—Bd. 1, 1.

Ham a skin, covering, v. hama.

HAM, hamm, hom; pl. hamma  
[Plat. Dut. ham f: Frs. hamme  
f: Old Ger. hamm f:] The

HAM, back part of the knee;  
poples:—Etf. gl. 2: R. 75.

HAM, es; m. [Plat. ham: Frs.  
ham, hem n: Ger. heim n: Ot.  
heime: Moes. hain: Dan.

hiem n: Swed. hem n: Lat.  
mid. hama.—Old Ger. heimen  
to cover: Chald. [Etf. gl. 2: R. 75]

hme  
to protect] 1. A HOME, house,  
dwelling: domus. 2. A vil-

lage, town, farm, property;  
prædium, villa. The terms

hof, hiwa, ham, hyd, hide  
appear to be synonymous:—

1. Pa he ham com, Mt. 9, 28.  
Woldon hama findan would

find homes, Cd. 166. Hig cyr-  
don calle ham, Ju. 7, 53. Pa

Noe ongan ham stædelian then  
Noah began to found a house,

Cd. 75. Æt ham at home, Mk.  
9, 33: Lk. 9, 61. 2. Forbærn-

don feala oðra godra hama  
burnt many other good towns,

Chr. 1001. Ciptun calle hira  
hamas vendebant omnia prædia

sua, Gen. 47, 20. On hira ham-  
on in possessionibus suis, Gen.

48, 6.—Ham-færelð, hamfæ-  
relt a journey home, Ors. 3, 11.

—Hamfæst an inhabitant, Bt.  
18, 2, 3.—Hamfare protection,

freedom, L. Henr. 1, 80, v. ham-  
socn.—Ham-ferian to carry

home, Cot. 8, 196.—Ham-scir  
the office of an edile; officium

sedilis, Cot. 71.—Ham-sittend  
an inhabitant.—Ham-socn pro-

tection, v. in alphabetical or-  
der.—Ham-stede homestead.—

Ham-weard homeward, hame-  
wardes homewards, Gen. 24,

61.—Ham-weorð neighbours,  
neighbourhood, Bd. 3, 10.—Ham-

wyrt homewort, houseleek, L.  
M. 1, 1, 40.

—ham, -hom, as a termination,  
denotes a covering, form. Feð-

erhom a feather covering, a  
wing, Cd. 22. Wulder-ham a

glorious covering, a garb of  
glory, Cd. 190. In the names

of places, ham denotes a home,  
dwelling, village.—Ham-ton

home-town, Buckingham, &c.  
Hama, ham, an; m. [Plat. Dut.

Ger. hemd n: Frs. hemeth n:

himbd: South. Ger. hemat:  
Not. hemide a coat: Dan. ham  
a skin, coat: Icel. hams a skin]  
A skin, covering, shirt, surplice;  
cutis, tegmen, camisa:—R. 76:  
Cot. 31.

Hama [Plat. hemken, ehme  
Ger. heime f:] A grasshopper,  
cricket; cicada, gryllus:—R.  
37: Cot. 39, 96.

Hamacgað Grouse strong; con-  
valescit, Lye.

Hamclan To hamstring, to cut  
the hamstrings; poplites scin-

dere, Som.

Hamer a hammer, v. hamor.

Hamore A staff by which the  
pilot directs the rowers; por-

tisculus:—Cot. 158, 202.

Hamod Covered, clothed; indu-

tus, Som.

Hamor a hammer; hamora of  
hammers, strikers, swords, Chr.

938, v. hamur.

Hamorwyrt HAMMERWORT; pa-

rietaria:—L. M. 1, 25.

Hamsocn, hamsocn [Plat. heem-

soken to visit: Frs. hamse-

kene, hemsekene a searching,  
and an attack of a house: Ger.

heimsuchen to afflict, visit. Its  
antiquated signification is bur-

glary, and any violation or injury  
done to the owner of the house or his

inmates: Dan. hiemsöge: Swed.  
hemsöka to afflict: Icel. heim-

sökn, visitatio, invasio hostilis:  
Lat. mid. hamsoca.—ham home,

socn liberty, protection] 1. Pro-

tection from assault in one's  
own house; domus immunitas.

2. The privilege of lords of  
manors to hold a court, and impose

a fine for a breach of that im-

munity, a breaking of the peace;  
facultas dominis maneriorum

concessa inquirendi de immu-

nitatis istius infra maneria  
sua violatione. Sæpius tamen

in vet. L. L. pro ipsa viola-

tione seu infractione juris ac-

capitur. Ut in L. Edm. 6: Cnut.  
12, 59.—Hamsocna est, vel

Hamfare, si quis præmeditate  
ad domum eat ubi suum hos-

tem esse scit et ibi eum inva-

dat, Hamsocna judicatur:—  
Unworhtre hamsocne infecta

invasio, Text. Roff. p. 44.

Ham-tun. [ham a dwelling, tun a  
fence; habitatio vallo circum-

septa] Used both for SOUTH-

AMPTON, Chr. 994, Ing. p. 170,  
31; and also NORTHAMPTON,

Chr. 917, Ing. p. 130, 28.—  
Ham-tunscire HAMPSHIRE,

Chr. 755, Ing. p. 69, 7: 860,  
for Northampton, v. Norðham-

tun.

Ham-tun-port Northampton, Lye.

Hamula A steersman; prreta:—  
Chr. 1039.

Hamur, hamer, hamor, homer.  
A HAMMER; malleus:—Ha-  
mera lafum with relics of ham-  
mers, Chr. 938. Homera lafe  
relics of hammers, Beo. 39, 18:  
Cot. 135.

HANA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. haan  
m: Ger. hahn m: Satic laws,

chana: Ot. hano: Moes. ha-  
na: Dan. Swed. hane m: Icel.

hani m.] A cock; gallus:—  
Ne cræwð se hana to dag,

Lk. 22, 34, 60: Mk. 14, 30, 68,  
72.—Han-crod, han-crad, a

cock crowing.

HAND; g. e; d. a; ac. hand; pl.  
nom. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat.

Dut. Ger. Swed. hand f: Frs.  
hond f: Ker. Ot. hant: Moes.

handus: Dan. haand c: Icel.  
hönd, hand f: Tart. handa]

HAND; manus:—He æthran  
hyre hand, Mt. 8, 15. Of ure

feonda handa alysed, Lk. 1,  
74. Hyre handa gegripenre

manu ejus prehensa, Mk. 1, 31.

¶ On hand agan to give up into  
the hands, to yield, Ors. 3, 11.

Lætan to hande elocare in pos-

sessionem, Chr. 852. Hand on

hand syllan to be idle; manum  
in manu ponere, L. Edw. 9.

Swiðra hand a right hand.

Winstra hand a left hand.—

Hand-beafon have lamented;  
planximus, C. Lk. 7, 32.—

Hand-bell a hand-bell.—

Hand-boc a manual.—Hand-  
bred hand's breadth, Etf. gr.

8.—Hand-clað a hand-cloth,  
towel.—Hand-copse a hand-

copse, hand-cuff, Ps. 149, 8.—

Hand-craft a hand-craft, a  
handicraft, L. Can. Edg. 11.—

Hand-craeftig mechanicus.—

Hand-cwyrn a hand-mill; mola  
trusatis, Jd. 16, 21.—Hand-

æd handy work.—Hand-  
dæda a deed-doer, L. Ethel. 5.

—Hand-fæstan to pledge one's  
hand.—Hand-fæstnung, hand-

fæstung an assurance, Cot. 136.

—Hand-full a handful, Ez. 9,  
8.—Hand-gang, hand-gong a

giving up, R. 112.—Hand-ge-  
clith the fist; manus collecta.

—Hand-geceaft formed by the  
hand, a creature, Cd. 23.—

Hand-geweorc handy work,  
Deut. 4, 28.—Hand-gewinn

handy labour, Bd. 4, 28.—

Hand-gewrit a hand-writing,  
R. 13.—Hand-grið pax ma-

nu data, L. Edw. Guth. 1.—

Hand-hamer hand-hammer  
Cot. 135.—Hand-hræglahand-

cloth, R. 30.—Hand-hwif a

moment.—Hand-hwyrft a turn-

ing of the hand, a moment.—

Hand-lean a reward, recom-

pence, Cd. 143.—Hand-lin

hand-linen, a handkerchief,



~~Halwend~~ put hel  
wende to halwendlic &  
healing, salutary &

(1x) Hamor, es; m  
Dec 24

(1)  
Ham-worung, e.  
home dignity, for  
honour to the home  
Dec 12 391

~~Hamored~~ Grim II,  
421, 33

~~Hamsoen~~, e.  
home protection - etc  
is down

~~Hand-bona~~ one  
who kills with his hand  
a murderer, qui ma-  
nu interficit Besty  
Grim II 485, 14

~~Hand-bred~~  
Hand-bred a hands  
breadth to Hand-bred  
es; in a palm of the  
hand th. an

53x Hand-dad & crea.  
Tuxa Grim II 491, 2

~~Hand-gestella~~  
socius Best 433  
v. m. Dec 12 433

~~Hand-gripe~~; es  
m & hand gripe  
& grasp Dec 12 1923

~~Headfoot~~  
Headfoot - brook, ~~in~~  
a head defence, a  
helmet Bee H  
20.54



napkin, *Cot.* 132.—Handlin *manuallis*, *Elf.* gl. 19.—Handlunga forthwith, *Greg.* 1, 9.—Hand-mægen the power of hand, *Cd.* 14.—Hand-mitta *pondus pendens quatuor scriptula*.—Hand-plega hand-play, *Cd.* 95.—Hand-rof famous hand; manibus insignis, *Cd.* 155.—Hand-sceaft a creature.—Hand-sceate a hand-sheet, handkerchief, napkin.—Hand-seax a short sword, cutlass.—Hand-selen a putting into another's possession.—Hand-syllan to deliver up.—Hand-pægen, hand-peng, hond-peng one always at hand, a servant, a domestic, *Cd.* 224.—Hand-pweal hand-bason.—Hand-weard hand-ward, at hand, ready, *Ors.* 2, 4.—Hand-weorce a hand-work, workmanship, handiwork, *Cd.* 167.—Hand-worhte hand-worked, finished, *Mk.* 14, 58.—Hand-wyrm hand-worm, *R.* 24.—Hand-wyrst a cubit; cubitus, *Som.* Handa hurt, *Gen.* 4, 23, v. anda. Handle A HANDLE; manubrium.—*Cot.* 167. Handlian To handle, feel; tractare, palpare.—Gif min fæder me handlað, *Gen.* 27, 12. Hangian, ic hangige: v. n. [*Plat.* Dut. hangen v. a.: *Frs.* heng-hia v. a.: *Ger.* hangen, hängen: *Ker.* Ot. hangen: *Dan.* hænge, hænge: *Swed.* hänga: *Icel.* hänga: *Wel.* hongian] To hang down, to hang; pendere, dependere.—*Elf.* *Gr.* 26, 118, *Som.* p. 29, 11. OF dune hangian to hang from a mountain; de monte pendere, *Som.* Pe mid him hangode, *Lk.* 23, 39. Hannes, highness, v. heabness. HæR [*Icel.* hæra: *Heb.* Chal. Syr. Arab. *חור* hur white] HOAR, hoary, grey-haired; canus.—*Har* hæð hoar heath, *Cd.* 148: 151: 154. Of clife harum de clivis canis, *Bt.* R. p. 155. Hara, *haran* [*Plat.* *Ger.* hase m: *Dut.* haas m: *Dan.* *Swed.* hare m: *Icel.* herin. hierin.] HARE; lepus.—*R.* 19. Haran-bige the herb harefoot, *Herbal.* 62.—Haran-wyrt, hare-wyrt harewort.—Hare-fot the herb harefoot.—Hare-mint hare-mint, *R.* 42.—Hare-wyrt harewort. Hara-hune, hare-hune Horehound; marrubium.—*Herb.* 46: *R.* 43. Haran an estuary, *Chr.* 1066, v. hern. Haran To spare; parcere.—*M.* Ps. 77, 55. Haran-spræcil, haran-spræcol,

haran-spræcil wild burrage; ecus:—*L. M.* 1, 38. Harat [*Icel.* hérað a tribe] An assembly; cætus, *Lye.* Hardnys, se; f. [heard hard] HARDNESS; durities:—*Lev.* 26, 19. Harfest harvest, v. hærefest. Harian To become grey, hoary, mouldy; canescere:—*Elf.* gr. 26. Harm harm, v. hearin. Harnes, se; f. HOARINESS; canities:—*Prov.* 20. Harra a lord, v. hearra. Harung, e; f. 1. Greyness, hoariness; canities. 2. Old age; senium:—1. *Elf.* gr. 12. 2. *L.* Ps. 60, 19. Harwæng, harweng, harwelle Hoary, grey; canus, *Som.* Harwengnes hoariness, v. harnes. Has [*Plat.* heserig: *Dut.* heesch: *Old Fl.* heersch: *Ger.* heisch: *Old Ger.* heis: *Swed.* hees: *Dan.* hæ: *Icel.* há: HOARSE; raucus:—Hase geworden synd goman mine, *Ps.* 68, 4. Hasæton Pilots; gubernatores:—*Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* p. 234, 6. Hasegian, hasian To be hoarse; raucere:—*Elf.* gr. 30. Hasnys, se; f. HOARSENESS; raucedo:—*Elf.* gr. 9, 3. Haswe. 1. Livid, a sad colour mixed with blue, russet; lividus. 2. Dry, rough, rugged; aridus, ariditate asper:—1. Haswe culufra a livid dove, *Cd.* 72. 2. Haswe here-streeta rugged army roads, *Cd.* 157. Hat [hætu heat] Hot, fervent; calidus, fervidus:—*Bd.* 1, 1. Hat-heort hot-hearted, *Greg.* 1, 9.—Hat-heortnes hot-heartedness, enthusiasm, *Mk.* 3, 21.—Hat-wend hot, *Cd.* 146. HATAN, he hæ, we hatað; p. het, heht, we heton; imp. hæt, hætte þu, hætton ge; pp. hâten, gebâten; v. a. [*Plat.* heten: *Dut.* heeten: *Frs.* heta: *Ger.* heissen: *Moes.* haitan: *Dan.* hede; hedde: *Icel.* heita] I. To call, name, have for a name; vocare. 2. To command, ordain, promise; jubere:—1. God het þa fæstnisse heofenan, *Gen.* 1, 8. Ne hat þu, *Gen.* 17, 15. Hu ne hatte hys modor, *Marial.* Mt. 13, 55. Pæt we heretoha hatað, *Boetius* was haten, *Bt.* 1, Card. p. 2, 17. 2. He hæet fealdan þat segl he commands to fold the sail, *Bt.* 41, 3. Hat me, *Mt.* 14, 28. Hate hate, *L. Ps.* 51, 1, v. hete. Hapoliðan vena axillaris, *L.* M. 2, 51. Hatian, ic hatige; part. hatigende; p. ode; v. n. 1. To become or be hot; astuare. 2. To

HATE; odisse:—1. Hatode heorte min, *C. T. Ps.* 38, 4. 2. Ne mæg middan-eard eow hatian, ac he hatað me, *Jm.* 7, 7. Hatigendlic Hatelful; odiosus, *Som.* Hatlice hardly, v. heardlice. Hatol Hatelful; odiosus:—*Prov.* 14, 30. Hätte call, command, v. hâtan. Hatte-fagol a hedgehog, *M. Ps.* 103, 19. Hatung, e; f. HATING, hatred; odium:—Ge beoð on hatunge, *Mt.* 10, 22: *Lk.* 21, 17. Haulest poverty, v. hæfenleat. Hawud Cloven; fissus, *Som.* Hawe A view, aspect, sight; visus:—*Bt.* 33, 4. Hawere An inspector, a faviourer; spectator, fautor, *Som.* Hawian; p. gehawade. To view, look on, regard; spectare:—Hawa nu midlice look now mercifully, *Bt.* 4. He; pron. [*Plat.* he: *Dut.* hy: *Frs.* hi: *Ger.* Ot. er: *Isd.* ir, and other old writers of Southern Germany, her: *Dan.* *Swed.* han: *Icel.* hann: *Heb.* הוה eia] He; or indefinitely, some one, any one; is, ille:—He was rihtwis, *Mt.* 1, 19. Hea, heach high, *Ex.* 6, 6, v. heah.—Hen-deor a roebuck, stag, *Chr.* 1086.—Hea-deor-hunta a hunter of stags, *Ethelst.* Test.—Hea-dor-hund a stag-hound. Heabur-eahg [heah high, burh a town, &c.] HABROUGH or EG-BOROUGH island, Yorkshire, *Chr.* 686. Heaf, es; m. A groan, mourning; ululatus:—*Cd.* 2. Heafð a head, v. heafod. Heafð-bolstal capitale, *C. R.* Ben. 67. Heafde with a head, *Ps.* 39, 11, v. heafod.—Heafdehte headed; capitatus:—Heafde-peninc head-penny.—Heafde-weard head-ward; tribunus. Heafðian; pp. od. To behead, v. beheadfian. Heafian to mourn, v. heofian. Heafig heavy, v. hefig. Heafod; g. heáfdes; d. heáfde; pl. heáfdu; n. [The cognate words, v. hād] A HEAD; caput:—On heafde boc gewriten is, *Ps.* 39, 11. Smyra þin heafod, *Mt.* 6, 17.—Heafod-ædre the head vein.—Heafod-beah a crown, *Bt.* 37, 2.—Heafod-bolha a skull; heafod-bollanstow Golgotha.—Heafod-bolster a pillow, *R.* 70.—Heafod-burh head borough, a metropolis, *Ors.* 4, 6.—Heafod-clað, head-cloth, a handkerchief, *R.* 64.—Heafod-







~~Heafod l 16 x Heafod.~~  
~~in a mother church~~  
~~cypice l 35 + Heafod~~  
~~midg. es; m a chupela~~  
~~tip, a sum l 40~~

~~Heal. con, es m~~  
~~a hale plone, a hall~~  
~~Res H 155~~

~~Heafod. fenne, in f a head for skill~~  
~~Heafod-gerim l 39 x Heah high, l 32 x Heah-geamung, e; f~~  
~~es; in a chief num. bo~~  
~~the best of the~~  
~~only th. du~~  
~~Heah-foeten sume~~  
~~Mann castrum R 54 -~~

~~Healc a a hook~~  
~~Som v hylca~~

~~Heah-flood high: flood~~  
~~malina l 105 - x Heah~~  
~~a high or great feast~~  
~~freats summa festu~~  
~~tas l Pol Crutt l 4~~  
~~Heah geafu high~~  
~~manhal soon -~~

~~Heafod-segen, es~~  
~~m head ornament~~  
~~Res H 4300~~

~~Heaplice, highly~~  
~~Som v hea lice~~  
~~Heah-geafu high hall~~  
~~Heah-Si Wendecum~~  
~~alte sedens Priest.~~

~~Heah-gestrom~~  
~~high treasure~~  
~~Res H 4598~~

~~Heafod-weard, es; m~~  
~~a chief guard th. Am~~  
~~Res H 5014~~

~~Heah-stode, es~~  
~~in a high place~~  
~~Res H 567~~

~~Heafola un; m~~  
~~at cover of the head,~~  
~~tegmen capitis~~  
~~Res H 5319~~  
~~Brin H 17, 23 v~~

~~Heage, high, thau~~  
~~Heafod-bald~~  
~~that high forehead, bald~~  
~~from tows Som~~

~~Healf, half, e; f~~  
~~a half, the side, dividing~~  
~~th. Am: Res H 1593~~

~~Heago. spind the~~  
~~cheek v a side~~  
~~haga. Spind~~  
~~Heafod-hrogel a~~  
~~long garment from head~~  
~~to feet; capite de:~~  
~~péndens vestis~~  
~~Som~~

1 ~~Heal-pegu, et, m~~  
 a hall there Bes K  
 282

1 ~~Heal-gamew, et, m~~  
 hall-gamew or pleasure  
 Bes K 2125

2 ~~Heal-wedder hall~~  
 wood, boarding,  
 floor Bes K 2635

1 ~~Heard-hicgende~~  
 hard or brave thinking  
 ing, brave Bes K 783

2 ~~Healie~~  
 the High, sublime the an

2

(2)

2 ~~Heall-dl,~~

1 ~~Healle, on f. hall~~  
 and a piece of 91, 94  
 12 hall v. 1111 heal

2 ~~Hean-burh, y~~  
 barge, d. byrig

4  
 5 ~~Heanra, on f. the~~  
 common people, faith;  
 riches. Ben.

~~Heare-heav, son~~  
 & heart

4)

1 ~~Hearg, et, m~~  
 church; idyllic  
 in, given 11, 12  
 in 128 Bes K 349  
 Negroes temple Bes 2, 13  
 128 346, 39, 377, 11, 12

1 ~~Hearg, et, m~~  
 church; idyllic  
 in, given 11, 12  
 in 128 Bes K 349  
 Negroes temple Bes 2, 13  
 128 346, 39, 377, 11, 12

5 ~~Healt-gesceda~~  
 help fellow; consors tori  
 Bes K 1022 126

6 ~~Heal-sikend, et, m~~  
 a hall sicker, one  
 who sits in a hall Bes  
 K 1026

III 127, 18 )  
 heallum f also Bes gl

3, 9.—Healf-eald *middle aged*.

—Healf-heafod *the fore part of the head*.—Healf-hund *semi-canis*; cynocephalus, *Cot.* 209.

—Healf-sester *semi-sextarius*, *Cot.* 131.—Healf-tryndel *a hemisphere*, *R.* 49.

Healfunga; *adv.* *By halves*, in parts; dimidiatum, *ex parte*:—*Past.* 31, 1.

Healh-stan *a crust*, *v.* halstan.

Healic, healig; *def.* *se* healica;

*adj.* *Highest, most high, chief, remarkable*; summus, præcipuus:—*Se* healica *God*, *Gen.* 14, 19, 20. Healic gemot *principalis conventus*, *panegyris*, *Elf. T.* p. 15. Healices *of importance*; magni momenti.

Swa oft swa enig ping healices so often as any thing of importance, *R. Ben.* 3.

Healice, hehllice; *adv.* *HIGHLY*, chiefly, perfectly; altè, præcipuè:—Healice intimbred perfectly built, *Bd.* 5, 9, 19.

Healicost and swiðost præcipuè et maximè, *R. Ben.* 33.

Healig high, proud, *Cd.* 15, *v.* healic.

Heall a hall, *v.* heal.

Heallic; *adj.* *Belonging to a hall or palace*; aulicus:—*Cot.* 194.

Heall-reaf, heall-wafrift *tapestry*, *Wulfar. Test.*

HEALM, halm, hælm, hielm, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. Dan. Sued. halm m: Icel. hálmr m.*]

1. HAULM, stubble, straw; culmus. 2. A helmet; galea:—1. *Ex.* 5, 7. Healm-streaw haulm-straw, *stubble*, *Ps.* 82, 12. Healmes laf *a leaving of straw*, *stubble*, *R.* 59. 2. *Elf. T. Lye.*

Healma *a helm*, *R.* 104, *v.* helma.

Healp assisted; *p.* of helpian.

Healran *to weigh, v.* heoloran.

HEALS, hals; [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Not. Ot. Rab. Moes. Dan. Sued. Icel. hals m: Ker. halsa: Chau. halse*]

*The neck*; colulum, cervix:—*Cd.* 19. ¶

Heals-hec *neck-book*, *phylactery*, *Mt.* 23, 5.—Heals-fang *a neck-catch*, *pillory*, *L. With. W.* p. 11, 18, 23.—Heals-gund *the king's evil*.—Heals-mægeð *beloved damself*, *Cd.* 98, *Th.* p. 130, 6.—Heals-mene, healsmyne *a neck-chain*; monile, torquis, *Gen.* 41, 42.

Healsed *A hood*, hooded, covered with a hood; caputium:—*Cot.* 170.

Healsian *to beseech*, *Bi.* 22, 2, *v.* halsian.

Healstan *a crust*, *v.* halstan.

Healsung *a beseeching*, *Bd.* 1, 25, *v.* halsung.

HEALT [*Fr.* halte: *Dan. Sued.*

halt: *Icel. halltr.*—*The imp.*

of the *A.-S.* healdan: *Ger. halten*] HALT, lame; claudus:—*Mt.* 18, 8.

Healtian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. *To HALT*, to be lame; claudicare:—*Bd.* 5, 22. Healtedon claudicaverunt, *Ps.* 17, 47.

Heamol, heamol Frugal, thrifty; frugi:—*Cot.* 86.

Heamstede [*ham home*, stede *a place*, dwelling-place] HAMSTEDE, Finchamstead, Berkshire, *Chr.* 1103.

Hean; *pp.* head. *To raise*, exalt, elevate; evehere:—*Bd.* 2, 4.

HEAN; *def.* *se* heana, seo þæt heane; *adj.* [*Fr.* hana *the offender and also the offended*, *Het: Fr.* hena *to hurt*, damage] Poor, needy, humble, mean, worthless; pauper, humilis:—Demað þam rican swa þam heanan, *Deut.* 1, 17.

Swa rice swa heane, *Bd.* 3, 5.

Hean high, *v.* heah.

Hean-byrig HANBURY, Huntingdonshire, *Chr.* 675.

Heandifa Rocks, steep hills or banks; rupes, *Som.*

Heanes highness, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v.* heahnes.

Heanlic; *def.* *se* heanlica. Poor, vile; pauper:—*Bi.* 11, 1.

Heanlic; *adj.* [*hean to elevate*] High, lofty, excellent, famous; excellens:—*Ors.* 2, 5.

Heanlice; *adv.* Basely, meanly; turpiter:—*Ors.* 3, 10.

HEAP, [*Plat.* hoop, hope, hupe, hupen, hupel *m: Dut.* hoop *f: Frs.* heap: *Ger.* haufe *m: Wil. Not.* huffo: *Dan.* hob *c: Sued.* hop *m: Icel.* hópr *m.*]

1. A HEAP, pile; acervus. 2. Men standing close together, a legion, troop; legio, turma:—1. On heap bið gesamnod

*in a heap be collected*, *Cot.* 136.

2. *Cot.* 39, 128, 196. ¶ Heapum in heaps, by crowds, *Cd.* 189.

Heap a hip, bush, *v.* hiop.

Heapian; *p.* geheapode; *pp.* geheapod. *To* HEAP, pile up; acervare:—*Lk.* 6, 38.

Heapmælum, hæpmælum; *adv.* In heaps, by troops, bands, companies; acervatim, per turmas:—*Num.* 1, 3: *Bd.* 1, 15.

Heapung, e; *f.* A HEAPING; cumulatio:—*Bd.* 5, 13.

Hear hair, *v.* hæp.

Hear high, proud, *Cd.* 122, *Th.* p. 156, 26, *v.* heah.

Hearch a temple, an idol, *Lev.* 20, 2, *v.* hearge.

HEARD [*Plat.* hard, harde: *Dut.* hard: *Fr.* hird: *Ger.* hart: *Ker. Ot. harto: Moes. hardus: Dan. haard: Sued. hård: Icel.*

hardr] HARD; durus:—*Pu*

eart heard mann, *Mt.* 25, 24: *Jn.* 6, 60. ¶ Heardra harder, *Bd.* 3, 5.—Heard-heawa *a chisel*; scalprum, *Som.*—Heard-heort hard-hearted, *Ex.* 33, 3, 5.—Heard-heortnis hard-heartedness, *Deut.* 31, 27.—Heard-mod stern, cruel, *Cd.* 15.—Heard-nebb, hard-nibbed, *a bill of a rapacious bird*.—Heard-red steadfast, *Cd.* 107.—Heard-sæld misfortune, *v.* heard-sælð.—Heard-sælig unhappy, *Bi.* 31, 1.—Heard-sælnes misfortune, *Ors.* 3, 5.—Heard-sælð *a hard lot*, an unhappiness, misfortune, misconduct, *Bi.* 18, 3.—Heard-stan hard stone, *v.* hwit, &c.

Heard a shepherd, leader, *Bi.* *R.* p. 188.—Heard-man *a herdsman*, *v.* hyrde.

Heard an herd, *v.* heord.

Hearde; *sup.* heardost; *adv.* Severely, greatly; durè:—*Pis*

folc nu heardost ondret this people now most dreads, *Bi.* 36, 2.

Heardian *To* HARDEN; durescere:—*Elf. gr.* 35, 37, *v.* aheardian.

Heardlic Hard, cruel; durus:—*L. Const. W.* p. 148, 29.

Heardlice; *comp.* heardlicor; *adv.* HARDLY, immoderately, hastily, quickly; duriter:—*Bd.* 4, 25: *Gen.* 42, 8: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 22.

Heardnes, se; *f.* Hardness; durities:—*Mt.* 19, 8: *Mk.* 10, 5.

Heardra *A sort of fish*, a miller's thumb, a mullet; cephalus, mugil:—*R.* 102: *Elf. gl.* 12.

Heardwendlice; *adv.* [*wend a turn*] Severely, stiffly, rigidly; severe:—*Bd.* 4, 25.

Hearepa a harp, *Bi.* 35, 6, *v.* hearpa.

Hearge, hærg, hearh, hearhg, hearch, es; *m.* 1. *A temple*, church, an altar; templum.

2. *An idol*; idolum:—1. *Bd.* 2, 13: *Ors.* 3, 9. 2. *Ex.* 34, 15: *Lev.* 26, 1, 30. ¶ Heafodlice hearge capitale temple; capitulum:—*Cot.* 49.

3. Hearge Hercules, *Cot.* 102, 193.

Hearh, hearhg *a temple*, *Bd.* 2, 13, *v.* hearge.

Hear-loccas hair-locks, *Som.*, *v.* hæp.

Hearm an arm, *Ps.* 88, 11, *v.* earm.

HEARM, es; *m.* [*Ger. Dan. Sued. harm m. grief, offence: Icel. harmr m. grief*] HARM, hurt, damage, calamity; damnum:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 45, 73. Hearmes swa fela of calamity so much, *Cd.* 27: 37: 38: *Bi.* 41, 3.—Hearm-cwedan, hearm-cweð



an, hearm - cwidian, hearm-cwedelian to calumniate, slander, *Bt.* 18, 4. — Hearm-cwiðele a calumniator, *R. Mt.* 5, 44. — Hearm-cwyde a malediction, *Cd.* 29. — Hearm-fullic damniplenus, *Sonn.* 117. — Hearm-heortnes a murmuring, muttering, *Cot.* 187. — Hearm-loca hell; damnatorium claustrum, *Cd.* 5. — Hearm-plega contention, strife, *Cd.* 90. — Hearm-sceart vengeance, punishment, *Cd.* 38. — Hearm-spræce harm-speaking, slander. — Hearm-spræcol calumnious. — Hearm-spræcolnys a slandering. — Hearm-stift a writ of evil, a sentence, *Cd.* 45. — Hearm-tan a germ of evil, *Cd.* 47.

Hearma A sling for to support a wounded arm; mitella:—*Cot.* 130.

Hearman To HARM; lædere:—*Sonn.* 91.

Hearming HARMING; læsio, *Som.*

Hearmlíc; adj. Hurtful, noxious; damnosus:—*Hexaem.* 18.

Hearpa, hearpepa, earpa, an; m. [*Plat.* Dut. harp f: Ger. harfe f: Old. Ger. harphe: Ot. harpha: Dan. harpe f: Swed. Icel. harpa f.] A HARP; lyra:—*Bd.* 4, 24. Hearpa, *Ps.* 56, 11.

Mid hearpan, *Ps.* 80, 2. — Hearp-nægl harp-nail; plectrum, *R.* 71. — Hearp-sang harp-song, *R.* 34. — Hearp-sleg a harp, *L. Ps.* 96, 6.

Hearpene A nightingale; ædon:—*Cot.* 19.

Hearpere, herpere, es; m. A HARPER; citharædus:—*Dæs* hearperes wif the harper's wife, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearpestre A female harper; citharistria:—*R.* 114.

Hearpian; p. ode; pp. od. To HARP; citharizare:—*Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearping; e; f. HARPING; citharæ pulsatio:—*Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearra, an; m. [*Plat.* heer m. particularly a clergyman: Dut. heer m: Ger. herr m. *Isd.* herr: Ot. Wil. herro: Dan. Swed. herre m: Icel. herra, heri, harri m. a king. — hearra, heahra; comp. of heah high] A lord, master, leader; dominus:—*Hearran* to habbane to have a lord or superior, *Cd.* 15.

Wið his hearran against his master, *Cd.* 14, 30.

Hearre a hinge, *Elf. gl.* 22, v. heor.

Hearste, panne A frying-pan; sartago, v. hyrting.

Hearsumian to obey, *Bd.* 1, 6, v. hyrsumian.

Hearð a hearth, v. heorð.

Heart-hama the heart-covering, *caul*, *Ex.* 29, 22.

Hearwan To cool; refrigerare:—*Prov.* 29, *Lye.*

Heat heat, v. hætu.

Heatfeld Hatfield, *Herts.*, *Chr.* 675, v. Hæðfeld.

Heaperian; p. geheaporade, we heaporodon, v. To restrain; cohíbere:—*Bt.* 39, 5.

Heað, heaðu, heoðo, heaðo, Top, HEIGHT, excess, also high; culmen, altitudo: *Cot.* 60. — Heaðo-lind a high banner, *Chr.* 938. — Heaðo-rinc a chief-tain, *Cd.* 154. — Heaðo-welm, heaðo-wylm excess of heat, intense heat or anger, *Cd.* 17: 149: *Menol.* 25.

Heapung illustrious, *R. Ben.* 7, v. heah, &c.

Heaw hue, colour, *Ps.* 44, 3, v. hiw.

Hea-waldas nobles, rulers.

HEAWAN, geheawan, he heaweð; p. heow, geheow; pp. heawen, geheawen; v. a. [*Dut.* houwen: *Plat.* Ger. hauen: Ot. Not. houwen: Lat. mid. houare. — hiw, heaw a form] 1. To HEW, carve, cut, beat; secare. 2. To cut off, cut, dig, thrust, spur; lodere:—1. *Bd.* 4, 11, *Cd.* 224.

2. Heow þat hors mid þam spurā thrust the horse with the spurs, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 25: *Mt.* 21, 8.

Heawan to shew, *Bd.* 5, 2, v. ywan.

Heawgas images, *Ps.* 134, 15, v. hearge.

Heawi - grei HUE - GREY, sky colour; color glaucus, *Som.*

HEBBAN, þu hefest, he heffð; p. hóf, ahóf, we hófon; imp. hefe, pp. hafēn, hefen, heafen, apha-fen; v. a. [*Plat.* heven: Dut. heffen: Frs. hefa: Ger. heben: Ker. heffan: Ot. heffen: *Isd.* heftan: *Winsbeck.* haben: Moes. hafjan: Dan. hæve: Swed. háfwa: Icel. hefia] To HEAVE, elevate, raise; elevare:—1c hebbe to heofena mine hand, *Deut.* 32, 40. Hebbað upp eowre eagan, *Jn.* 4, 35.

Hebel, heheld The thread of the shuttle; licium, *Som.*

Hebel-geard A weaver's shuttle; licatorium, *Som.*

Heben heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. heofon.

Heben-hus The chief beam of a house; lacunar.

Heber a goat, v. hæfer.

Hecen A kid; hædus:—*Sonn.* 4.

Hecga-stand The eye-lid, cheek; gena:—*R.* 71.

HEÐAN; p. we heddon [*Plat.* hōden, hōēn: Dut. hoeden: Frs. hoda, huda: Ger. hūten, hūthen: Dan. hyte, bytte: 176

Swed. hälla: Icel. hafða: The Ger. halten, hūten, hūthen are closely related. In the South, particularly in Austria, the pasture ground is called halte, and a herd halter] To HEED, take care of, attend; cavere, curare:—*Off. Episc.* 3. Heden his coveant ab eo, *L.* In. 74, v. healdan to keep.

Hed-claþ ventral, *Med. ex. Quadr.* 4, 14.

Hedd-ern, hed-ern, A cellar, granary, barn, hiding-place; horreum:—*Hedderu*, *Deut.* 28, 8. Nabbað hig heddern, *Lk.* 12, 24: *Bd.* 3, 8, *S.* p. 532, 19.

Heddon heeded, v. hedan.

Heder a hedge, covering, house, v. edor. — Heder-bryce a hedge, or house-breaking, *Som.*

Hef Sorrow; luctus:—*C. R. Ben.* 37.

Hefe heave; imp. of hebban.

Hefe, es; m. A weight, pile, heap; pondus:—*Prov.* 20.

Hefed a head, *Chr.* 1187, v. heafod.

Hefeg heave, *Bt.* 31, 1, v. hefig.

Hefegode made sad, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. hefigan.

Hefeld The thread of the shuttle; licium:—*R.* 110, *Som.*

Hefeld-gyrd A weaver's shuttle; licatorium:—*Cot.* 120.

Hefelic heavy, afflictive, *Elf. Epist.* 32, v. hefilic.

Hefelice; adv. Heavily, painfully; graviter, ægre:—*Mt.* 13, 15.

Hefel-præd A thread; licium:—*Jud.* 16, 9: *Cot.* 193.

Hefen heavē, v. heofon. — Hefen-waru dwellers in heaven.

Hefetime, hefigtyme Heavy, troublesome; molestus:—*Num.* 11, 10.

Hefia Scarcely, hardly; vix:—*C. Lk.* 9, 39.

HEFIG, hæfig, hæfeg [*Plat.* hevig great: Dut. hevig violent: Frs. heftich: Ger. Dan. heftig vehement: Ot. hebig: Not. Tat. hevig: Swed. häftig: Icel. höfgr heavy. — The idea of gravity being prevalent in this word, it has a relation to the A.-S. hefð heaves, from hebban, Moes. hafjan: Old Ger. heffan, hepfan: Dut. heffen, heven: *Plat.* heven: Ger. heben to heave]

1. HEAVY, weighty; gravis.

2. Afflicted; afflictus:—1. Hig bindað hefige byrðena, *Mt.* 23, 4. Hefigeran bære æ graviora legis, *Mt.* 23. 2. *Ps.* 4, 3: 34, 15. — Hefig-mod a heavy mind, sad, *T. Ps.* 54, 3.

Hefigan, hefigean, p. hefegode, gehefegode; pp. hefigod, gehefegod. To make heavy or

Heft hyt uppe taketh it up, *Mt.* 12, 1. Hefcand pine, *Ps.* 73, 4. Nyllege ahebban cower, *Ps.* 74, 45. Ic ahot sawle min 24, 4: *Bt.* 37, 4.

*Maes hapkus bellum* : C. G. J. Hadu  
 in Hadu - p. 100 was splendid  
 Gr II 400, 19]

10

1000 1000 1000 1000  
563

Cheaper  
depth



~~Hele-wah, ex: m~~  
~~hectural than~~

1. Heſon heſen, heſon-  
-ſice he v heſon he

Wedge-cliffe, ~~Wedge-cliffe~~  
~~Wedge-cliffe~~ Wedge-cliffe

3) Air-reve, clavers,

Broadleaved Burweed; (5) in

*Lappa minor*, ~~etc~~ 6/10/18

Xanthium, see

Smith's Flora vol III p. 196  
 L. 11. 28. 1. 21. 1

Ben. Lye.

6\*

(\*)

21.

★  
L. L. L.

\_\_\_\_\_

11

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

~~9) \* Vel-doru, e, f~~

~~3. Alle ...~~

~~Wetzel~~ Wetzel : Ger Hell,

A cor. eminent, an em-  
 man; classed; Bes K

3628 of for hall a  
grave head -  
x All head: 1

~~4444. vend. e; 7 a~~  
~~hell bond Bco K 6140~~

~~5 Welle-gast a hell.~~

~~amorphous spirit Res~~ <sup>Med.</sup> 25/48

~~Still hearts <sup>in</sup> had~~

~~nearest, as furnished~~  
~~examined for~~

934 Hell-seats

~~a hell miscreant the~~

~~Mass~~ <sup>inscald</sup>

71. *Strophomena* 1871

1. State man copy

2.  $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

Fidelity

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Bt. 37, 4.

*sad, to grieve, aggravate, to be heavy or sad; contristare, contristari:—Heora synn ys swiðe gehefegod, Gen. 18, 20. Pelas cower heortan gehefegude syn, Lk. 21, 34: Ps. 37, 4: Bd. 4, 19.*

**Hefiglice**, *adv.* HEAVILY, with difficulty, grievously; graviter, ægre:—*Bd. 4, 12. Undernam hefiglice þas word, Gen. 21, 11.*

**Hefignes, hæfignes, se; f.** HEAVINESS, sorrow; gravitas, ægritudo:—*Jn. 16, 21.*

**Hefigtyme troublesome, L.** Ps. 34, 15, v. hefeime.

**Hefigtymnes, se; f.** Heaviness, grief; miseria, Som.

**Hefilic, hefelic; adj.** Heavy, sorrowful, afflicted; afflictus:—*Ne sig þe hefilic geþuht, Gen. 21, 12.*

**Hefines heaviness, Bt. R. p.** 184, v. hefignes.

**Hefic heavy, Chr.** 868, v. hefilic.

**Hefone to heaven, Bt.** 35, 4, v. heofon.

**Heft, for he eft he again, Cd.** 121.

**Hefð heaves, v.** hebban.

**Hefstning captivity, Chr.** 1079, v. hæstnung.

**Hefstnið, hefstnið captivity, C.** Ps. 13, 11, v. hæstned.

**Hefung, e; f.** HEAVING, exaltation, speculation; elevatio.

**Hefylce heavily, v.** hefiglice.

**HEG, hig, es; n.** [Plat. heu, hau n: Dut. hooi n: Frs. hea n: Ger. heu n: Old Ger. hou: Mon. houo: Moes. hawi: Dan. hœc n: Swed. hō n: Icel. hey n.] **HAY, grass; fœnum:—Ps.** 36, 2: *Bd. 1, 1. Of þat grene hig, Mk. 6, 39.*

**Heg high, difficult, Ex.** 14, 22, v. heah.

**HEGE, heag, hæg, es; d.** hegge; m. [Plat. hagen m: Dut. haag f: Ger. hag m. hecke f: Dan. hekke c: Swed. hage m. an enclosed pasture: Icel. hagi m. a meadow: Lat. mid. hagu] **A HEDGE, fence, enclosure; sepes, septum:—Bd.** 2, 13. **Hegas, Ps.** 88, 39: *L. In. 42. Mid hegge betynned with a hedge enclosed, Chr. 547.*

**Hege-sugge cicada, vicetula, R.** 37.

**Hegh-stald a virgin, v.** hægstald.

**Hegian; pp.** gehæged [hege a hedge] *To hedge, Cd. 151.*

**Heg-rewe HEDGE-row; con-**textura sepis, Som.

**Hegtyas a hag, fury, v.** hæges.

**Hel high, C. Lk.** 14, 15, v. heah.

**Hel-burh high borough, a metropolis, Chr. Gib. p.** 2.

**Hel-fæder supreme father,**

*Cd. 228.—Heh-gerefa high-sheif, L. Lond. p. 71.—Heh-hwiolad high-wheeled, R. 49.—Heh-seld, heah-seld, hæhsedlan a place for orations, a*

*pulpit.—Heh-seðla a throne, C. Mt. 5, 34.—Heh-stald a virgin, C. Mt. 1, 23.—Heh-stald-had virginity, C. R. Lk. 2, 36.—Heh-synn high sin, great wickedness, C. R. Mt. 12, 35.—Heh-þegn a high thane; summus minister.—Heh-þeod a province; primaria gens, Guth. Vit. p. 1.—Heh, &c. that is, for the other compounds of heh, v. heah, &c.*

**Hehlice highly, Cart. Edw., v.** healice.

**Hehnys highness, Mt.** 2, 18, v. heahnes.

**Hehsta highest, Bt.** 35, 4, v. heah.

**Heht bade, commanded, v.** hatan.

**Hehtan To pursue, persecute; persequi:—He** hehtende was persequutus est, *Ps.* 108, 15, v. ehtan.

**Hehð hangs, v.** hon.

**Hehðe height, Cd.** 17, v. hihð.

**Hel, &c. hell, v. hell, and its compounds.**

**Hel health, Ex.** 15, 2, v. hæla.

**Hel [Dut. hiel f: Dan. hæl: Swed. hæl m: Icel. hœll m.]**

**HELL; calx:—Hela, Col.** 51, 163.

**Hela alas, M. Ps.** 119, 5, v. eala.

**HELAN; p.** helode; *pp.* heled, geheled, gehelgod; *v. a.* [Ger. hehlen, hüllen: Isd. chiholan: Ker. helan: Ot. hilan, halan: Moes. huljan: Schw. hilen: Dan. hule, hylle: Swed. høl-ja: Icel. hylia, hilma] *To*

**HELE, HILT, conceal, cover; celare:—Þu** me helan wold-est, *Bd. 1, 7. Heð helode*

*hire nebb, Gen. 38, 15.*

**Helapryn HELATHYRN or El-**lerton, *Yorkshire, Chr. 778.*

**Helcol Hercules, Alcides, Col.** 10, 179.

**Held The herb tansy or hind heel; tanacetum:—Elf. gl.** 15.

**Heldan, helde Fidelity, loyalty, security, power, jurisdiction; fidelitas, jurisdictio:—Swa** ic age Pharaones helde, *Gen. 42, 15. On þæs cynges Willelmes heldan in regis Willelmi ditione, Chr. 1097. On godes helde in Dei fide, L. Cnut. pol. 21.*

**Heldan, he held, we heldað To keep, hold; servare:—Bt.** 33, 4: *Ps.* 102, 17, v. healdan.

**Heldan To bend; inclinare:—Bt. R. p.** 178, v. hyldan.

**Held-radene Fidelity; fidelitas:—Hicet. Dis. Ep. p.** 20.

**Helernung, e; f. The turning of**

*the balance; trutinæ inclina-*

*tio:—Cot. 136.*

**Helf, hylf, hielfa HELVE, han-**dle; manubrium:—*R. 52.*

**Helfa Comfort; solamen:—Cot.** 18.

**Helfelic, helfenlic hellish, v.** hel-lic.

**Helfing. 1. Two pounds; di-**pondium. 2. A piece of money; nummulus:—*1. Som. 2. Lk. 12, 6.*

**Hel-hama A grasshopper; ci-**cada.

**Helian to cover, L. Can. Edg.** 47, v. helan.

**Helig, heliga, helige ELX, Cam-**bridgeshire, *Bd. 4, 19, v. Elig.*

**HELL, hyl, e; f. [Plat. höll,** hölle f: *Dut. hel, helle f: Frs. hol c: Ger. hölle f: Ker. Ot.*

*&c. hellia, helli, hello: Dan. helveden: Swed. hæl-vite: Icel. hel, helia f. death, the goddess*

*of death.—The old Halla or Walhalla, the abode of death*

*of the northern nations, may be the origin of hell. The*

*Swed. vite and Dan. vede punishment, in combination*

*with hel or hæl, the Old Swed. death corroborate this deriva-*

*tion] 1. HELL; infernum, tar-*

*tarus. 2. The grave, tomb; hades, sepulchrum:—1. Seo*

*hell, Nicod. 27. Swa þat fyr on þære helle, Bt. 15. 2. Of*

*handia helle de manu inferi, Ps. 48, 16: Gen. 37, 35: Ps. 6, 5. ¶ Hel-deoful hæl-deofil,*

*Pluto, Col. 145.—Hel-dor hell-*

*door, Cd. 19.—Hel-god hell-*

*god, Pluto, Bt. 35, 6, C.—Helle-bearn a child of hell, Mt. 23, 15.—Helle-broga dread of*

*hell, L. Ps. 48, 16.—Helle-dor door of hell.—Helle-fyr hell-*

*fire, Mt. 18, 9.—Helle-gatu hell-gates, Mt. 16, 18.—Helle-*

*hund hell-hound, Bt. 35, 6.—Helle-locan pits of hell, Bd. 5,*

*13.—Helle-mere, hell-mere the Stygian lake; Styx, R. 54.*

**—Helle-run, hell-mystery, di-**vination; tartari mysta, *R. 112.—Helle-sceað hell-mis-*

*creant, the devil, Cd. 33.—Helle-smið hell-smith; vulca-*

*nus, Cot. 169.—Helle-wite punishment of hell, Bd. 1, 7.—*

*Hell-geþwin hell-torment, Cd. 33.—Hell-trega hell-torment,*

*Cd. 4.—Hell-war hell-inhabit-*

*ants; inferni incolæ, Bt. 35, 6.—Hel-wered the host of hell.*

**HELLIC, hellic HELLISH, HEL-**LIKE; infernus:—*Elf. gl. p. 63: R. 54.*

**Helma AN ELM tree; ulmus:—**

*Cot. 175.*

**HELM; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Ot.**

*Pol. helm m: Dan. Swed.*

hielm m: *Icel.* hiálmr: *Lat.* mid. *helmus*: *It.* elmo: *Fr.* heaume.—from *helan* to cover. The old *Suab.* poets wrote *helu*, and it signified any kind of covering, a roof, &c.] 1. The top or head of any thing, crown; culmen, corona. 2. A helmet, protection, defender; gales, praesidium:—1. Oð þone helm to the top, *Bt.* 34, 10: *Mk.* 16, 17. 2. *Elf. gr.* 43. Gasta helme to the protector of spirits, *Cd.* 86: 216: 219.

HELMA, healm [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. helm: rudder or rather the head or handle of the rudder, which often has the form of a helmet] HELM, rudder; gubernaculum navis:—*Bt.* 35, 4.

Helmiht Full of branches; frondous:—*Cot.* 75, 198.

Helo health, v. hælū.

HELP, helpe [Plat. *Dut.* hulp f: *Frs.* help: *Ger.* hülf f: *Ker.* helfa: *Ot.* helpa: *Not.* helfa c: *Dan.* hjælp c: *Swed.* hjälp m: *Icel.* hiálp f] HELP; auxiliium:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

Helpan, gehelpa, ða hylpð; p. healp, we hulpon; pp. holpen. To HELP, assist, preserve; adjuvare:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 66. Þat wif eowrum life gehealp, *Jos.* 6, 22: *Lk.* 5, 36.

Helpend-bær Help-bearing, succouring; opifer:—*Cot.* 148.

Helpendic Helping, profitable; auxiliarius, *Som.*

Helrun, helrynegu One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; python:—*R.* 113.

Hel-spura, hell-spura, an; m. A heel, footstep; calcaneum:—*C. Ps.* 48, 5: 55, 6.

Helt a hilt, handle, v. hilt.

Helur a turning of the balance, *Cot.* 26, v. helerung.

Hem HEM; margo:—*R.* 28.

Hemeþo marriage, *Cot.* 198, v. hæmeþ.

Hemleac, hemlyc HEMLOCK; cicuta:—*R.* 43.

Hemming A shoe made of rough hide; pero:—*Cot.* 155.

HEN, hæn, henn; g. henne; f. [Plat. hen, hâne f: *Dut.* hen f: *Frs.* hoyn f: *Ger.* henne f: *Not.* henna: *Dan.* høne f: *Swed.* höna f: *Icel.* hœna f.] A HEN; gallina:—*Seo* henn, *Mt.* 23, 37. ¶ An henne æg a hen's egg, *Bd.* 3, 23.—Hen-fugel hen fowl, *Herb.* 4, 10.

Henan to humble, hinder, oppose, v. hynan.

Hengcan a prison, v. hengen.

Henep hemp, v. hænep.

Heng, hengen hung, v. hon.

Henge-clif hanging-cliff, *R.* 101.

Hengen, hencgen [Plat. *Ger.* henge f.] A prison, house of correction; ergastulum:—Hengen witnuncg prison punishment, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 111, 31.

Hengest [Plat. *Dan.* *Swed.* hingst m: *Dut.* Ger. hengt m: *Böhm.* hynst: *Frs.* hanxt m. In Münster, Westphalia, hangst signifies a horse, in general also *Dan.* hest and *Swed.* häst, but the *Plat.* hingst: *Dut.* Ger. hengt are only used for a stallion. The *Icel.* hengla f. signifies a sterile, meager creature; animal effctum et macrum, corresponding with the *A.-S.* hengest] A gelding, a horse, jade; cantherius, caballus:—*Cot.* 41, *Som.*

Hengest-dun, Hengestes-dun [Hunt. Hengistentune] HENGIST'S DOWN, Hengston hill, Cornwall.

Henise A treading, trampling; calcatio:—*C. Lk.* 10, 19.

Henne-belle hendane, *Herb.* 5, 1, v. hæn-belle.

Heno [Icel. hana] Behold; en, ecce, *Lye.*

Henon from hence, v. heona.

Henon-forð henceforth, *C. Ps.* 118, 8, v. heona.

Hentan, gehentan [Icel. henda to lay hold of: *Chauc.* hent took.—hunta a hunter] To make diligent search, to prosecute, pursue, hunt after, take; recuperandi studio insequi:—Þat he mote hentan æfter his agenan, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18.

Henð, henðo, henðu, hienð, hynð; d. henðe, hæneðe [henð from hentan to humble] Loss, damage, misfortune, punishment, injury, poverty, hindrance; damnum:—Henðo gepoliað shall suffer punishment, *Cd.* 222. Hynðo ne woldon þolian injury would not endure, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 16: *Bt. R.* p. 166. Mid henðe with poverty, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.* p. 48, 5.

Heo; pron. nom. s. f. [Plat. se: *Dut.* zy: *Ger.* sie: *Ker.* Ot. si, sie: *Moes.* si: *Dan.* hun: *Swed.* hon: *Icel.* hún] She; illa:—Heo cwæð, *Gen.* 3, 13.

¶ Heo dæg this day, *Cd.* 30.

Heodor-hund a stag-hound, v. hea, &c.

Heof Lamentation; luctus:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 29, 13.

Heofð a head, *W. B.* p. 168, v. heafod.

Heofelic Sorrowful; funebris, *Som.*

Heofen heaven, *Lk.* 16, 17, v. heofon.—Heofen-cund celestial, *Bt.* 5, 1.

Heofen-feld [caelestis campus] HEFENFELD, in Northumberland, *Bd.* 3, 2.

Heofen-hebbend one having a bow, an archer.

Heofen-hrof an arched roof, *Cot.* 119.

Heofenlic heavenly, *Gen.* 24, 3, v. heofonlic.

Heofesham Eesham, v. Efesham.

Heofian, beheofian; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To mourn, lament; lugere:—Heofodon lamentaverunt, *Lk.* 8, 52. Ge heofað and wepað, *Jn.* 16, 20. Heofigende, *Ps.* 34, 17. Heofigende, *Bt.* 2.

Heofing, heofingc Heaving, lamentation, mourning; luctus:—*Jac.* 4, 9: *Scint.* 55.

Heofne to heaven, v. heofon.

Heofod elevated, the head, *Ps.* 3, 3, v. heafod.—Heofod-burh head-borough, a metropolis, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 34.—Heofod-weard head-ward; principalis custodia, *Jdth.* 12.

Heofod, &c. that is, with its other compounds, v. heafod, &c.

Heofon, heofen, heofun, hiofon; g. heofones, heofnes; d. heofone, heofne; pl. heofonas, heofenas; m. [Plat. heven m.—hafen, heafen what is elevated; pp. of hebban to raise] HEAVEN; celum:—Heofon and heofuna heofun, *Deut.* 10, 14. He geseah opene heofonas, *Mk.* 1, 10. Ða tunglu heofnes the stars of heaven, *Bt.* 39, 13. Heofenas, *Gen.* 2, 1.—Heofon-beacn heavenly beacon, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-beorht heavenly bright, *Cd.* 190.—Heofon-candel heavenly candle, the sun, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-col heaven's coal, heat of the sun, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-cund celestial, *Cd.* Ex. 33, b.—Heofon-ligende one leading a heavenly life, a virgin, bachelor.—Heofon-rice kingdom of heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Heofon-timber heavenly frame, *Cd.* 8.—Heofon-torht heavenly bright, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-tungol; celi sidus, phœbus, *Bt. R.* p. 183.—Heofon-waras heavenly inhabitants, *Ors.* 3, 5.—Heofonwered heavenly host.

Heofone, an; f. Heaven; celum:—*Gen.* 1, 1, 14, 17, v. heofon.

Heofon-hearp heaven-high, very high, *Cd.* 202.

Heofonisc; adj. Heavenly; caelestis:—*Ors.* tit. 3.

Heofonlec, heofonlic, heofenlic; def. se heofonlica, seo þæt, -e; adj. Heaven-like, HEAVENLY; caelestis:—Swa deð min se heofonlica Fæder, *Mt.* 18, 35.

2 Hengen, ne; f q  
v roode. heugen.

1)

1. Helm-berende  
with helmet 34 35, 41 and p 250, 17  
Helm-berende  
bearing with helmet  
Des 62 6272 v pl hangen, hön

2 Helm-berende  
helmet bearing Des 62  
5829

Heaping an orb on  
sphere; orbis son

5 Helor bled equally  
justa lance son

6 Hende near Chan  
v gehende

(2)

7 Heofon-fugel as m  
of heaven; coeli  
valuc<sup>ris</sup> 11 142  
Th 240, 16

8 Heofon-stol, as m  
throne of heaven 11-11 p 11-11

5 Heofon-weard  
guard of heaven  
Ed 6 Th 8, 6

1. Heofon-heanne &  
Heofon-hean hean  
high &

~~Heafonlic~~ <sup>h</sup>laf  
~~heavenly bread, man~~  
~~na son~~

~~Heaf-jang an elegy~~  
~~song of a mourning king~~

~~Heold, e; f; d; hold,~~  
~~sheltering places, a~~

~~lair; lake-brake~~  
~~wudu-beam wild-derr~~

~~scylde, callum heolde~~  
~~the forest tree will heart,~~

~~sheltered, for all a shelter~~  
~~Ed 200 2hp 247.30~~

~~Heolfred. Heolfer,~~

~~g. heolfres, d. heolfe~~  
~~in yore to Beo. g.~~

~~Heolsher adj Dark~~  
~~of cure~~

~~Heolsher-copa: an m~~  
~~a shady dwelling, se~~

~~creb-filae Ced Ex~~  
~~56 b Beo 2~~

~~Heonon-weard~~  
~~henceward, back~~

~~ward, going back~~  
~~cd 71, Th 100, 15~~

~~Heor. f. m~~  
~~a hinge Beo 1199~~

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~~Heort-berg-dl~~

~~Heort-læfer,~~  
~~læfe: f.~~

~~Heort-borie, -borge~~  
~~an f~~

~~Heort-ræden, c; f~~  
~~custody, charge Th An~~

~~Heore mild, Beo K 2744~~  
~~gentle~~

~~Heore a sword~~  
~~Heore. hœccht~~

~~Heore. hœccht~~  
~~Heore. hœccht~~

~~Heort-brembel~~  
~~hætle-herry, son v~~

~~Heorra~~  
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Gif ic cow heofonlice þing seege, Jn. 3, 12.

Heofonlice; adv. From heaven, heavenly; coelitus:—Elf. gr. 38.

Heofan To applaud, to clap the hands; plaudere:—Heofeð handum plaudant manibus, T. Ps. 97, 8: 46, 1.

Heofun heaven, v. heofon.

Heofung, e; f. A mourning, grieving; lamentatio:—L. Ps. 29, 13. Heofung-dagas, Deut. 34, 8.

Heolca Hail, hoar frost, rime; grando, pruina:—L. Ps. 118, 83, v. hægél.

Heold held; p. of healdan.

Heolfe Foul blood, gore; tabbum:—Cd. 166.

Heolfrig Covered with gore, bloody; cruentatus:—Jdth. 11, 12.

Heoloran, heolran, ahioloran. To weigh in a balance, to poise; trutinare:—Heolorende li-brantes, Cot. 123, 180.

Heolra The scale of a balance; lanx, Som.

Heolster, heolstor; g. heolstres; d. heolstre [Chau. hultred hidden] A den, cave, cavern, hiding-place; spelunca:—Cd. 40: 215. Heolster-sceado cavern-shade, gloom, Cd. 5.

Heolstric, heolstrig Full of caverns, dark; latebrosus:—Cot. 69.

Heolt halt, lame, v. healt.

Heom to him; illis: used for him; d. pl. of he.

Heona, heonon, heonun, heonone, heonane; adv. Hence, from hence; hinc:—Heonane gehyran hear from hence, Cd. 37. Far heonone go hence, Mt. 17, 20. Gað heonun iðe hinc, Mt. 9, 24. Heonun, nyðer down from hence, Lk. 4, 9.

—Heononforð henceforth, afterwards, Gen. 8, 21.

Heonu behold; ecce, Som.

Heonun hence, v. heona.

Heop a heap, v. heap.—a hip, bramble, v. hiop.

Heopa Fruit or hips of a sycamore tree; sycamora, Som., v. hiop.

Heope bitunus, R. 40.

Heor, hior, horr, hear, heora. A hinge of a door, bar, bolt; cardo, sera:—Elf. gr. 3, 9: L. Ps. 147, 2.

Heora Of them; illorum, illarum: used for hira; g. pl. of he.—Heora ægðer both of them.—Heora seolfra of themselves, Bd. 2, 2.

Heorcnian [Plat. harken, horken: Ger. horken: Wil. horechen] To harken; auscultare:—R. Ben. interl. 6.

Heorcnung, e; f. HEARKENING; auscultatio:—Cantic. Habacc.

Heorð, hiord; g. e; d. e; pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat.

Ger. heerde, herdef: Not. herto: Moes. hairda: Dan. Sweð. hjord c: Icel. hiord f.]

A HERD, flock; grex:—He draf his heorde, Ex. 3, 1: Mt. 8, 30: Jn. 10, 16: Gen. 29, 2.

Heordan, heordas Hards, the refuse of food; stupæ:—R. 68.

Heord-clæffe the germander, v. heort-clæffe.

Heordclæs Without a shepherd; non habens pastorem:—R. Mt. 9, 36.

Heorðnes a keeping, C. R. Ben. 6, v. hyrdnes.

Heorðon, heard obeyed, v. hyran.

Heord-rædenne A pastoral charge, a custody, watch; pastoral munus, custodia:—Ge habbað heord rædenne, Mt. 27, 65.

Heorl an earl, R. 68, v. eorl.

Heornest earnest, Cot. 180, v. earnest.

Heorod A herd, an assembly; conventus monachorum:—Heming. p. 138, v. heord.

Heorot a hart, Bd. 3, 24, v. heort.

Heorot-berg Hertberry, bilberry; vaccinium, vitis Idææ bacca.

Heorot-brere Hert-briar; vitis Idæa, morus.

Heorot-crop a bilberry, v. heorot-berg.

Heort-ford, Heort-ford [Bd. Herudford: Brom. Kni. Hertford: West. Hertford.—heort a hart, ford a ford, cervorum vadum] HERTFORD, the chief town in Hertfordshire, Bd. 4, 5: Chr. 673: 913.—Heort-ford-scyre Hertfordshire, Chr. 1011.

Heorra a hinge, lock, L. Ps. 147, 2, v. heor.

Heors a horse, Habac. 3, 15, v. hors.

Heorsumian to obey, Bt. 3, 4, v. hyrsumian.

HEORT, es; m. [Plat. Dut. hartm. hert n: Ger. hirsch m: Wil. Not. hirtz, other Old Ger. writers, hirs: Dan. Sweð. hjort m: Icel. hiort m.] HART, stag; cervus:—Bd. 1, 1: Ps. 41, 1. Heortes-heafod cervi caput, R. 6.—

Heort-berg a bilberry, v. heorot-berg.—Heort-ea [hart-water cervi aqua] Hartpool, Hartlepool Durham, Bd. 3, 24.—

Heort-ford Hertford, v. Heorot-ford.

HEORTE, an; f. [Plat. Dut. hart n: Frs. hert, herte n: Ger. Isd. Ker. Ot. and other old writers, herz n: Moes. hairto n: Dan. hjerte n: Sweð. hierta n: Icel. hiarta n.] HEART; cor:—Þær is pin heorte, Mt. 6, 21: Ex. 14, 5: Bd. 4, 25.—

Heort-cod a disease or grief of the heart.—Heort-ece heart-ache.—Heort-hama covering of the heart, a caul.—

Heort-hoge anxiety; cordis sollicitudo, Bd. de Sap.—Heort-seoc heart-sick, Cot. 209.—

Heort-seocnes heart-sickness.

HEORD, hearð [Plat. Ger. herd m: Dut. haard, heerd m: Frs. birt, hird m: Moes. haurja: Dan. arne c: Sweð. hãrd m: Icel. ar, arin, arn m: Junius derives hearð from ardere: Heb. 77 haur to burn] HEARTH; focus:—Cot. 86, 92: R. 30.—

Heorð-bacen hearth-bake, baked on the hearth, Gen. 18, 8.—

Heorð-cniht a domestic, Past. 47, 3.—Heorð-fæst a master of a family, L. Cnut. pol. 19.—

Heorð-pening a hearth-penny, Rome-scot, Rome-penny, Peter's pence, L. Edg. 4.—

Heorð-swaþe a hearth-sweeper, bride's maid.—

Heorð-werod a family, Cd. 78.

Heort-clæffe The herb germander; chamædrys:—Herb. 25.

Heort-berg a bilberry, Cot. 131, v. heort-berg.

Heorð height, deep, Cd. 223, v. heahþo.

Heow a fence, hedge, Bd. 2, 13, v. hege.

Heowhwe, colour, Bd. 3, 14, v. hiw.

Heow hewed, spurred, v. heawan.

Heowæscie adv. Familiarly, as one of the family; familiariter:—Bd. 4, 27, v. hiwislice.

HËR; adv. [Plat. Dut. Ger. hier: Isd. hear: Ker. Ot. hiar: Moes. her: Dan. her: Sweð. hãr: Icel. hér] HERE, now, at this time; hic, nunc:—God is þæt we her beon, Mk. 9, 5: Jn. 19, 26, 27. An. xxxiii. her wæs Crist aþangan, A. D. 33, now was Christ crucified, Chr. 33.—

Her-after hereafter, Bd. 3, 30.

Her hair, C. Mt. 5, 26, v. her.

Hera one higher, a lord, C. Mt. 11, 11, v. hearra.

Hera a servant, C. R. Jn. 12, 26, v. hyra.

Hera hair-cloth, Gen. 37, 34, v. hæra.

Heraclæan A water-lily; heracium:—Herb. 74.

Heran; p. de. To hear, obey; audire:—C. R. Mk. 4, 41, v. hyran.

Hercnung a hearing, v. heorc-nung.

Herd herd, v. heord.

Her-dracon arrows, Hicks's Thes. p. 192.

Here Fame; fama:—Bt. R. p. 162.

HERE, herge, herige, hire; herges; d. here, herge; m. [Plat. Dut. heer, heir n: Frs. her n: Ger. heer n: Ot. heri: Moes. harji: Dan. hær c: Sweð. hãr m: Icel. her m.] An army, expedition, host, legion, multitude, troop, chiefly of enemies, any number of men above thirty.

Heoru - bunden a bound  
Heoru - gram mail sword  
rudelis ontis Cd. 189 & 235, 16  
Gm 1640.39 custody Th. A.

Heofe, an f. A hip, fruit of the  
doxake Gm III 377, 16  
Heort



*See, v. hloð; exercitus:—*Se cuning sende hys here to, *Mt.* 22, 7. Hergas on helle multitudes in hell, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 180, 16. ¶ Inghere an army of natives.—Uthere an army of foreigners.—Gangend-here infantry.—Ridende-here cavalry.—Here-beacen, here-beacen a watchword, a beacon.—Here-beorgan to harbour.—Here-berga a station or standing where the army rested in their march, a harbour, *Chas.* herborow, *Som.*—Here-byma a war-trumpet, *Cd.* 147.—Here-bymere a war-trumpeter.—Here-byrgan to harbour.—Here-cist a warlike band, *Cd.* 151.—Here-farg a predatory excursion of a foreign army.—Here-feoh booty, *Ors.* 3, 7.—Here-folc military men, *Jdth.* 11.—Here-fong a bone-breaker; ossifragus, *Elf. gl.* 1.—Here-fugolas war-birds, *Cd.* 150.—Here-gang an irruption, attack, *Bd.* 1, 14, *B.* Here-geat a heriot, v. more in alphabetical order.—Here-geld, here-gyld a military tribute, *Chr.* 1040.—Here-hand a hostile hand, *Bd.* 4, 26.—Here-huð, here-hyð plunder, prey, *Bd.* 4, 16.—Here-mæcg a principal man, a leader, *Cd.* 114.—Here-man a soldier, *C. In.* 18, 3.—Here-pað, her-pað an army-path, *Cd.* 174.—Here-reaf plunder, spoil, *Jos.* 7, 21.—Here-ring *hostilis consiliarius*, *Bt. R.* p. 152.—Here-stræt a military way, *Cd.* 157.—Here-team the conduct of an army, spoil, *Cd.* 97: 98.—Here-teaung here-teung a leader of an army, *L. In.* 15.—Here-preat an army-band, an army, a company, *Cd.* 170.—Here-prym an army-band, an army, *Cot.* 94.—Here-tyma a martial leader, *Cd.* 205.—Here-wæða a leader of an army, *Jdth.* 11.—Here-wisa a general, martial leader, *Cd.* 160.—Here-wop army-cry, *Cd.* 166.—Here-word military fame, *Chr.* 1009, *Cot.*—Here-wosa hostile band, *Cd.* 5.—Here-wulf war-wolf, destroying army, *Cd.* 94.  
Hered; comp. ra. Praised, v. herian.  
Hereford, Hereford-port [here an army, ford a ford] The city of HEREFORD, *Chr.* 918.—Herefordscyre [scire a share, division] Herefordshire, *Chr.* 1051.  
Heregas armies, v. here.  
Here-geat [from geotan to pour out, to give] military apparatus, weapons, armour, what was

given of old to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. Now it denotes the best horse, cow, &c. given to the lord of the manor at the death of the tenant, called a HERIOT; militaris apparatus, armamentum.

Heregendlice; *ads. Commendably; laudabiliter:—Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8.

Heregung, hergung, e; *f. An invasion, inroad; incuratio:—Jos.* 10, 40, v. heregang in here.

Herelic; *def. se herelica; adj. Warlike; militaris:—Pa herelican res militares, Cot.* 47.

Herenes, se; *f. 1. Praise, worship; laus, cultus. 2. Obedience; obsequium:—1. Bd.* 3, 27: 4, 24. Herenes Godes worship of God, *Bd.* 4, 14. 2. He him to herenysse geteah he brought them to obedience, *Bd.* 3, 24, v. hyrnes.

Herenitig *An expedition; expeditio:—Cot.* 73.

Heretoga, heretoha, an; *m. [here an army, teon to lead] A general, consul, duke; exercitus ductor, consul:—Of þe forð-gæð se heretoga, Mt.* 2, 6. Þa heretohan hi woldon utadri- fan the consuls they would ex- pel, *Bt.* 16, 1. Þa wæs sum consul, þat we heretoha hatað then was a certain consul that we call Heretoh, *Bt.* 1.

Herewian, herwian *To despise; contemnere:—We herewiað us selfe we despise ourselves, Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 26. Herw- don me aspernabantur me, *V. Ps.* 21, 6.

Here-wic, Her-wic [here an army, wic a residence] A place where an army encamps, or is in garrison, a station, camp: hence the name of HARWICH, *Essex; militaris vicus, castra:—Cd.* 97: *Cot.* 48.

Herfest harvest, *Elf. gl.* 10, v. hærefæst.

Hergadan captives.

Hergan, hergean to praise, v. herian.

Hergað, hergeað [here an army, gað, gæð from gan to go] An irruption, invasion, destruction; direptio:—*Chr.* 894.

Herge, hergh a troop, an army, a depopulation, *Cd.* 145, v. here.

Herge An image, idol, altar, temple; simulachrum, templum:—To þam herige to the idol, *Cd.* 181: *Ors.* 3, 7.

Hergendlic, herigendlic; *adj. Praise-worthy; laudabilis:—V. Ps.* 117, 14.

Her gian, herian, gehergian; *p. ode; pp. od [Ger. heren: Not. herron: Dan. herge, hærie:*

*Swed. härja: Icel. heria arma circumferre.—here, herge an army] To act as an army, plunder, ravage, waste, afflict, vex, destroy; vastare:—He hergode æghwar he plundered every where, Chr.* 1009. Hi wurdon þa gehergode, *Jud.* 10, 8. Ongan herian began to vex, *Cd.* 102.

Hergionge, hergoð an invasion, *Jud.* 16, p. 162, v. hergað.

Hergung an invasion, *Bd.* 1, 11, v. here, &c.

Herian, hergan, hergean, ic herige, herge, we hyrien, herigen; *part. heriende, herigende; p. ede; pp. hered, gehe- red; v. a. [Ger. ehren: Dut. eeren.—here fame] To praise, commend; laudare:—Herigað drihten praise the Lord, Cd.* 214: 187. Heredon hig beforan him, *Gen.* 12, 15: *Ps.* 17, 4: *Lk.* 2, 20.

Herige an army, v. herge.

Herigean to praise, v. herian.

Herigendlic laudable, v. hergendlic.

Herinc, hering a herring, v. hæring.

Hering, herung, e; *f. Praise, commendation, favour, emulation; laus:—Bt.* 27, 3: 30, 1.

Hering-man a hearing-man, a subject, *Som.*

Herm-bealow noxious, *Cd.* 228, v. hearm.

Hern a horn, v. hyrne.

Hernis, se; *f. A tax, tribute; census:—R. Mt.* 17, 25.

Hernise A mystery; mysterium:—*C. Mk.* 4, 11.

Hernisse obedience, *Bd.* 3, 30, v. hyrnes.

Her-pað a military way, *Jdth.* 12, v. here, &c.

Herpere a harper, *Gen.* 4, 21, v. hearpere.

Herra for heora, hira of them.—herra for hehra higher, v. heah.—a master, lord, v. hearra.

Hersta A fagot, fire-brand; cremium:—*V. Ps.* 101, 4.

Herstan to fry, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. hyrstan.

Hersting-hlaf a bread-crust, *Cot.* 45.

Hersum obedient, v. hyrsum.

Hersumian to obey, *C. Mk.* 4, 41, v. hyrsumian.

Hersumnes obedience, v. hyrsumnes.

Herð-belig [hærdantesticuli, bel- lig venter] viscus, scrotum, *Cot.* 163.

Herung praise, favour, emulation, *Ps.* 110, 10, v. hering.

Herwendlic; *adj. Despicable; contemptibilis:—Cot.* 37.

Herwian to despise, v. herewian.

Herwic a camp, v. herewic.

There is a 1901 in file. the  
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Here, prime and  
a war helmet Res K

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Here, broga an m  
war helmet Res K 918

Here, e. of the  
remnant of an army  
exercised in the  
E. J. p. 16

prime and a  
helmet Res K 78

Here, byrne, a  
coat of mail, lorica  
Res K 2883

Here, an army  
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an army, which  
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Here, flyma Res K 4943

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Here, a war net,  
coat of mail, lorica  
Res K 13105

Here, pad, a war

Here, mail; lorica, vestis  
Res K 13105

Here, pad, a war

Here, wood, e. of  
war garment, coat of  
mail Res K 3790

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Hyge-pygm  
mind strong th  
courage Bes R 6;

14 Hete-nit.es.m  
hateful makes Bes  
12 303  
a Hete-swing.es.m  
a hated stroke; hos.  
tife & ctus Bes R 4445  
Hete-panc.es.m  
a hateful thought; enmity  
Bes R 45

2)

Het.were, p2 m  
[Hete ~~hated~~ hated]  
hated men, enemies  
Bes R 5827

Hie they Bes  
12 2714 v hi

Hiede-boc the  
Pastoral heart; the  
Pastoralis liber son

15  
Hiabentic heavenly  
than v heofonic

Het called, v. hatan.

HE' TE, hate, [Plat. Dut. haat m.]

haet c: Ger. hass m: Ot. haz:

Moes. hatiza: Dan. had n:

Swed. hat n: Icel. hatr n.—

hat hol] HATE, hatred, indig-

nation, envy; odium:—Bd. 5,

23. Hete hæfde he hate he

had, Cd. 16: 103. On hete

hæfde odio habebat, Bd. 3, 21.

His-hete berh avoided his hat-

red, Bd. 2, 15, S. p. 513, 28.

Hete heat, v. hætu.

Hetele sharp, fierce, v. hetol.

Hetelic; adj. Hateful; odiosus:

—Ors. 1, 8.

Hetelice, hatollice Hatefuly, hot-

ly, vehemently; odiose, vehem-

enter:—Jos. 11, 8: Chr. 616.

Heten promised, v. hatan.

Hetenis iniquity, partiality; ini-

quitas:—T. Ps. 72, 8.

Heðe height, v. heaðo.

Heðen heathen, with its com-

pounds, v. hæðen, &c.

Heðfelda, [Flor. Headfeald:

Hunt. Hatfield: Stub. Hetfeld.

—hæð heath, feld a field] HAT-

FIELD-MOOR, Yorkshire, Chr.

633.

Hetol; def. se hetola; adj. Hate-

ful, severe, cruel, vehement;

odiosus, crudelis:—Elf. T. p.

32.

Hetollice hatefully, vehemently,

abundantly, L. Ps. 30, 31, v.

hetelice.

Hettan To pursue, drive, perse-

cute; persequi: generally used

as a participle, hettende pur-

suing; or, perhaps, as a noun,

hettend an enemy; perse-

quens:—Cd. 94: 184: Jdth.

12. Hettende beoðan shall be

persecuting, R. Mt. 5, 11. Het-

tendra herga of pursuing ar-

mies, Cd. 97.

• Hettian to pull off the skin, L.

Cnut. pol. 27, W. p. 138, 45, v.

hættian.

Hetul hateful, cruel, v. hetol.

Heueld thread, v. hefeld.

Heuen heaven, &c., v. heofon.

Heuet, heuod a head, v. heafod.

Hewen green, v. hæwen.

Hewen a violet, a purple-coloured

lily, heaven.

Hewendlice; adv. Disdainfully;

contemptum, Som.

Hewgas for heawgas images, C.

Ps. 134, 15, v. herge.

Hexta highest, L. Ps. 9, 2, for

hehst, v. heah.

Hi They, them, her; illi, illæ,

illos, illas, illam, from he.

Hibernia, Ybernia Ireland; Hi-

bernia:—Chr. 891, v. Yrland.

Hicæ [Dut. Kil. huycke, hoedke

from hoeden to cover] A wig;

galericulum.—Hence our huke

or hyke a sort of cloak, v. ha-

cela.

Hicemase A wren; parrax:—

R. 38.

Hicgan, gehicgan, behicgan, hic-

gean, hycgan, hyggan, hygian;

p. hygge [Moes. hugian: Icel.

hyggia] To study, think, consid-

der, explore, seek vehemently,

attempt, endeavour, strive, strug-

gle; studere:—Ne mæg ic þæt

gehicgan nor could I search out

that. Hycgað his ealle all

strive for this, Cd. 22. Hicg þe-

genlice strive nobly, Jos. 1, 18.

Hidd, hidde hid, v. hydan.

Hide a hide, v. hyde.

Hider, hyder; adv. HITHER;

huc:—Come þu hider ær tide,

Mt. 8, 29. Hiderer nearer,

Elf. gr. 38. ¶ Hyder geond

yonder, there, Mt. 26, 36.—Hid-

der and geond, Bd. 5, 12.—

Hider and þider, hidres þi-

dres hither and thither, Bt. 40,

5.—Hider-cyme hither-com-

ing, Bd. 1, 34.—Hider-ward

hitherward, Chr. 1085.

Hieder hither, v. hider.

Hieg hay, T. Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.

Hiegian to strive, Past. 14, 6, v.

hicgan.

Hieh high, &c., v. heah, &c.

Hieldon Made a tumult; sonu-

erunt:—T. Ps. 82, 2.

Hielfa a handle, Past. 21, 7, v.

helf.

Hielm stubble, C. Ps. 82, 12, v.

healm.

Hielt a handle, v. hilt.

Hiene him, Bd. 5, 8, for hine.

Hiened humbled, v. hynan.

Hiend, hienðu loss, destruction,

Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. hend.

Hieordas coarse tow, v. heordan.

Hiera, hira of them; g. pl. of

he.

Hieran to hear, Past. 18, 2.—Hi-

erde obeyed, Cd. 37, v. hyran.

Hierde a shepherd, Cot. 167, v.

hyrde.

Hiere, hire of her; g. of heo.

Hiere-borg borrowing for hire,

usury, Cot. 170, Som.

Hiered a family, v. hired.

Hier-mon a hearer, one obedient,

Past. 23, 1.

Hiernð Craftiness, deceit; astu-

tia, Som.

Hiernys obedience, v. hynes.

Hierosolim-warū men of Jerusa-

lem.

Hierra higher, v. heah.—a lord,

v. hearra.

Hierstan to fry, Past. 21, 6, v.

hyrstan.

Hierste-panna a, frying-pan,

Past. 21, v. hyrsting.

Hiersting a frying, v. hyrsting.

Hiersumnes obedience, v. hyr-

sumnes.

Hiertan to encourage, Past. 8, 1,

v. hyrtan.

Hierusalem, Ierusalem Jerusa-

lem; Hierosolyma:—Chr. 71:

448.

Hiest highest, v. heah.

Hiew a hue, form, v. hiw.

Hiewe hewed, cut, smoothed; do-

latus:—Hiewe stan, Ors. 4, 12.

Hiewete A striking, smiting, hew-

ing; percussio:—Past. 36, 5.

Hig, hyg they, v. hi.

Hig hay, grass, Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.

Hig, hih high, v. heah.

HIGAN, higian [Icel. haggia to

move] 1. To HIE, to make haste;

tendere. 2. To endeavour, strive;

niti:—1. Higað festinat, Bt.

R. p. 169. 2. Higað nititur,

Bt. 30, 1. Þat he higie eal-

lan mægne that he strive with

all might, Bt. 37, 2.

Higdi-fatu Calidilia, scilicet, vasa

quadam, Coll. Monast.

Hige, higo A family, household, so-

ciety; familia:—C. R. Lk. 2, 4.

HIGE, hyge, hogu [Old Plat.

Dut. Ger. huge: Dut. heugen

to remember: Al. hugi, hiugi:

Ot. hugu: Swed. håg, hug m:

Icel. hugr m: Moes. hugian]

1. The mind, thought; mens.

2. Application of mind, study,

diligence, care; mentis applica-

tion, cura:—1. Ne meathe he

æt his hige findan he might

not find in his mind, Cd. 14.—

He minne hige cuðe he know-

eth my mind, Cd. 19: 206. 2. R.

Ben. 36, 53, Som.—Hige-craft

power of mind, Cd. 176.—

Hige-fród wise, prudent in

mind, Cd. 92.—Hige-rof mag-

nanimous, Cd. 82.—Hige-

sorg anxiety, mental griefs,

Cd. 37.—Hige-strang strong

in mind, Menol. 80. Hige-te-

one mind's hate, Cd. 103.—

Hige-pancol cautious, provid-

ent, thoughtful, Cd. 176.

Hige; adj. Studious, diligent;

diligens, Som.

Higeleas; adj. Negligent, care-

less, saucy; negligens, Som.

Higeleaslice; adv. Negligently,

disorderly; negligenter, Som.

Higeleast, higleast, higlist. Neg-

ligence, carelessness; negligen-

tia:—R. Ben. interl. 6, 43.

Higen society, v. hige.

Higere A wood-pecker, a pie;

picus avis:—R. 37.

Higgan to strive, Bt. 33, 2, v.

hicgan.

Hig-hus a hay-loft, R. 109.

Higian to endeavour, v. hicgan.

Higla: interj. Hah, alas; hei:

—Ps. 119, 5.

Higna-fieder A master of a fa-

mily; paterfamilias:—C. R.

Lk. 13, 25.

Higo a family; higu servants,

R. Mt. 10, 36, v. hige.

Higre A slave, one born in a

house; verna:—Cot. 23.



Higscipe *Familyship*; familia status:—*Bt.* 21.

Higð *An endeavour*; nisus, *Som.*

Hih high, v. heah.

Hihsend *Hissing*; subsannans, *Lye.*

HIRT, hyht, gehyht *Hope, expectation, refuge, joy, exultation*; spes:—*Elf. gr.* 12.

Gaudium, *T. Ps.* 46, 1.

Hihtan, gehihtan, ic hihte, we hihten, gehyhtað; p. ic gehihte, hihte; pp. gehyhten. 1. To hope, trust; sperare. 2. To rejoice, exult; exultare. 3. To increase; augere:—1. Ic hihte on God, *Ps.* 68, 4: 30, 18. *Peoda gehyhtað, Mt.* 12, 21. 2. Muntas gehihtað, *Ps.* 113, 6: 117, 13. 3. He gehihte folc his, *Ps.* 104, 22.

Hihte, *M. Ps.* 104, 22.

Hihful, hyhtful; adj. Full of joy, pleasant; gaudii plenus:—*Cd.* 45.

Hihð height, *T. Ps.* 55, 3, v. heaðo.

Hihleas; adj. Joyless, hopeless; gaudia vacuum, *Som.*

Hihltic, hyhtlic; adj. Joyous, glad, exulting, hopeful, desirable, sublime; jucundus, sublimis:—*Cd.* 95: 8.

Hihltice; adv. Gladly, diligently; studioso:—*L. Eccl.* 4.

Hil the island Hy, v. li.

Hila, hi *Asas*; heu, *Som.*

Hilan To hill, conceal; tegere:—Hilð conceals, *Bt.* 27, 1, v. helan.

Hile a turning, *Cot.* 18, v. hylca.

Hilð [Icel. hilldur f.] A battle, fight; pugna:—Hilde-grædige greedy of battle, *Cd.* 150: 155. *Menol.* 481.

Hilde-calla a man of war, *Cd.* 156.—Hilde-leoð a military song, *Jdth.* 11.—Hilde-nædran military serpents, arrows, *Jdth.* 11.—Hilde-rinc a soldier, *Æthelst. Epinc.* Chr. 938.

—Hilde-sweg battle crash, *Cd.* 93.—Hilde-præc martial violence, *Cd.* 98.—Hilde-wulfas soldiers.

Hilde affection, v. hylð.

Hil-bama A grasshopper; cicada:—*R.* 37.

HILL, hyll, es; m. [Plat. hüll, hövel m; Dut. heuvel m; Ger. hügel m; Dan. høj e; Icel. höll m. tumulus; Icel. hvoll m.] A HILL, mountain; collis, mons:—*C. Ps.* 71, 3: *R. Lk.* 23, 30.

Hil-song A timbrel, drum; tympanum:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.

Hilt, gehilt, holt, hylt, an. HILT, handle; capulus:—*Pa hiltan, Jud.* 3, 22.—Hiltleas without a handle, *R.* 82.

Hil-sung A timbrel, drum; tympanum:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.

Hil, gehilt, holt, hylt, an. HILT, handle; capulus:—*Pa hiltan, Jud.* 3, 22.—Hiltleas without a handle, *R.* 82.

Hil-sung A timbrel, drum; tympanum:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.

Hil, gehilt, holt, hylt, an. HILT, handle; capulus:—*Pa hiltan, Jud.* 3, 22.—Hiltleas without a handle, *R.* 82.

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Hil-sung A timbrel, drum; tympanum:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.

Hil, gehilt, holt, hylt, an. HILT, handle; capulus:—*Pa hiltan, Jud.* 3, 22.—Hiltleas without a handle, *R.* 82.

Him to him, or them; illi, illo, illis; d. s. and pl. of he.

Himming a shoe, v. hemming.

Him-self HIMSELF; ipse:—*Gen.* 18, 7.

Hina A domestic, servant; domesticus:—*Cd.* 107.—Hina-ealdor, hine-ealdor the good man of the house, *Bd.* 3, 9.

Hine-man a farmer.

Hinan hence, *Bt.* R. p. 156, v. heona.

Hindan behind; post:—*Ors.* 6, 36.

Hind-beri, hind-berig HINDBERRY, raspberry; fragum, acinus:—*Cot.* 72, 91.

Hind-cealf, hind-calf A little hind, hind-calf; hinnulus:—*R.* 19.

Hinde, hynd A HIND; cervus:—*Chr.* 1086.

Hinder-geape, hinder-geape ver-sutus, *R.* 84: *Coll. Monast.*

Hinderling, [hinder remote, ling a pattern] Not like the original; a prototypo prorsus abhorrens, *Lye*:—*Wilk. L. A.-S.* p. 208.

Hinder-scipe, es; m. Naughtiness, negligence; nequitia, *Som.*

Hind-hele, hind-beleðe, hind-heolað, hind-heoleðe, hind-heoleðe, HIND-HEEL; pæonia:—*Elf. gl.* 16.

Hindrian; pp. gehindred [Plat. Dut. hinderen: *Frs.* hindera: *Ger.* hindern: *Not.* hintern: *Dan.* hindre: *Swed.* Icel. hindra] To HINDER; impedire:—*Chr.* 1003.

Hindweard HINDWARD; a retro:—*L. Alf. pol.* 32.

Hine him; illum, se; ac. s. m. of he.

Hi-ne is it not, are they not; nonne:—*Ps.* 13, 8.

Hine a domestic, v. hina.

Hine-weard INWARD; intrinsic:—*C. R. Mt.* 7, 15.

Hin-gong A departure; abitus:—*Cod. Exon.* 30, b.

Hingrian, hyngrian; p. ede; pp. od [Dut. hongern: *Plat.* *Ger.* hungern: *Not.* hungere: *Moes.* huggrian, pronounce hungrian: *Dan.* hungre: *Swed.* hungra: *Icel.* húngrar—hunger hunger] To hunger; esurire:—*Hingriað* esuriunt, *Mt.* 5, 6: *Lk.* 6, 21.

Hingriende, *Cot.* 83. Hingrende, *Cod. Exon.* 27a. Hingrigende, *Mt.* 25, 37. Also used impersonally, Me hingrað I hunger, *Elf. gr.* Hine hingrede he was hungry, *Lk.* 4, 2.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

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Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hinoð the bowels, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. innoð.

Hinsið, hinnsið Death, destruction, horror; mors, perditio:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

Hio, heo She; illa; nom. s. f. of he.—hio is used for he, hi, &c.

Hiofon heaven, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. heofon.

Hiofonlic heavenly, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. heofonlic.

Hiolstr a den, v. heolster.

Hiom, heom, him Them; illis; d. pl. of he.

Hion; f. [Swed. hinna: *Dan.* hinde] A membrane; cuticula:—*L. Ethelb.* 37.

Hion, him To him; illi; d. s. of he.

Hiona, hionan, hionon hence, *Bt.* 36, 2, v. heona.

Hiop, heap, heop A HIP, the fruit of the dogrose, a bush, bramble; rose sylvestris bacca, rubus:—*Brer þe* hiopon on-weaxð a brier which beareth hips, *L. M.* 1, 38. *Heop-brymel* a hip-bramble, *R.* 64.

Hior a hinge, *Bt.* 34, 7, v. heor.

Hiora, heora, hira Of them; illorum; g. pl. of he.

Hiord, hiora a herd, *Cot.* 167, v. heord.

Hiort a heart, v. heorte.

Hiorð hearth, *Cot.* 20, v. heorð.

Hiow a hue, *Cd.* 14, v. hiw.

Hioweslice familiarly, *Bd.* 5, 2, v. heoweslice.

Hipe a hip.—hipes-ban hip-bone, v. hypð.

Hiran to hear, v. hyran.

Hird, hirde a shepherd, v. hyrde.

Hird-clerc a domestic chaplain.

Hirdelic; adj. Pastoral; pastoralis, *Som.*

Hirdnys a prison, *Gen.* 42, 17, v. hyrdnes.

Hirdwendlic familiar, contemptible, *Cot.* 37.

Hire an army, *Gen.* 14, 17, v. here.—hire usury, v. hyre.

Hired, hyred, es [hyred pp. of hyrian to hear, obey, &c.] 1. A family, household; familia.

2. A palace, court; palatium.

3. An army, a host, crew, an assembly, convent; exercitus:—1. *Gen.* 12, 17: *Mt.* 24, 45: *Lk.* 2, 4: 12, 42. 2. *Ors.* 6, 30: *Chr.* 1085. 3. *Lk.* 23, 11.—Hired heofona host of heaven, *Cd.* 221.—Hiredes-ealder, *Mt.* 21, 33.—Hiredes-fæder, *Mt.* 10, 25.—Hiredes-hlaford master of the family, *Elf. gl.* 5.—Hiredes-modor a mistress.—Hired-gerefa exconsul, *R.* 6.—Hired-man a domestic, *Gen.* 50, 7.—Hired-wifman a maid servant, *Wulfar. Test.* *Hicks's Thes. Dis. Ep.* p. 54.—Hired-wist familiarity, *Scint.* 78.

Hirniende attonitus.

Hirsum obedient, *Ex.* 24, 7, v. hyrsum.

Hirsumian to obey, v. hyrsumian.

Hirniende attonitus.

Hirsum obedient, *Ex.* 24, 7, v. hyrsum.

Hirsumian to obey, v. hyrsumian.

Hirniende attonitus.

Hirsum obedient, *Ex.* 24, 7, v. hyrsum.

Hirsumian to obey, v. hyrsumian.

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Hirsumian to obey, v. hyrsumian.

Hirniende attonitus.

Hirsum obedient, *Ex.* 24, 7, v. hyrsum.

Hirsumian to obey, v. hyrsumian.

Hirniende attonitus.

Hild. freca an; m  
w. bold in war  
Bottle Beo K 4726 v. hiont

most likely

Hild. fruga an; m  
a punch, sheepskin  
Beo K 476 3354

(1) Hild. geatwe, an; f  
battle affluence Beo  
K 342

(2) Hild. giet, es; m  
warrior's cloak  
Beo K 3919

Hind. Berie, an; f  
Guitt 485, 33 [Hind. 4]

Hindema hindma  
ultimus Beo K 3994

Hindergap wily  
subtle; abounded in  
the air

(4) Hilde freca onls  
bold in battle Beo  
K 4405

(5) Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397

Hilde hlegma  
an; m  
Beo K 4397



① v hyse

2 Neugetende dissimil.  
ing Bone v. human

(3)

~~13~~ ~~12~~ Mirisc family had

○<sup>7</sup> 4 gm I n ~~229~~ 233  
\* Haldige

His wifes my shape,  
colour, & age  
The staff heft, pres-  
ence, manner, figure,  
testament & is name,  
I knew I might - Myself,  
how he gesceaper bet.  
each letter has 3 things a  
name, form & power. The  
Form (to show it is from)  
Ellygr. 22 Jan 1964

~~Maximilian to  
make lean son v  
læmian  
Maximilian lean  
not son v læmian~~

2+ Nwa  
pam hlaste on-fo  
who the freight <sup>recorder</sup> Bede  
104

T Hlaw, hlaw + es: <sup>12</sup>  
a heap ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> horn  
+ grave, etc  
ofer pone hlaw.  
idon lym. myth. the  
CCTF

216, 1-1

~~Act~~  
Lander  
manus  
Linn

Hirwnes contempt, *T. Ps.* 118, 141, v. hyrwnes.

His, hys, his, of him; illius; *g. s. m. of he.*

Hiscan To reprove; exprobrare: *L. Ps.* 32, 10.

Hise, hyse [*Plat. he, heken: Ger. er: Dan. Swed. han: Icel. hann*] *A male; mas, masculus:—Hise-cild, hyse-cild, hyse-rinc a male child, Ors.* 1, 10: *Gen.* 17, 10, 12.

Hispan to deride, *Ps.* 2, 4, v. hyspan.

Hispania, Ispanie Spain; Hispania:—*Chr.* 1087.

Hissæpe Cedria, *Lye.*

Hit, hyt [*Plat. het, idt, et: Dut. het: Ger. es: Isd. ize: Moes. ita: Dan. det, dette: Swed. thet, det: Icel. thad or that*] *It; id. nom. ac. s. n. of he:—Ic hit eom it is I, Gen.* 27, 24.

Hitan to eat, *Lev.* 7, 25, v. ytan.

Hið a haven, port, v. hyð.

Hiðende destroying, *Cot.* 95, v. hyðian.

Hiðer hither, v. hider.

Hiðfull Hateful; odiosus:—*Scint.* 1.

Hiu, heo she; illa; *nom. s. f. of he.*

Hiu, hah; hei, *Lye.*

Hiu hue, heu, *Lk.* 3, 22, v. hiw.

Hiw, heaw, hiwe, hyew, es. [*Plat. hau m: Dut. bouw m: Frs. hei f: Ger. hie m.*] 1. *A form, fashion, face, appearance; species, forma.* 2. *Hue, colour; color:—1. On oðrum hiwe, Mk.* 16, 12. *Wlitig on hiwe, Gen.* 12, 11. *Heofones hiw, Mt.* 16, 3. 2. *Ælces hiwes of every colour, Bd.* 1, 1. *Anes hiwes of one colour, Elf.* gr. 49.

Hiwa, an; *m. [Icel. hion: Swed. hion]* *A family, in the pl. persons of the same family, domestics, servants; familia, domesticci:—Heora hiwan eall all their domestics, Cd.* 133, *Th.* p. 168, 10. To hire hiwun, *Gen.* 39, 14. Mid hira hiwun, *Ex.* 1, 1. To pinum hiwun, *Mk.* 5, 19, v. hiwen.

Hiw-gedal a separation of a family, a divorce, *Mt.* 5, 31.

Hiw-cuð known to a family, familiar, *R.* 115.

Hiw-cuðlice; *adv. Familiarly; familiariter:—Bd.* 5, 2.

Hiwcuðrædnes, *se; f. Acquaintance, intimacy; familiaritas:—R.* 116.

Hiwen Servants; domesticci:—*Hiwenu beþurfon domesticci indigent, Gen.* 42, 33, v. hiwa.

Hiwere, *es; m. [hiw a form]* *One who puts on a form, a hypocrite, a fabricator, an inven-*

*tor, a fowler; simulator, fabricator, auceps:—Elf. gl.* 25, *Prov.* 6.

Hiw-gedal a divorce, v. hiwa.

Hiwian/hywan, gehiwan; *part. hiwigende; p. ode; pp. od, gehiwod; v. a.* 1. *To form, fashion, shape, hew, transform; formare.* 2. *To feign, pretend, counterfeit; simulare:—*

1. *De hiwode eage, C. Ps.* 93, 9. *Pu hiwode me, C. Ps.* 138, 4. *Siogodcunde fore teohhung eall ping gehiwað the divine Providence fashions every thing, Bt.* 39, 6. 2. *Hiwigende lang gebed, Lk.* 20, 47. *Peah hit gehywod were though it were pretended, Job.* p. 166.

Hiwing, hiwring, gehiwung a pretence, *Num.* 12, 8, v. hiwung.

Hiwiscce A family; familia:—*Æt hiwiscce per familias, L. In.* 44.—*Hiwisc-fæder a master of a family, C. Lk.* 13, 25.

Hiwisllice; *adv. Familiarly; familiariter, Som.*

Hiwleas; *adj. Without form, deformed; deformis:—Elf. gl.* 3. *Hiwleasnes, se; f. Deformity, foulness; deformitas, Som.*

Hiwlic; *adj. [hiw a form]* *Assuming a form, beautiful, figurative; formosus, figurativus:—Somm.* 101, 244.

Hiwlic; *adj. [hiwa a family]* *Relating to a family; matronalis:—Cot.* 129.

Hiwraeden, *e; f. [hiwa family, raeden state, condition]* *A house, family, tribe; familia:—To þam sceapum Israela hiwraedene, Mt.* 10, 6: *Ex.* 2, 1. *Hiwraedene þinre fæder familia tue pater, Gen.* 28, 2.

Hiwscipe, *es; m. A house, family; familia:—L. Ps.* 113, 17. *Hiwscipas families, L. Ps.* 21, 28.—*Hiwscipes fæder master of a family, Bd.* 5, 12.

Hiwung, hiwing, hiwring, gehiwung, *e; f.* 1. *A forming, creation; creatio, formatio.* 2. *A pretence, counterfeiting, hypocrisy, scoff, irony, ambiguity; simulatio, hypocrisis:—1. C. Ps.* 102, 13. 2. *Mid þære hiwunga with the pretences; cum speciebus, Bt.* 20.

Hiwung, *e; f. [hiwa a family]* *A marriage; matrimonium:—Ors.* 2, 2.

Hlad Load; onus, *Som.*

HLA'DAN, þu hlætst, he hlæt; *p. hlöd, gehlöd; pp. hlæden, gehladen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Tat. Ot. laden: Dan. ladde: Swed. ladda: Icel. hlada: Fin. ladan: Pol. la-duje. If the sense of heaviness*

be considered as the first, this word belongs to hlād or lād a load] 1. To LOAD, burthen, heap up; onerare. 2. To LADE, draw out, empty; haurire:—

1. Onan ad hladan began a pile to load, *Cd.* 140. *Gehlodon him, Cd.* 174. 2. *Wæter to hladanne, Ex.* 2, 16. *Hlod wæter, Ex.* 2, 19.

Hladung LADING; haustus, *Som.*

Hlād A heap; agger:—*Past.* 21, 5.

Hlædder, hlæder; *g. hlædre, hlæddre; d. hlædre, [Plat. ledder f: Dut. ladder f: Frs. hladder n: Ger. leiter f: Not. leitero: Schwa. laiter m: Ker. hleitir]* LADDER; scala:—

On ufewardre þære hlædre, *Gen.* 28, 13. *Hlædræ raerdon ladders reared, Cd.* 80.

Hlæddisce satira, *R.* 30.

Hlæden A bucket; hauritorium:—*R.* 25, v. hladan.

Hlædle [*Plat. Dut. lepel m: Ger. löffel m. hlædle from hladan to lade*] LADLE; spatha, cochleare, *Som.*

Hlæd-weogl, hlæd-wiogl. An engine or wheel of a well to draw water; antlia:—*Cot.* 9, 101.

Hlæfdie, hlæfdig, hlæfdige, an; *f. [Icel. laufd f.] Lady, queen; domina:—Agar forseah hire hlæfdian, Gen.* 16, 4: *Ps.* 122, 3. *Hlæfdigan hete a lady's hate, Cd.* 103: *Ors.* 4, 3: *L. Ps.* 44, 11. *Hiredes hlæfdig a mistress, Elf. gl.* 5.

Hlæhter, hlæter laughter, v. hleahtor.

Hlæn a loan, v. læn.

Hlænan to lend, v. lænan.

Hlæne, &c. lean, *Gen.* 41, 3, v. læne, &c.

Hlæst [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. last f: Frs. hlest f: Icel. hlæss n.*] *A burthen, loading, the loading of a ship, merchandise; navis onus, merces:—Mid hlæste with lading, Cd.* 71. *Holmes hlæst burthen of the sea, Cd.* 74.—Hence our LAST, a quantity of corn, and BALLAST, is from bat a boat, and hlæst.

Hlæstan; *pp. gehlæsted.* To freight, load; onerare:—*Gehlæsted þat scip loaded the ship, Bd.* 5, 9.

Hlæst-scip a ship of burthen.

Hlæst ladeat, v. hladan.

Hlæw, hlaw [*Moes. hlaiw*] 1. *A heap, barrow, a small hill; agger.* 2. *A tract of ground gently rising: hence denominated a LOWE, LOE, frequently used in the names of places; tractus terræ paulatim ascendens:—1. Bt. R.* p. 162. On hlæwe

183  
For hlæwe  
before the mound  
Bd. 12233

After þone hlæw rid  
from high sup

on a hill, Menol. 500. 2. Run-  
des-hlaw Hound's-low; canum  
tumulus. Leod, Lude-hlaw  
Ludlow; populi tumulus.  
Winnes - hlaw Winnes - low,  
Winslow; pugnae tumulus,  
vel forsam Windes-hlaw ven-  
tosus tumulus. Mere - hlaw  
Mer-low; mariscis circumda-  
tus tumulus; denique East-  
hlaw East-low; orientalis tu-  
mulus. West-hlaw West-low;  
occidentalis tumulus, &c.

**HLAF**, es; m. [Ger. lab, laib,  
leib n. most commonly con-  
nected with brot bread, but  
also used alone to designate  
bread: Old Ger. hlaf: Moes.  
hlaifs, hlaibs: Lat. mid. leibo,  
libo] Bread, LOAF; panis:—  
Pinne hlaf etan to eat thy  
bread, Cd. 43.—Ic com lifes  
hlaf, Jn. 6, 35, 48.—Hlafas  
wyrcan to make loaves, Cd.  
228.—Cnapa hæðs sif berene  
hlafas, Jn. 6, 9.—Hlaf-æta a  
loaf-eater, domestic, menial ser-  
vant, L. Ethelb. 25.—Hlaf-  
gang the procession of the host,  
L. Const. p. 112.—Hlaf ge-  
brocht broken bread, Menol.  
—Hlaf-leaste want of bread,  
Nath. 7.—Hlaf-mæsse loaf-  
mass, v. in alphabetical order.  
—Hlaf-ofn loaf-oven, an oven.

**Hlafig**, hlafiga a lady, C. Jn.  
20, 16, v. hlaefia.

**Hlaf-mæsse** [mæsse a mass] The  
loaf-mass or feast, the feast on  
the first of August, called Lam-  
mas-day, when the Saxons  
offered an oblation of loaves  
made from new corn. After  
rejecting h and f, we have  
lamæsse, hence LAMMAS; pa-  
nis [sive frumenti primiti-  
um] festum, Ors. 6, 19.

**Hlaforð**, es; m. [Icel. lávarðr  
tutor collegii] A LORD; do-  
minus:—Of his hlaforðes goðum,  
Gen. 24, 10: Mt. 21, 30.  
¶ Cyne - hlaforð, Gecynde-  
hlaforð his lawful or liege  
lord.—Hlaforð - hyld allegi-  
ance to a lord, Ors. 6, 37.

**Hlaforð-searwe**, hlaforð-swice  
disloyalty, infidelity; domini  
proditio.—Hlaforð-swica a  
traitor.

**Hlaforðleas** LORDLESS; sine  
domino:—L. Ethel. 2.

**Hlaforðm**, es; m. Dominion,  
lordship; dominium:—Past.  
28.

**Hlaforðscipe**, es; m. Lordship;  
dominatio:—Ps. 144, 13: Bt.  
7, 2.

**Hlagole** Ridiculous; promptus  
ad risum:—Off. Reg. 15.

**Hlahende** laughing, v. hlihan.

**Hlammessa** lammass, Chr. 1009,  
v. hlafmæsse.

**Hlanca Lank**; macilentus:—  
Jdth. 11.

**Hland**, hlond [Icel. hland n.—  
hence in Lane. to this day  
they use, in the same sense,  
land or lant] Urine; lotium,  
urina:—Cot. 176.

**Hlaw** an elevation, a hill, v. hlæw.  
**Hleaf-gewrit** [hleaf leave, ge-  
writ written] A written license,  
a diploma; cartio, diploma.

**Hleahor**, hleahter [Plat. Dut.  
lach m: Ger. gelächter n:  
Ker. hlatre, hlahtre: Dan.  
latter c: Sweed. löje n: Icel.  
hlátr m.] LAUGHTER; risus:  
—Bt. 16, 2. ¶ Hleahor-bære  
a laughier, C. R. Ben. 4.—  
Hleahter-ful full of laughter,  
Guth. vit. pref.—Hleahter-lic  
laughable, Id.—Hleahor-  
smith laughter-smith, laughier,  
Cd. 144.

**Hleap** a leap, v. hlyp.

**Hleápan**, he hlypð; pp. hleop,  
we hleopon; pp. gehleápen  
[Plat. Dut. loopen: Frs. hla-  
pa: Ger. laufen: Ol. laufan:  
Wil. lofen: Mons. louffan:  
Ker. hlauffan: Moes. hlaup-  
pa: Dan. løbe: Sweed. löpa:  
Icel. hlaupa, hleypa: Heb.

הלף hlp a passing] To LEAP,  
jump; saltare, salire:—Hleop  
on þes cyninges steðan leaped  
on the king's steed, Bd. 2, 13.  
Hleapende, Bd. 5, 2.

**Hleápere**, es; m. 1. A LEAPER,  
messenger, courier; saltator,  
cursor. 2. A leper; leprosus:  
—1. Butan twegen hleaperas  
but two couriers, Chr. 889.  
2. Som.

**Hleapestre** A female dancer;  
saltatrix, Som.

**Hleape-wince** Lapwing; vanel-  
lus, Som. *hæle f. 34, 22*

**Hleappettan** To leap up; exsi-  
lire:—Bd. 5, 2.

**Hleapung**, e; f. LEAPING; sal-  
tatio, Som.

**Hleat** the cheek, jaw, face, R.  
71, v. hleor.

**Hleat bowed**, v. hlutan, lutan.

**Hlece** Leaky; rimosus:—Hlece  
scip a leaky ship, Past. 57, 1.

**Hleda**, hlede A seat; sedile:—  
Elf. gr. 9, 2.

**Hlega** A traitor; proditor:—  
C. Lk. 6, 16.

**Hleglende** A humming; sonans:  
—Cot. 24.

**Hlehter** a laughier, Gen. 21, 6,  
v. hleahor.

**Hlehter-full** full of laughter.

**Hllem** a sound, Past. 26, 5, v. hlyn.

**Hllemman** To make a noise, to  
crackle; crepitare ut flamma:  
—Cod. Exon. 97, b.

**Hlence** the proud, Cd. 151, v.  
wlance.

**Hlcnortear** hyssopus, L. Ps. 50, 8.

**HLEO**, hleow [Plat. löve f. a  
bower: Dut. luvte f. a shelter,  
calm place: Frs. hli f. a shed:  
Ger. laube f. a bower: Dan.  
Sweed. loge m: Dan. læ: Icel.  
hlif f. hlie n.] 1. A shade,  
shelter, a basking in the sun  
while sheltered from the wind;  
umbraculum, apricitas. 2. An  
asylum, refuge; asylum, refu-  
gium:—1. On pisses holtes  
hleow in the shadow of thisholt,  
Cd. 39. Under swegles hleow  
sub atheris umbraculo, Cod.  
Exon. 16, b. 2. His recedes  
hleow his dwellings shelter,  
Cd. 112. Earmra hleow a re-  
fuge of the poor, Cd. 203, v.  
hlywðe.—Hleo-bræstneg a  
supplanter, L. Ps. 40, 10.

**Hleohor** laughter, v. hleahor.

**Hleom** a limb, Bd. 3, 9, v. lim.

**Hleomæg**, es; m. [hleow a house,  
mæg a relation] A kinsman,  
relation; consanguineus:—Ne  
can ic hleomæges sið I know  
not a kinsman's path, Cd. 48.

**Hleomæg**, hleomæca The herb  
pimpernel; anagallis:—L. M.  
1, 2, 38.

**Hleonæd**, hleonodon leaned,  
rested, inclined; p. of hlynian.

**Hleonung** Seat; discubitus:—  
C. Lk. 20, 46, v. hlining.

**Hleop** leaped, v. hleapan.

**HLEOR**, hleor [Plat. gluor] A  
face, countenance, cheek, jaw;  
vultus:—Tearig hleor tearful  
face, Cd. 104: 43.—Hleor-ban  
maxilla, L. Ps. 131, 5. 3 x

**Hleor-lora** A scholar; discipu-  
lus:—Cd. 92.

**Hleótan**, he hlyt; p. hleát, ge-  
hleat, we hlutan; pp. hloten,  
gehloten [Plat. lotten: Dut.  
loten: Ger. losen: Icel. hlut-  
ta, v. hlota a lot] To cast lots,  
to appoint or ordain by lot;  
sortiri:—Uton hleotan, Jn.  
19, 24. Hi hlutan they cast  
lots, Bd. 5, 11.

**Hleoðo**, hleoðu, hliðu Mountain  
tops; juga:—Cd. 72: 86, v.  
heoðo.

**HLEOÐOR**. 1. A sound; so-  
nus, strepitus. 2. A revela-  
tion, an oracle; revelatio:—  
1. Þa cwom wuldres hleoðor  
then came a glorious sound, Cd.  
162: 181. Hleoðrum gedæld-  
e in sounds divided, Cd. 81.  
2. Æt hleoðre by revelation,  
Cd. 64.

**Hleoðor-cwyd**, es; m. [hleow a  
shady place, Þor Thor, cwyd  
a saying] The speech of Thor,  
an oracle, a revelation; oracu-  
lum, revelatio:—Abraham be-  
wand þa hleoðor-cwidas on  
hige sinum Abraham turned  
these revelations in his mind,  
Cd. 107: 109.



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Hleoðor-stede [stede a place]  
A place of an oracle, a tabernacle; oraculi locus:—Cd. 109.

Hleoðre by revelation, v. hleoðor.  
Hleoðrian; p. ode; pp. od.  
1. To make a noise or tumult, to rebuke; resonare. 2. To sound, sing; canere. 3. To fall to, betake himself to; incumbere:—1. Forþan efne find þine hleoðrodon, Ps. 82, 2: Bd. 3, 19. 2. Hleoðrade sang, Cd. 188: C. Ps. 57, 2. 3. Geornlice on gebede hleoðrede obnize in precibus voce sua incubebat, Bd. 4, 3.

Hleoðrung, e; f. A noise, rebuking, chiding; increpatio:—Ps. 37, 15.

Hleow a shade, an asylum, v. hleo.—Hleow-fæst warm; calidus, R. Ben. 55.—Hleow-feðeras guardian wings, Cd. 131.—Hleow-magas relations.—Hleow-stede a sunny place, Elf. gr. 27.—Hleow-stole place of defence, an asylum, Cd. 94.

Hleowan, hleowan [Icel. hlúa]  
1. To bubble, to make the noise of boiling; ebullire. 2. To nourish, cherish; fovere:—1. Oð hit hleowe to wylme till it bubbles with heat, L. In. 78. 2. Som.

Hleowð A warmth, as of the sun while sheltered from the wind, a shade, an asylum; apricitas, umbraculum:—Elf. gr. 27, v. hleo.—Hleowð-magas relations, v. hleomæg.

Hlet a lot, Bd. 2, 20, v. hlot.

Hlewan to low as a cow, Elf. gr. 26, v. blowan.

Hliccetung, e; f. Lightning; coruscatio:—V. Ps. 143, 8.

Hlichan to laugh, Elf. gr. 26, v. hlihan.

HLID, gehlid [Plat. Dut. lid n: Frs. lid n: Ger. lied n. still used in the compound word augenlied eye-lid:—Ker. lid: Tat. lido: Moes. lith: Dan. Swed. led n: Icel. hlid a door] A lid, cover; tegmen:—Mt. 27, 60.—Hlid-fæst a fast lid.

HLID-gata a back door, R. 29.

Hlid-ford [Flor. Lideforda: Brom. Hunt. Lideford.—Lida the name of a river, ford a ford] LIDFORD, Devonshire, Chr. 997.  
Hlidan; p. behlad, hi behlidon; pp. gehlidad, gehlyd; v. a. [hlid a cover] To cover with a lid, to cover, close, shut; tegere:—Hi pone pytt eft behlidon, Gen. 29, 3. Heo siððan togedere behlad the [eorðe earth] then closed together, Ors. 3, 3.

Hliet a lot, v. hlot.

Hlifendre Red lead; minium, Som.

Hlifian, hlifigan, hlifigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To arise, raise up, tower, soar, to be conspicuous; eminere. 2. To smear, cover with vermilion; \* linire:—1. Geseah þa gearo hlifigan an saw then arise complete, Cd. 66. Gesawon salo hlifian saw halls arise, Cd. 109. Se wer geseah hlifigan hea dune vir vidit eminere altum montem, Cd. 139. Hlifigan, Cd. 205. 2. Som.

Hligað, probably for hniagað incline; inclinant:—Cd. 190, Lye.

Hlihan, hlihan, ic hlihhe, hlihð, we hliað; p. hlóh, ah-lóh, gehlól, þu hloge we hlógon, gehlógon. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. lachen: Frs. hlaka: Tat. lahan: Moes. hlajan: Dan. lee: Swed. le: Icel. hlæa] To laugh, deride; ridere:—Ne hloh ic—ac þu hloge, Gen. 18, 15. Hlogon on bysmor, L. Ps. 21, 6. Hlihende laughing, Cd. 95.

Hlihtan To LIGHT, atight; descendere ab equo:—Bd. 3, 14.

Hline A LINCH, balk, ridge of land left unploughed as a boundary; agger limitaneus:—Cod. Exon. p. 56, a, Heming. p. 144.

Hlinian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hlining, hlinung, e; f. A sitting down, a seat; discubitus:—Þa forman hlininga, Lk. 20, 46.

Hlinode leaned, v. hlynian.

Hlionian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hliosia fame, Bt. 39, 11, v. hliisa.

Hlioðo mountain-tops, v. hleoðo.

Hlioðrian to make a noise, to sing, v. hleoðrian.

Hlip a leap, v. hlyp.

Hliisa, hlysa, hliosia, an; m. [Dut. leus, leuze f. a sign: Icel. lysa] Fame, rumour, renown, glory, favour, esteem; fama:—Þære bræðringe his hliisan of a spreading of his glory, Bt. 19, Card. p. 106, 2: Elf. T. p. 13, 22: Mt. 24, 6. To habbenne pone idelan hliisan to have vain fame, Bt. 19, Card. p. 104, 24.—Hlis-bære fame bearing, famous.—Hlis-eaðig renowned, famous, Bt. 13.—Hlis-eaðignes celebrity, Bt. 33, 1.—Hlis-full famous, Gen. 6, 4.—Hlis-geaðig famous, Bt. 33, 1.

Hlistnere A listener, one who is obedient; auscultator, Som.

Hlið. 1. A declivity, slope, the side of a hill; clivus. 2. Lithe, gentle, quiet; flexilis, mollis, v. lið:—1. Be hliðe beare dune by a slope of a high hill, Cd. 122. On hliðe nerede

preserved on a mountain's side, Cd. 173. 2. Som.

Hliðu heights, Cd. 166, v. hleoðo. Hliwð warmth, L. Can. Edg. pn. 16, v. hleowð.

Hlocan To rush on; irruere, Lye.

Hlód loaded; p. of hladan.

Hlodd a portion, lot, v. hlot.

Hlôge laughedst.—hlôh laughed, v. hlihan.

Hlond urine.—hlond-adl the strangury, v. hland.

Hlosan to perish, v. losian.

Hlosnan, hlosnian; part. hlosnende, hlosniende. To expect with anxiety, to fear; expectare suspense:—C. R. Lk. 19, 48.

Hlot, hlyt, gehlot [Plat. lott n: Dut. Fr. lot n: Frs. blot n: Ger. los n: Ot. loz, loza: Tat. lozze: Swed. lott m: Icel. hluti m. pars] Lot; sors:—Wurpon hlot miserunt sortem, Mt. 27, 35. Wurpon hlotu miserunt sortes, Lk. 23, 34. On handum þinum hlyt min, Ps. 30, 18. On hlyte by lot, Elf. gr. 38.—Hlot-beod a lot-bed, a balloting-box.

Hloten lotted, v. hleotan.

HLOD. 1. A band or company of robbers, from seven to thirty-five; prædonum turma. 2. What is taken by robbers, booty, spoil; præda:—1. Þeofas we hatað oð seofon men, from seofon hloð oð fif and þritig, and siððan bið here thieves we call to seven men, from seven to thirty-five a band, and after that number an army, L. In. 12, W. p. 17, 11: Ors. 3, 1. 2. Bd. 1, 34: 2, 20.—Hloðum in crowds, v. þeof, here.—Hloð-bot compensation for robbery, L. Alf. pol. 26, W. p. 40, 24, 26.

Hloða a blanket, Cot. 118, v. loða.

Hloðere A robber; prædator:—Cot. 170.

Hloðian To rob, plunder; prædas agere:—Bd. 1, 12, 14.

Hloðum in crowds, v. hloð.

Hlowan [Plat. lüen, luyen: Dut. Joeyen: Old Ger. lutan: Lips. gl. ludon] To low, bellow; mugire, boare:—Cot. 188.

Hloweng bombus, Cot. 27, Lye.

Hlowung, e; f. A LOWING, mugitus, Som.

Hlud, lud [Plat. lud: Dut. lud: Frs. hlud: Ger. laut: Isd. hlud: Ot. lut: Icel. hlið, ludr m. a trumpet] Loud, talkative; sonorus:—On stemne hludre cum voce sonora, Ps. 32, 3.—Hlud-clipol calling aloud, R. Ben. interl. 7.—Hluddra-sang a chorus, R. 34.



—Hlud-stefn, hlud-stemn a loud voice, *Cot.* 105. — Hlud-sweg a loud sound; altisonus, *Elf. T.* p. 25.

Hlud-geat a back door, v. hlid, &c.

Hludnes, se; f. Loudness; sonoritas, *Som.*

Hludur concisus; *Cot.* 53.

Hluin a sound, *Jðth.* 11, v. hlyn.

Hluta A fortune-teller, v. hlyta.

Hlutan; p. bleat. To bend, bow, *C. Mk.* 5, 22, v. lutan.

Hluter, hlutor, hluttur, hluter; g. hlutres, hlutres; m. hluttre; f. def. se hlutra; seo, þæt hluttre [Plat. luter: Dut. louter: Ger. lauter: Ot. lutar: Ind. hlutro: Dan. Swed. luter: Wel. llather bright, shining] Pure, lucid, limpid, clear, simple, unmixed; purus: — Gif þin sage byð hluttor, *Lk.* 11, 34.

Mid hluttrum eagum his modes with pure eyes of his mind, *Bt.* 34, 8: *R.* p. 182. Hlutor water pure water, *Cd.* 191.

Hluttre willan pure wells, *Bd.* 2, 16. Hluttres ealoð, þritig ambra of pure ale, thirty tubs, *L. In.* 70. Twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð two barrels full of pure ale, *Cd.* 852.

Hluttur gebed pura oratio, *R. Ben.* 20.

\*Hlutan cast lots; p. of hleotan.

Hlutorlice; adv. Purely, simply, merely; luculenter: — *Greg.* 2, 20: *Bd.* 4, 22: 5, 13.

Hluttornes, se; f. Purity, simplicity, sincerity; puritas: — *Bd.* 2, 5, 15.

Hlyd a noise, *T. Ps.* 9, 7, v. gehlyd.

Hlydan; p. hlydde. To make a noise, to be tumultuous, to vociferate, chatter; tumultuari, clamare: — Pine fynd hlydað inimici tui tumultuantur, *Jud.* 5. Þa hlyðon hig, *Lk.* 23, 5.

Hlydenge, *Mt.* 9, 23.

Hlydanforð, *Lidford*, v. Hlidaforð.

Hlydde loud, loudly, *Jðth.* 10, v. hlud.

Hlyd-monað [hlyd loud, tumultuous; monað a month] March; Mensis Martius: — *Menol.* 71, v. hreðe-monað.

Hlyhende laughing, v. hlihan.

HLYN, hlynn, hlem [Old Ger. lamm, limme, laimb, lami n: Icel. hlióm m.] A sound, noise, din; sonus: — Hlyn awchtesonum excitavit, *Cd.* 52: 119: *Ors.* 1, 12. Hlynn wearð on ceastrum a din was in cities, *Cd.* 119.

Hlynan, hlynnan To sound, make a noise, resound; sonare: — Hlydde hlynade tumultuose obstrepebat, *Jðth.* 10.

HLYNIAN, hlinian, part. hlyniende, hlinigende; p. hlinode, hleonade, we hleonodon [Plat.

Dut. leunen: Ger. lehnen: Ker. hlinen: Wil. leinen: Dan. læne: Swed. luta] To LEAN, incline, rest on; recumbere: — Hlinode on þæs Hælendes bearme, *Jn.* 13, 23.

Hlyniende, *Bd.* 3, 17.

\*Hlynnna A brook; torrens: — *R. Jn.* 18, 1.

HLYP, hlip, hleap, es; m. A LEAP, jump; saltus: — Heorta hlypum with hart's leaps, *Cd.* 203.

Hlypa A stirrup; scansile: — *Ors.* 6, 24.

Hlyrian To play, sound an instrument; buccinare: — *L. Ps.* 80, 3.

Hlysan To celebrate, illustrate; celebrare, *Som.*

Hlyse, hlysa fame, v. hlysa.

Hlys-full famous, v. hlysa.

Hlysnend attentus, *Cot.* 7, *Lye.*

Hlyst, gehlyst The sense of hearing; auditus: — On þæs folces hlyste, *Lk.* 7, 1: *Cd.* 181.

Hlystan, gehlystan; v. a. [Plat. lüstern, lustern: Dut. luisteren: Ger. lauschen: Old Ger. and in the dialect of the common people in South. Ger. laustern, losen, luzen: Moes. hlausan: Dan. lure to lurk, listen: Swed. lura: Icel. hlusta] To LISTEN, hear, attend to, obey; audire: — Sunu min hlyste minre lare, *Gen.* 27, 8. Hig hliston him, *Lk.* 16, 29.

Hlyt a lot, v. hlot.

Hlyt cast lots, v. hleotan.

Hlyta, hlytta, an; m. One who casts lots, a fortune-teller; sortilegus: — *Ors.* 4, 7. Hlytan, hlyttan fortune-tellers.

Hlyðe Slender, empty; tenuis: Þa seofon hlyðran ear septem tenues aristæ, *Gen.* 41, 27.

Hlytte A collector; tributi exactor: — *Chr.* 911.

Hlyttrian To melt, purify; liquare: — *Elf. gr.* 37.

Hlyttrung, e; f. A melting; liquatio, *Lye.*

Hlywa warm, v. hleo.

Hlywing A refuge; refugium: — *R. Conc.* 11.

Hlywð A refuge, support, sustenance; refugium: — *L. Eccl.* 32, v. hleoð.

Hnæcan [Dut. nekken to slay, kill secretly: Plat. nikken to bend the neck, from whence is called in Plat. nikker m. an executioner, and the devil: Ger. nicken: Ker. keneiken: Not. nichen: Dan. nikke: Swed. nicka. — from Dan. nokken, nökker: Swed. necken: Icel. nikr, nykr m. a water spirit,

the devil] To kill; necare: — *Elf. gr.* 24.

Hnægan [Plat. neitern, nichen: Dut. grinniken: Swed. gnäga: Icel. hnægga] To NEIGH; hinnire: — *Elf. gr.* 22, 30.

Hnægung, e; f. NEIGHING; hinnitua: — *Elf. gr.* 1.

Hnæp, hnæpp, hnæppe [Plat. napp n: Dut. nap m. nappe n: Ger. napf m: Old Ger. naff: Mon. napho: Schw. napfe: Old Fr. hanap, napf: Swed. napp m: Icel. hnæppr m.] A cup, goblet, bowl; calix: — *Elf. gl.* 21.

Hnæppian, hnæppian; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To NAP, take a nap, to sleep, rest, lie; dormire: — Se þe hnæppað, *Ps.* 40, 9: *Bt.* 39, 7. Hnæppode, *Ps.* 3, 5. Hnæppiende, *Ps.* 77, 71.

Hnæppung, hnæppung, e; f. Napping, sleeping; dormitatio: — *Ps.* 131, 4.

Hnah bowed, v. hnigan.

Hneaw Sparing, niggardly, covetous; tenax: — *Cd.* 136.

Hneawlice; adv. Sparingly, covetously; tenaciter: — *Cd.* 86.

\*Hneawnes, se; f. Parsimony, niggardliness; tenacitas, *Som.*

HNECCA, an; m. [Plat. nakken m: Dut. nek m: Ger. nacken m: Dan. nakke c: Swed. nacke m: Icel. hnacki m. occiput: Fr. nuque f: It. nuca: Hung. nyak: Lap. nikke] A NECK; cervix, occiput: — Fram þam fot-wolnum of þone hneccan, *Deut.* 28, 35.

Hnehsud softened, v. hnescian.

Hneomagas relations, v. cneomagas.

HNESC, hnysc, nesc; adj. Tender, soft, NESH; tener: — Donne hys twig byð hnesc, *Mt.* 24, 32. Hnescum gyrlum ges-crydne, *Mt.* 11, 8. Hwi ferde ge to gesonne þone man mid hnescum reafum gescrydne, *Lk.* 7, 25. Hnescelufu tender love, *Past.* 17, 11. Þat ælc wuht bið innanweard hnescost that every creature is inwardly softest, *Bt.* 34, 10.

Hnescian, anescian, ahnescian; p. hi gehnescun, hnescodon; pp. gehnescod. To make nesh; to soften, mitigate, mollify, effeminate; mollire: — Hi hnescodon spræca his, *Ps.* 54, 23, 24: *Ors.* 5, 3.

Hnesclic; adj. Soft, effeminate; mollis: — *Ors.* 1, 12.

Hnesclice; adv. Gently, softly; molliter: — *Past.* 21, 5.

Hnescnys, se; f. Softness, tenderness, delicacy; mollities: — *Scint.* 43.

Hnexian to soften, *Elf. gr.* 30, v. hnescian.



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2. Hilde Landly Th. Au

2. Hnagan is  
(from the hndh of  
of Hnigan) To hndh  
subigore Res 12 258

2. Hynian, Odes Hhod  
To resound, the sea  
Res 12 1534

4  
2. Hnahn sig Bowed,  
humble, weak; sub.  
actes, humilis,  
inavus Res 12 263

8)

Anglän. paring. shala  
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~~Huites, mites~~ Som  
 Huit, e; f. u. lentil  
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2. ~~Abstracting~~ <sup>Abstracting</sup> the top of  
the head in an

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Shoh. 17

\* Hoh, sine

e) Strukt. lsgt

10  
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[2] No, no; i. has laugh, heel.

7 ~~Mohing, es. m.~~  
~~anxiety suffering~~  
~~peaks of the m.~~  
~~prolonged~~  
~~\* to the <sup>the</sup> suffering of the cross~~

Hnifele, hñifol *The brow, forehead; frons, Som.* — Hñifol-crumb, hñifol-crump *wrinkled brows, Cot. 45, 56.*

Hnigan, hnigian, ic hnige, he hñihð; *p. hnáh, we hnigon; pp. hnigen. [Plat. nigen]: Dut. nygen: Ger. neigen: Ot. neigan: Ker. kehneigen: Al. hneigen: Moes. hneiwan: Dan. neje: Swed. niga: Icel. hne-gia* *To bow, bow down, descend, sink; caput inclinare:—Hnigan mid headfom to bow with (our) heads, Cd. 35. Pa he to belle hnigan sceolde when he to hell must descend, Id. 221. He hnah to eorðan, Num. 22, 31.*

\*Hnipan *[Icel. hñippaz concidere] To bend or cast down; concidere:—Hnipað of dune he bends downwards, Bt. R. p. 197. Hnipod of dune inclinavit deorsum, concidit vultus ejus, Past. 34, 5.*

Hnitan *[Plat. niten: Icel. hñi-ota labare: Icel. hñibba cornu petere] To butt, push, gore with the horns; cornu petere:—Gif oxa hñite, Ez. 21, 28.*

Hñit-cudu *mastic, v. hwit-cudu.* Hñitel, hñitol; *adj. Butting, pushing, prone, bent down; petulcus:—Gif se oxa hñitel wære si bos petulcus esset, Ez. 21, 29, 36.*

Hñitu *[Plat. nete f: Dut. neet f: Ger. nisse, nüsse pl: Old Ger. nizze: Dan. gnid c: Swed. gnetf: Icel. nyt f.] 1. A nit; lens, dis. 2. A lentil; lens-tis:—1. R. 23: Cot. 16, 167. 2. Hñite, Gen. 43, 11.*

Hnoc *A seal; mutinus:—R. 22.*

Hñol KNOLL, *top, summit, crown, pate; vertex:—Ps. 7, 17, v. enoll.*

Hnoppa *[Plat. nobben, nubben f: Dut. nop f.] Nap of cloth; villus, Som.*

Hñot *Shorn, cut, notted; tonsus, mutilum:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

Hñut, hñutu *[Plat. nôt, nut f: Dut. noot f: Frs. noth f. nuwt c: Ger. nuss f: Wil. nuz: Dan. nôt c: Swed. nôt f: Icel. hñytf. nyt f.] A nut, walnut; nux, juglans:—R. 45.—Hñut-beam, hñutte-beam a nut-tree; an almond-tree, Num. 17, 8.—Hñute-hula nut-kulls.*

Hnygela *Locks, cut wool, parings; tomentum:—R. 64. Hnyglan parings, shreds, Cot. 152.*

Hnylung KNEELING; accubitus:—R. 65.

Hnyse *soft, R. 63, v. hñese.*

Hnyte *a nut, Somn. 181, v. hñut.*

Hô hang, v. hôn.

Ho; g. hos, *A heel; calx, cal-caneum:—Ahefð hys ho on-*

gean me, Jn. 13, 18: Gen. 3, 15. Unrihtwysnys hos mine iniquitas calcanei mei, Ps. 48, 5: 55, 6.

Hobanca *A bedstead; sponda:—Cot. 168.*

Hoc, hoce, hooc, es; m. *[Dut. haak: Plat. Ger. haken m: Old Ger. hahgen: Dan. hage c: Swed. hake m: Icel. haki: Pol. hak: Heb. חֶכֶךְ hec a hook, from חָךְ hc to scratch]*

A HOOK, *a smith's instrument; uncus, hamus:—Cot. 102: R. 18, 27. Hocas, Bd. 1, 12, Som.*

Hoc *a hollyhoc, v. holihoc.*

Hocer, hoocer, hocor-wyrð *A mocking, reproach; irrisio:—Lup. Serm. 17.*

Hoc-leaf *A mallow, hollyhoc; malva:—Elf. gl. 14.*

Hocnera-tun, es; m. *[Flor. Hocneretune: Hunt. Hockenertune: Brom. Hockemeretune] Hook-norton, Oxfordshire, and Hockerton, Notts., Chr. 917.*

Hôd *[for cognate words, v. hâd]*

HOOD, *a covering of the head; cucullus, caputium:—Cot. 31.*

Hoeg hay, R. Mt. 6, 30, v. heg.

Hoehtan *to persecute, R. Mt. 5, 12, v. ehtan.*

Hoetnis *persecution, R. Mt. 5, 10, v. ehtnes.*

Hoelende *Calumniating; calumnians:—R. Mt. 5, 44.*

Hôf, hôte, *[Plat. hoof n. horse's hoof: Dut. hoef m: Ger. huf m: Dan. hov c: Swed. hof m: Icel. hóf m. horse's hoof] Hoof; ungula:—Elf. gl. 3: R. 7.—*

Read hóf redhoof, L. M. 1, 2, perhaps hederia terrestris alehoof.

Hôf; pl. hōfa; n. *[Plat. hof m. hove f. a farm, and the house upon it, also the court of a prince: Dut. hof n. the court of a prince, and of justice: Frs. hoaf a garden, a court of a prince: Ger. hof m: Dan. hof n: Swed. hof n: Icel. hof n. the court of a prince] A house, dwelling, cave, den; domus, spelunca:—Cynges hof a king's dwelling, Prov. 20. On-gan þat hof wyrca began the house to build, Cd. 66. On þat hof into that house, Cd. 67. On hofun, Ez. 8, 24.—Lyte*

hof a small house, R. 107: hence hofel a HOVEL.—Hof-weard a house-steward, R. 8.

Hôf, he hōfe, we hōfon HOVE, *lifted; p. of hebban.*

Hofer *A swelling on the back; gibbus:—Elf. gr. 28, Som.*

Hofered, gehofered *Humpbacked; gibbosus:—Elf. gr. 28.*

Hoffingas Spheres; orbes, Lye.

Hof-rede *a bedridden person, R. 77.*

Hof-pela *rough places, woody, hard of access.*

Hofull *Careful; sollicitus, Som.*

Hoga, hogu, hige, hyge *[Icel. hagr dexter, hagsynf prudens; prudens:—Hoga prudens, C. R. Mt. 10, 16. Hoga wosan sollicitus, esse, C. R. Lk. 12, 11.]*

Hoga, hoge *anxiety of mind, care, fear, R. Ben. 53, v. hige, oga.*

Hogan *to take heed, v. hogian.*

Hogascipe, hogescipe, es; m. *Prudence, wisdom; prudentia:—R. Lk. 1, 17.*

Hogfirst, hogofest; *adj. Wise, prudent, skilful; prudens:—C. Mt. 11, 25.*

Hogfull *full of care, v. hohfull.*

Hogfulllice; *adv. Anxiously; sollicitate: Fulg. 32.*

Hogian; p. hogode, gehogode, behogode, we hogodon; pp. gehogod *[Plat. hōgen to think: Dut. heugen to recollect: Icel. huga to have care.—hogu, hige the mind.] 1. To meditate, study, think, to be wise; studere. 2. To think too much, to be anxious, to lament, grieve; sollicitus esse. 3. To determine, condemn, despise; spernere:—1. Ymb ðeam hogodon thought about flight, Bd. 3, 18. 2. Ne beo ge na hogiende, Mt. 6, 34. 3. God hogode hig, T. C. Ps. 52, 7.*

Hogofest wise, C. Mt. 25, 2, v. hogfirst.

Hogoscipe *wisdom, C. Lk. 2, 47, v. hogascipe.*

Hogu care, R. Ben. 36, 53, v. hige.

Hogung, e; f. 1. Care, effort, endeavour; cura. 2. Contempt; contemptus:—1. Hymn. 2. Som.

Hoh *A heel, Hough, ham; calx, poples:—Elf. gr. 9, 72.*

On hoh on the heels, behind, Cd. 69, v. ho.—Hoh-fot *a heel, footstep; calcaneum, L. Ps. 55, 6.—Hoh-scane the hough-shank; crus.—Hoh-sin hough-sinew; poplitis nervus.—Hoh-spor the heel; calx, R. 75.*

Hôh hang, v. hôn.

Hoh high, v. heah.

Hohfull, hogfull; *adj. Anxious, full of care; sollicitus:—R. Ben. interl. 2: Scint. 9.*

Hohfullnys, se; f. Grief, vexation, anxiety; dolor:—Bd. 3, 22.

Hoh-hwyrting *A circle, ring, course; orbis, Som.*

Hohing-rod *The yoke or suffering of the cross; patibulum crucis:—W. Cat. p. 294.*

Hohmod *[mod the mind] Anxiety,*

sorrow; sollicitus animo, mœstus:—*Off. Reg. 15, Lye.*

Hohmodnys, se; f. *Anxiety, grief, vexation; sollicitudo, Som.*

Hol, hal; pl. holu [*Plat. holl, hól, hôle f: Dut. hol n: Ger. hólle f: Not. Wil. hol n: Moes. holund: Dan. hule: Swed. håla f: Lettish. ula: Icel. hola f.*] 1. A HOLE, cavern, den; caverna. 2. A breathing hole; spiraculum.

3. A little hole, dot, point; apex.—1. On his dimme hol in this dim hole, *Bt. 2. Foxas habbað holu, Lk. 9, 58.*

On holum, *Ps. 16, 13. 2. Som. 3. Hol stæfes, R. Mt. 5, 18.*

Hol Detraction, slander; calumnia:—*Off. Episc. 8.*

Hol; adj. HOLLOW; cavus:—Hol stan a hollow or excavated stone, *Cot. 93. Holm hlaif cavus panis, collyra, Ez. 29, 23. Holq-denq-cava vallit, Ps. 59, 6.*

Holan To rush in; irruere, *Som.*

Holc a vein, *L. M. 1, 72, v. hylea.*

HOLD, abold [*Plat. Ger. Not. hold: Dut. hulde f. holda houda m: Moes. hulths: Dan. huld: Swed. hylla: Icel. hollr*]

Faithful, friendly, true; fidus:—*Gen. 39, 21. Hehpegen and hold high minister and faithful, Cd. 196.—Hold-að oath of fidelity, Chr. 1086.—Hold-mod fidelity; fidelis animo.—Hold-scipe fidelity, Chr. 1070.*

Hold, es; m. A nobleman who was higher than athane, governor, captain; præpositus, imperator:—Holdes and hehgerefan wergylð is IIII þugend þrymsa, *L. Lund. W. p. 71, 39. Agmund hold Agmund governor, Chr. 911. He gesohite þa holdas he sought the captains, Chr. 918.*

HOLD [*Icel. hold n. flesh*] A dead body, carcass; cadaver:—*Swa hwær swa hold byð, Mt. 24, 28: Gen. 15, 11.*

Hold Friendship, entertainment; hospitium:—*Cot. 85, 203.*

Holdcoranes, se; f. [hol deora nesa] *cavæ Deiræ promontorium*] HOLDERNESS, Yorkshire, *Som.*

Holdlice; adv. Friendly, kindly; fideliter:—*Cd. 220.*

Hole-dene a valley or dale.

Holegn, holen Holly or HOLM-tree; aquifolium:—*Cot. 6, 165.*

Holen hidden, *C. Lk. 8, 17.*

Holenga, hologna, hologna, holunge; adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause; nequicquam, frustra:—*Cot. 193: Bd. 2, 20.*

Holh a ditch, cavern, v. hol.

Holian To HOLLOW, to make a hole, dig through; excavare, *Som.*

Holiende calumniating, *L. Ps. 118, 121, v. hoelende.*

Holi-hoc HOLLYHOC; malva hortensis, *Som.*

Holinga in vain, *Bd. 2, 15, v. holenga.*

Holl a cavern, *R. 110, v. hol.*

Hólm, es; m. [*Plat. Dan. Ger. holm a small island: Swed. hólme m: Icel. holmi m. an island*] 1. Water, sea, ocean, abyss; aqua, mare. 2. A river island, a green plot of ground environed with water, and just rising above it; hence, from being level and green, meadows, especially near rivers, are to this day called, HOLMES or HOMES. Hence, also, the names of places of a similar locality; insula, planities aquis circumfusa:—1. Holmas dædde waldend ure our ruler parted the waters, *Cd. 8. Ofer holm boren born over sea, Cd. 6. Ofer holmes hrincg over the orb of ocean, Cd. 69. 2. Flat-holm from its flatness. Steep-holm from being surrounded with high cliffs, two islands in the mouth of the Severn. Æt þam Holme at Holmwood, in Sussex, Chr. 902.—Holm-ærn an ocean-house, a ship, Cd. 71.—Holm-weall a sea-wall, Cd. 166.*

Holmeg Wet, stormy; pluviosus, procellosus:—*Cd. 148.*

Noloe a vein, v. holc.

Holonga in vain, *Bd. 5, 1, v. holenga.*

Holpen helped; pp. of helpan.

Holt a handle, *Cot. 48, 147, v. hilt.*

HOLT, es; n. [*Plat. Frs. holt n: Dut. hout n: Ger. holz n: Ot. Not. Wit. holza*] A HOLM-grove; lucus:—*Plantode ærne holt, Gen. 21, 33. Innan on pisses holtes hleo within a shadow of this grove, Cd. 39.—Holt-hana a woodcock.*

Hol-tihte Slander; calumnia:—*R. 15.*

Holunga, holunge in vain, *Cd. 48, v. holenga.*

Hom a garment, jacket, v. hama.

Horn the ham, back part of the knee, *Med. Quad. 8, 13, v. ham.*

Hóm. 1. Bile; cholera. 2. Rust; rubigo:—1. *L. M. 1, 2. Prov. 25, v. om.*

Homa The erysipelas; ignis sacer:—*Med. ex Quadr. 6, 1.*

Homela, an A fool, an idiot, discredited; morio:—*To homelan with discredit, L. Alf. pol. 31.*

Homer a hammer, *Beo. 39, 18, v. hamur.*

Hón, ahón, ic hó, ahó, anhó hób, he héhð, we hób; p. heng, aheng, we hengen; imp. hób, hób ge; pp. hangen; v. a. [v. cognate words in hangian] To hang, crucify; suspendere:—*He het hon on geagan, Gen. 40, 22. Pharo hæt þe ahon on rode, Gen. 40, 19. Hine man heng hunc ille suspendit, Gen. 41, 13. Hoh hyne crucifige illum, Mk. 15, 13: Jn. 19, 6. Nime ge hyne and hób, id. Seal ic hon eowerne cyning, Jn. 19, 15.*

Hona a cock—hon-tred cock-crowing, *Bd. 3, 19, v. hana.*

Hond a hand, *Chr. 853.—Hond-dyntas, hond-smællas blows with the hands, cuffs, C. Jn. 18, 22.—Hond-seten a setting of the hand, a signature, Heming. p. 164.—Hond-steore limpus, Cot. 125: for the other compounds of hond, v. hand, &c.*

Honed Calcaneus, *R. 77.*

Hong hung, v. hón.

Hooc a hook, *R. 3, v. hoc.*

Hood a hood, v. hod.

Hóp Hoop, circle; circulus, *Som.*

HOPa [*Plat. hop, hāpie f: Dut. hoop, hope f: Frs. hoape f: Swed. hopp n: Icel. happ n. bona sors*] HOPE; spes:—*Scint. 2, 8.*

Hop-gehnastes, hoga-gehnastes hope of victory, *Cod. Ex. 101, b.*

Hopian; p. ode; pp. od. To HOPE, trust; sperare:—*He hopode þæt he gesawe sum tacen, Lk. 23, 8. Þæt we hopien to Gode that we should trust in God, Bt. 42. Ða hopiendan on þe sperantes in te, Ps. 16, 8.*

Hoppa A stud, brooch; bulla:—*Ors. 4, 10.*

Hoppada A monk's garment; ependyton:—*R. 112.*

Hoppān [*Plat. hüppen, hüppern, hippen: Dut. huppen: Ger. hüpfen, hupfen: Dan. hoppe: Icel. hoppa.—from the Moes. hup, or the A.-S. hype the hip. In Westphalia the hip is called hüppe*] To hop, leap, dance; salire, *Som.*

Hoppere A HOPPER, dancer; saltator, *Som.*

Hoppestre A female dancer; saltatrix, *Som.*

Hoppetende leaping for joy, *Past. 2, 8, from hoppetan, hoppan.*

Hopp-scyttān, A sheet; linteammentum:—*Wulfar. Test. 122.*

Hopu Priwet; ligustra:—*Cot. 122.*

Horas Phlegm, filth, excrement; pituita:—*R. 78. ¶ Hora-seaðe a sink, privy, Bt. 37, 2.*

Of homa n flesc-homa







(6)

~~Horn-grap & curved~~  
~~horn~~ <sup>with macle</sup> Beo R 163

~~Hord-xes; m a~~  
~~treasure - l 11 & Hord.~~  
~~cl: l 13 & Hord. fct~~  
~~cl: a sea heasor bell.~~  
~~a treasure. Jot 7. 11~~

~~Hord-wela an m~~  
~~horded treasure.~~

(1) Beo R 4682  
~~Hord-wela~~

~~Hord-waertung; e; f~~  
~~treasure honour,~~  
~~a treasure Beo R 1897~~

~~Hord-waer; e; f~~  
~~treasure, a treasure~~  
~~Beo R 4685~~

~~Hordg, horig squared~~  
~~Beo R 4686~~

~~Hordma, an m~~  
~~perhaps a veil, a~~  
~~load; velamen,~~  
(8) ~~mules Beo R 1834~~  
~~49 11.~~

~~Horrung a wher~~  
~~ing son v horn~~  
~~ing~~

~~Hors~~ ~~Beo R 4689~~  
~~Hors. skal: l 11 & Hors.~~  
~~knagung~~

~~Hors. bestridan~~  
~~to get on horse back~~  
~~son~~

(2) ~~Hra, an; m~~  
~~a body, a carcass~~  
~~cadaver Beo R~~  
~~3176~~

~~Hrades ready~~  
~~Beo R 4687~~  
~~v hrade~~

(9) ~~Sea horse, morse~~ ~~es; m.~~  
~~trichichus rosmariss~~  
~~see Turner's art Hist.~~  
~~Horsian~~ ~~Beo R 1896~~ ~~note A~~  
~~with horses Th An~~

(8) ~~Horn, es; m, n~~  
~~a horn~~

~~Horu, wis, we, u~~  
~~filth, pollution isor~~  
~~des, Th An~~

(9) ~~Pu cast se horn (m)~~  
~~mine hako bu ed corae~~  
~~salutis mea Beo R 17.3~~

~~Horna-dl Horu~~ ~~es; m~~  
~~with impurities, filth~~ ~~Beo R 167.36~~  
~~Th An~~

(2) ~~Horn-adl herma~~

~~Hos hosh, e; f~~ ~~[Hoe]~~  
~~for hanta a~~  
~~troop~~  
~~crowd; coetus, turba~~  
~~Beo R 71 R 1842~~

~~Hreding, hur~~ ~~es; m~~  
~~harte Th An~~

(3)

Hor-cwen a harlot, *L. Cnut. pol.* 4.

HÓRD, [Ger. hort m: *Isd. Ker. Tat. Moes. haurd or haurda*]

HOARD, treasure; thesaurus: —*Elf. gl. 27.* Horde onfengon a treasure received, *Cd. 71.*

Hence boc-hord book-hoard, a library. —Gold-hord a gold-hoard, treasury. —Hord-ern a storehouse, *V. Ps. 143, 16.*

Hord-burh a treasury, *Cd. 93.*

Hord-cleof, hord-cofa a cupboard, *Ex. 8, 3.* —Hord-ern a storehouse, *Bd. 3, 8.* —Hord-ern a treasury, *Jos. 7, 11.*

Hord-gestreon gain, riches, *Bt. R. 170.* —Hord-mægen a treasure-house, *Cd. 209.* —Hord-rægh a keeping, *R. Ben. interl. 6.* —Hord-weard a treasurer, *Cd. 144.*

Hordan To HOARD, store; thesaurizare: —*Ass. S. Jn. Lye.*

HORDER A keeping; custodia: —*On epla hordera in pomorum custodiam, Ps. 78, 1.*

Hordere; g. horderes, hordres. A HOARDER, treasurer; thesaurarius: —*L. Ethelst. 3.*

Hordres of a treasurer, v. hordere.

Horehte Phlegmatic; phlegmaticus, *Som.*

Horewen Filth, excrement; sordes, *Som. 2. f. m. hore*

Horg, horh [Plat. hor, hoor: *Frs. hor f.*] Phlegm, filth; phlegma, sordes: —*Cot. 86, v. horas.*

Horig; adj. Filthy, dirty; sordidus: —*Scint. 7, 21.*

Horines, se; f. Filthiness; sordes, *Som.*

Horingas Adulterers; adulteri: —*Lup. 1, 19, Lye.*

Horipi, horiti The HORITI; Harudes, populus: —*Be eastan Dalamensam sindon Horipi east of the Dalmatians are the Horiti. Be norðan Horiti is Mægpaland to the north of the Horiti is Mazovia, Ors. 1, 1.*

Horlic filthy, v. horig.

HORN, hyrne [Plat. hoorn n: *Dut. hoorn m: Frs. hoorn n: Ger. Dan. Sweed. Icel. horn n: Moes. haurn.* All these words signify a horn, and a corner; but the *Dan.* use hjørne, and the *Sweed.* hörn, to denote a corner. —*Heb. 77 qm a horn, what shoots forth or extends*]

1. A HORN; cornu. 2. A trumpet; buccina: —1. And bið upahafen swa anhyrneðe horn, *Ps. 91, 10; 17, 3; 74, 4.*

2. Aoth blew bealdlice his horn Ekud inflavit fortis ejus buccinam, *Jud. 3, 27: Cd. 151.* —Horn-bær horn-bearing; corniger, *Elf. gr. 8.*

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Horn-blawere horn-blower, *Elf. gl. 6.* —Horn-boga, cornus arcus, *Jath. 11.* —Horn-bora a horn-blower, *Cot. 42.* —Horn-pic a pinnacle, *C. R. Lk. 4, 9.* —Horn-sale a pinnacled dwelling, a pinnacle, *Cd. 86.* —Horn-sceæðe a pinnacle, *C. Mt. 4, 5.*

Hornleás; adj. HORNLESS; cornua non habens: —*Somn. 410.*

Hornung, e; f. Whoring, adultery, fornication; mœchatio, adulterium: —Hornung-sunu a son of fornication, a bastard, *Cot. 142.*

Horo-seaða a sink, *Bt. 37, 2, C.*, v. horas, &c.

Horr a hinge, *Elf. gr. 9, 3*, v. heor.

HORS, heors, es; n. [Plat. Dut. ros n: *Old Dut. hors, ors: Frs. hors m: Old Ger. hors: Dan. hest: Sweed. häst m: Icel. hross n. a mare: Icel. hestr m. a horse: Old Icel. hors a mare*]

A HORSE; equus: —Nyllege beon swa swa hors, *Ps. 31, 11: Bd. 3, 5.* —Hors-steall horse-stall, a prison, *R. 61.* —Hors-hnægung horse-neighing. —Hors-bær a horse-bier, hearse, *Bd. 4, 6.* —Hors-camb a horse-comb, *Elf. gl. 22.* —Hors-cræt a cart or chariot drawn by two horses. —Hors-ele, hors-elene horse-heal; helenium, *Elf. gl. 16.* —Hors-ern a stable. —Hors-here a horse-army, cavalry. —Hors-hierde, hors-hyde a horse-keeper, hostler, *Cot. 172.* —Hors-hwæl a horse-whale, *Ors. 1, 1.* —Hors-mint horse-mint. —Hors-syðða a hearse, *Bd. 4, 6.* —Hors-þegen a horse-thane, an equery, *Chr. 897.* —Hors-wain a horse-wain, waggon, *R. 48.* —Hors-wealh an equery, *L. In. 33.* —Hors-weard horse-ward, hostler.

Horse; adj. Sagacious; prudens: —*Cd. 191.*

Horslice; adv. Prudently, sagaciously, valiantly; prudenter: —*Cot. 138.*

Horu, horuwe filth, v. horewen.

Horwa Filth, dirt; sordes: —*Job. p. 161.*

Hor-weg Out of the way; devius: —*Cot. 61.*

Hos the heels, *Ps. 48, 6*, v. ho.

Hos hosa [Plat. hase f: *Dut. hoze, hoos f: Dan. hose e: Icel. hosa f. a hose*] Stockings, hose, hosen, a bramble; caliga, ocrea, rhamnus: —*Elf. gl. 19.* —Hose-bendas hose-bands, garters.

Hose Reproach, scorn, mockery; opprobrium: —*Ps. 14, 4: 21, 5: Lk. 1, 25.* Na ic do hosp

non faciam irritum, *Ps. 88, 34.*

To hospo gedon contumelia officere, *Elf. T. p. 12.*

Hōð hang; imp. of hōn.

Hou A mountain; mons, *Lye.*

HR, the Anglo-Saxons frequently aspirated r by prefixing h, as in

Hrac, an [Plat. Ger. rachen m: *Dut. kaak f: Rab. Maurus. hracho: Icel. hráki m. spittle*]

A thrpat, the jaws, a cough, phlegm; guttur, tussis: —*On hracan heora in gutture suo, Ps. 113, 15.*

Hraeca The RACK, neck, the hinder part of the head; occiput, *Som.*

Hraecod RAKED, ragged; laceratus, *Som.*

Hrad rode, *Bd. 3, 9*; p. of ridan.

Hrad ready, rash, *Ps. 13, 6*, v. hrad.

Hradian; p. geradode; pp. geradod. To hasten, to be ready, prosper; propere: —*V. Ps. 15, 3.*

Hradung, e; f. A hastening; festinatio: —*R. Ben.*

Hraecan To retch, hawk; niti ad vomitum: —*Elf. gr. 26.*

Hraec-gebræc The rheum; brachus: —*R. 10.*

Hraetung, hraecung, e; f. Retching, hawking; sreatio, saliva, pituita: —*R. 78.*

Hræd, hrad, ræd, geræd/comp. ra; sup. est; adj. [Plat. reed, rede: *Dut. gereed: Frs. red: Ger. bereit: Dan. reede: Sweed. reds: Icel. hradr quick*]

READY, swift, nimble, quick, rash; celer: —*On hrædam færelde in a swift course, Bt. 4. Se gast is hræd, Mt. 26, 41.* —Hræde spræce, geræde spræce prose; prompta loquela, *Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 648, 27.* —Hræd-bita a quick biter, a beetle. —Hræde-monað march, v. hreðe-monað. —Hræd-fernes a swift course, *Bt. 32, 2.* —Hræd-hydgnes rashness, *Past. 49, 1.* —Hræd-wæm a ready waggon, a vehicle, *Bt. 36, 2.* —Hræd-wines vehement desire, rashness, *Past. 23, 2.*

Hrædels a riddle, v. rædels.

Hrædinge; adv. Shortly, quickly; brevi: —*Lup. 1, 20.*

Hrædlíc; adj. Quick, speedy, sudden; citus: —Hrædlíce deað sudden death, *Bd. 4, 23: Ors. 1, 10.*

Hrædlíce; adv. READILY, shortly, quickly, immediately; statim: —*Mt. 3, 16: 13, 5, 20.*

Hrædlíceor more quickly, very soon, *Bd. 3, 14.*

Hrædlícnes, se; f. Readiness, haste, quickness; celeritas: —*Guth. Vlt. 2.*

Hrædnes, se; f. READINESS,

quickness, swiftness; agilitas:—Greg. 2, 9. On hrædnesse quickly; cito, Bd. 1, 14.

Hræfen a raven, the Danish standard, v. hreſen.—Hræfen-fot raven-foot, horse-thymus, cinque-foli, Herb.

Hræfnan to support, C. R. Mt. 6, 24, v. ræfnan.

Hræge A doe, goat; damula:—R. 19.

Hræge-head [heafod a head] GATESHEAD, in Durham, Bd. 3, 21.

Hrægel Clothes, raiment, a garment, RAIL; vestimentum:—

Ge gemetað an eidd hræglum bewunden, Lk. 2, 12. On hrægle in raiment, Cd. 195.

Spotium, Ps. 67, 13. ¶ Nihtes-hrægl night-rail or clothing.

Hrægle-gewad clothes, Cot. 118.—Hrægl-hus a vestry, C. R. Ben. 67.—Hrægl-begn a

groom of the stole, C. R. Ben. 55.—Hrægl-weard a keeper of clothes, a vestry-keeper, Cot. 175.

Hræglung, e; f. Clothing; vestitus:—R. 62.

Hræm a raven, Elf. gr. 6, v. hrem.

Hræm a shout, v. hream.

Hræman to cry out, v. hreman.

Hræmde hindered, L. Ps. 77, 37, v. hremman.

Hræmn a raven, Elf. gr. 8, v. hrem.

Hræn A little goat, a kid; ca-predulus, Som.

Hræron should fall, Ps. 117, 13, v. hreosan.

Hræs A gushing; impetus:—C. Mt. 8, 32.

Hræsto Resting; accubitus, Som.

Hræswan To meditate; meditari:—Bt. 22, 2, C.

Hræð swift, Bd. 4, 6, v. hræd.

Hræða A garment of goat-skin; melotes, Som.

Hræð-bita a beetle, v. hræd, &c.

Hræðe quickly, R. Mt. 4, 17; hræðor sooner, v. hræðe.

Hræð-fornes, se; f. Quickness; celeritas, Som.

Hræð-monað March, v. hræðe-monað.

Hræw a corpse, Cd. 144, v. hreaw.

Hræfyl Rapine, ruin; rapina:—Beo. 4, 40.

Hrægra [Plat. reier n: Dut. Ger. reigerm: Dan. heire m: Swed. hägr m.] A hern, heron; ardea:—Elf. gl. 11: Cot. 12.

Hrægyfra Lamentable, mournful, cruel; funestus:—Cot. 90.

Hrælic Belonging to a funeral, mournful; funebris:—Cot. 88.

Hramma [Plat. ramm m.] 1. A canker in the flesh; cancer.

2. A cramp; spasmus:—1. Cot. 206. 2. R. 10.

Hramsa, hramse, an. Henbane; an if Grimth

allium urinum:—Cot. 7, 166. Hramsan crop allii sylvestris cime.

Hran A whale; cetus:—Cot. 23. Musculus, R. 102, v. hrón.

Hrán touched, v. hrinan.

Hranas [Dan. rensdyr: Icel. hreina m. hrein dyr n.] Reindeer; cervi quidam cornua habentes ramosa:—Pa deor hi hatað hranas the deer they call reins, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. lect. p. 62, 6.

Hræðe, hræðe; comp. rhaðor; adv. [hræð ready] Of one's own accord, readily, quickly, soon, immediately; hence our word RATHER; ultro:—Ga hræðe on þa stræta, Lk. 14, 21: 16, 6.

To hræðe too readily, too soon, Bt. 3, 1: Bd. 4, 1.

Hræðe to a mind, Bt. R. p. 187, v. hræðer.

Hræwlic mournful, v. hralic.

Hreac, es; m. A RICK, stack, heap; strues:—Hreacas ricks, Cot. 18. Hræges-hreac hayrick.

Hread a reed, R. Mt. 12, 20, v. hread.

Hreadydon Hastened; accelera-verunt, v. hradian.

Hreafian to seize, L. Ps. 49, 23, v. reafian.

Hræm; m. [Icel. hreimr m. a sound: Heb. רם rum elevated, from רם rm to lift] A din, clamour, a crying out, wailing; clamor:—Gen. 18, 20.

Hreamig exulting, v. hremig.

Hrean A consumption; phthisis:—L. M. 2, 41.

Hreas fell; p. of hreosan.

Hreape-musa a bat, v. hreremus.

Hreaw, reaw; adj. [Plat. Ger. roh: Dut. raauw: Dan. raa: Swed. rå: Icel. hráí m. rawness] RAW; crudus:—Herb. 185, 2.

Hreaw, repented; p. of hreowan.

Hreaw, hræw, [Dut. rif n: Frs. hres n: Isd. hreve: Ot. reve: Glos. Lips. ref] 1. A carcass; cadaver. 2. What relates to a dead body, funeral; funus:—1. Heora fædera hreaw beon fornumene, Num. 14, 33. Hræwas carcasses, L. Ps. 78, 2. 2. Elf. gl. 26.

Hrecca a neck, v. hracca.

Hreæg a back, v. hric.

Hreconlice; adv. Quickly; cito, Som.

HREDDAN; v. a. [Plat. Dut. red-den: Ger. retten: Dan. redde: Swed. rädta: Icel. rétta jus in aliquem exequi] To RID, seize, take; rapere:—God wolde hreddan hea rice God would take (his) proud kingdom, Cd. 208.

Hredding A RIDDING, deliver-

ing, redemption; ereptio:—W. Bd. p. 310.

Hredlice readily, L. Ps. 6, 10, v. hredlice.

Hred-mod fierce, cruel; ferus, Som.

Hred-monað March, v. hræðe-monað.

Hræf A person diseased with leprosy; leprosus:—R. Mt. 8, 2: Lk. 17, 2.

Hrefen A crab; cancer:—Hre-fen, þe sumemenn hatað crabba, W. Cat. p. 168.

HREFEN, hræfen, ræfen; g. href-

mes; m. [Plat. rave c: Dut. raaf m. rave c: Ger. rabe m: Wil. raban: Not. rammo: Dan. ravn m: Swed. ramn m: Icel. hrafn m.] A RAVEN, the Danish standard; corvus:—Beaceawiað þa hrefnas, Lk. 12, 24: Chr. 878. Cant.—Hreſin-cynn raven-kind, Lev. 11, 17.—Hreſnes-fot raven's foot, Herb. 28, crow's foot.—Hreſnes-leac raven's leek; satyrion, Herb. 16.

Hrefnan to suffer, Cd. 224, v. ræfnan.

Hrege a she goat, Bd. 3, 21, v. hræge.

Hregle with a garment, v. hrægel.

Hregnan to rain, C. Mt. 3, 45, v. rinan.

Hreh A deluge; inundatio, Som.

HREM, hræm, hræmn, hremm, hremm [hream a noise, a shout] A raven; corvus:—Gen. 8, 7.

Hremnes-fot raven's foot, Elf. gl. 14, v. hreſen.

Hreman to cry, weep, cry out, boast, Mk. 5, 7, v. hryman.

Hræmig Noisy, exulting, triumphant, querulous; querulus, stridulus, Comb.; compos, Lye:—Since hremig with wealth exulting, Beo. 26, 132. Fræt-wum hremig with ornaments exulting, Beo. 28, 179.

Hremman; p. hræmde; pp. gehremmed. To hinder, disquiet; impedit:—L. Ps. 77, 37.

Hremming A hinderance, disquieting; impedimentum:—Basil. R. 2.

Hrendan to rend, C. Lk. 13, 17, v. rendan.

Hrenian. To scent; redolere:—Scint. 28, Lye.

Hreo rough, v. hreog.

Hreoce A roach, rocket; rubellio, Som.

HREÓÐ, hread, reod, es; n. [Plat. reet, riet, reit n: Dut. riet n: Frs. reid n: Ger. rieth, rohr n: Moes. raus: Swed. rör n.] 1. A REED, sedge; arundo.

2. A path; orbita:—1. Þu þrea wyldor hreodes, Ps. 67, 33: Mt. 11, 7. Hwi ferde ge geseon þat hread, Lk. 7, 24.



2)

~~2/1 x Hranxes; on a whale &  
N. an~~

~~1/2 Hregel, hreglax, n  
2 Hregel a yarmen &  
Hregel.~~

~~Hreguara~~

~~1/2~~

~~1/2~~

~~1/2~~

3) Hrem, ad; on a raven  
the 11/12 96, 18 Jan 15

2) Hren, hvan, 11 m a goat, etc.

~~1/2 Hreg. tref the  
tent, ~~garnet~~ of a~~

3)

~~heathen temples  
1500 15 11510~~

~~1/2 Hreg. tref~~

1) Hreaw [28a 8]

~~Hrea-wic, es; n  
[Hreaw a carcass]  
a ~~small~~ dwelling, a  
sepulchre Res K 2628~~

1)

~~1/2 Hrec moderamen  
Ben~~

○





2. *Cot.* 145. — Hreod - bedd hreod-ihitig a reed-bed, a place where sedge grows, *Ex.* 2, 3. — Hreod-writ a writing reed, a pen, *C. Ps.* 44, 2.

† Hreodea *Rough*; asper:—*Bd.* 4, 27.

Hreodford [bread a reed, ford a ford] *Redbridge, Hants, Bd.* 4, 16, *S. p.* 584, 29.

HREOF [Plat. rüdīg: *Dut.* rāpīg: *Ger.* rāudīg: *Not.* rüdīg] *ROUGH, rugged, scabby*; callosus, scabiosus:—*Cot.* 47. *Leoprosus, R. Mt.* 8, 2.

Hreof *A scab*; scabies:—*Past.* 11, 5.

HREOFL, hreoſlic, hreoſlig; *def.* se hreoſa; *adj.* *Scabby, leprous*; scabiosus:—*Ex.* 4, 6.

† Hreoſla, an; *m.* *A leprous man, a leper, leprosy*; leprosus, elephantiasis:—*On Simon* huse anes hreoſlan, *Mk.* 14, 3. *Se hreoſla hym fram ferde, Lk.* 5, 13.

Hreofnys, se; *f.* *Roughness*; scabiness, leprosy; callositas, *Mk.* 1, 42.

HREOG, hreoĥ [Plat. rau, rü: *Dut.* ruw: *Ger.* rauh, roh: *Old Ger.* rug: *Dan.* raa: *Swed.* rå] *ROUGH, fierce, stormy, cruel*; turbidus, ferus:—*Hreoĥ weder, Mt.* 16, 3.—*Hreoĥ sæ, Jn.* 6, 18.—*Hreoĥ-mod savage minded, Cd.* 186.

Hreohehe *Fannus, piscis, Cot.* 213.

Hreoĥfull; *adj.* *Rueful, stormy*; turbidus:—*Hreoĥfull gear turbidus annus, Cal. Jan.*

Hreoĥmodnes, se; *f.* *Cruelty*; ferocitas, *Som.*

Hreoĥnes, hreoĥnes, se; *f.* *A ROUGHNESS, tempest, storm*; tempestas, scabrities:—*Ps.* 49, 4: *Bd.* 3, 15.

HREOL, reol [Plat. rull f: *Dut.* rol f: *Ger.* rolle f: *Dan.* rul, ruld: *Swed.* rulle m: *Icel.* hræll m: *Lat. mid.* rollus] *A REEL*; girgillus:—*R.* 111.

† Hreoĥan, we hreoĥan, hwreoĥon [Plat. ropen: *Dut.* roepen: *Frs.* hropa: *Ger.* rufen: *Isd.* hreoĥun: *Moes.* hropjan: *Dan.* raabe: *Swed.* ropa: *Icel.* hrópa] *To cry, scream*; clamare:—*Cd.* 150: 151.

Hreoĥan-dun, Hreoĥe-dun, Hrypa-dun, e; *f.* [*Flor.* Hrepandun: *Malm.* Rependuna: *Hunt.* Rependun: *Dunel.* Repadun, Reopedun: *Hood.* Repandun: *Brom.* Repandune.—*litoralis, collis, Som.*] REPTON, now only a village in Derbyshire, situate on an eminence near the river Trent. It was anciently a large town, and had a monastery, where the

Mercian kings were buried. The Danes, opposing Burghed, king of Mercia, wintered here in A. D. 874, and destroyed the monastery. *Inguif* says, "Monasterium que celeberrimum omnium regum Merciorum sacratissimum mausoleum funditus destruxissent," 26. It is remarkable, in the present day, for its well-endowed and celebrated grammar school. All the feelings, arising from gratitude and juvenile recollection, are associated with the name of Repton, for here the writer of this article was educated:—

Æþelbald, Myrena cyning lið on Hreopandune Æþelbald, king of the Mercians, lieth at Repton, *Chr.* 755. Her for se here from Lindesse to Hreopedune and þær winter-setl nam here the army went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, *Chr.* 874. Her for se here from Hreopedune, *Chr.* 875.

† Hreoĥ-sæte, Hrypp-sæta the people of Rippon, v. Ripum.

HREOSAN, behreosan, gehreosan, he hryst; *p.* ic, he hreás, hrysede, þu hrure, we hruron; *sub.* rhyre; *pp.* gehroren [Plat. risan: *Old South Ger.* and *Swiss dialects*, risan, zerisan, reysen, abreysen: *Ger.* rauschen to rustle, riseln to fall drop by drop: *Moes.* druisan: *Icel.* hrasa] *To RUSH, shake, waver, fall, fall or tumble down*; ruere:—*De hreosað, C. Ps.* 144, 15. He hreas and feoll on eorðan, *Bd.* 4, 31. Behreosað on helle rush into hell, *Lup.* 5, 8.

Hreose; *adj.* *Frail, ruinous, rushing on, violently approaching*; caducus, ruiturus:—*Bt.* 41, 3.

Hreosendlic; *adj.* *Frail, perishable*; caducus:—*Bt.* 14, 2.

† Hreoða, an; *m.* [reow raw] *What is made of raw hides*; quidvis e crudis coriis confectum:—*Bord-hreoða, scyld-hreoða a buckler.*

Hreoðnys a raging, *C. Lk.* 8, 24, v. hreoĥnes.

Hreoðor, hreoðor-hyrde an ox, v. hryðer.

Hreoung shortness of breath, v. hrístung.

Hreoĥ, hrere raw, REAR, *cruel, fierce*; crudus:—*Ne eton ge of þam nan þing hreoĥwes, Ex.* 12, 9: *Cd.* 220.

Hreowan, hreowsian, behreowsian, he hrywð; *p.* hreáw, gehreáw, we hruwon; *pp.* hrowen. *To RUE, repent, to be sorry*

for, grieve, lament; pœnitere:—*Ne hit furðum him ne læt hreowan nor indeed suffer himself to repent of it, Bt.* 39, 12. *Mec hreoweð, R. Mt.* 15, 32. *Hreaw him, Ps.* 105, 42.

Hreowe [Plat. rou, roue, rau f. beroue, berau f: *Dut.* rouw m: *Ger.* reue f: *Isd.* hreu: *Ker.* hriuun: *Ot.* riu: *Moes.* reigo] *Repentance, penance*; pœnitentia:—*Hreowe don pœnitentiam agere, Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8.

Hreowe; *adj.* *Repenting, pœnitens*:—*Hreowum tearum pœnitentibus lacrymis, Bd.* 4, 25.

† Hreowig *Penitent*; pœnitens:—*Hof hreowig mod penitent minded wept, Cd.* 37: 38.

Hreowlic, hrywlic; *adj.* *Cruel, mournful*; crudelis:—*L. Lund.* 12.

Hreowlice; *adv.* *Cruelly, mournfully*; crudeliter:—*Bd.* 1, 15: *Ors.* 3, 7.

Hreownes, se; *f.* 1. *Repentance*; pœnitentia. 2. *Cruelty, roughness*; crudelitas:—*1. Mt.* 21, 29. 2. *Elf. T.* p. 35, 10.

Hreowsian to repent, *Mt.* 27, 3, v. hreowan.

Hreowsung, e; *f.* *Repentance*; pœnitentia:—*Bt.* 44, 3: *Lk.* 10, 13.

HREFAN, hreppan; *pp.* gehreppod, ahreppod; *v. a.* [Plat. Old *Dut.* reppen: *Swed.* repa to catch, to take] *To touch*; tangere:—*God behead us þat we ne æton, ne we þat treow ne hrepodon, Gen.* 3, 3. *Ic hrepne, Ex.* 11, 1.

Hrepingas *Lippingale, Lincolnshire, Chr.* 675, *Ing.*

† Hreþung *The evening*; vesper, *Bridf. Rames.*

Hrepung, hreppung, e; *f.* *Feeling, touch*; tactus:—*Elf. gr.* 11, 43.

HREERAN [Plat. rören: *Dut.* roeren: *Frs.* rieren: *Ger.* rühren: *Isd.* Ot. *Not.* ruoren:

*Moes.* reiran: *Dan.* røre: *Swed.* röra: *Icel.* hræra] *To move, agitate, raise*; agitare:—*Swa swa yða for winde þa sæ hre-rað as waves, through the wind, agitate the sea, Bt.* 39, 1: *Bt. R. p.* 191, v. ræran.

Hrere rear, raw, v. hreow.

Hwere-mus *A WENEMOUSE, bat*; vespertilio:—*Elf. gl.* 12.

Hrerenes *a tempest, v. hreoĥnes.*

Hresigende *Sick of a fever*; febricitans:—*H. Mk.* 1, 3.

† Hrestan to rest, stop, *Bt. R. p.* 164, v. restan.

Hretan To spread; sternere:—*Prov.* 10.

Hrēð, hreðe *savage, cruel, Cd.* 105, v. reð



C2

Hreða a garment, *Cot.* 133, v. hræða.

Hrēde-monað, hrede-monað, hræde-monað, hred-monað [Hrēð severe, rough; Hræd, *Bd.* says, "from the goddess Rheda, to whom the A-S. then sacrificed;" others say, from hræd prepared, because they then prepared for agriculture, navigation, and war; monað a month] *The month of March; Martius:—Se Hrēð-monað Martius, W. Cat. p. 106. On þem þridan monðe on geare bið an and þritig daga, and se monað is nemned on læden Martius, and on ure geþeode hred-monað, Menol. Sax. Hick. Thes. I. p. 218, 70.*

Hrēðer p. d. hrēðre. *The breast, mind; pectus, animus:—Hrēðer-gleaw prudent in mind, Cd. 143. Hæfde on hrēðre hat, mind, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 2.*

Of þam hatan hrēðre of the hot mind, *Cod. Exon. 24, b.—Hrēðer-cofa the mind's cave, the breast, Cod. Exon. p. 27, b.—Hrēðer-locra the mind's enclosure, Cod. Exon. 23, b.*

Hrēðian; p. we hrēðdon. *To rage, excite, cheer; sǣvire:—Cd. 170.*

Hrēðig severe, proud, *Jdth. 11, v. reðig.*

Hrēðléas; adj. WRATHLESS, mild; mitis:—*Cod. Exon. 46, a.*

Hric, hrice, hricg, hryc, hrycg; es [Plat. rugg, rugge m: *Dut. rug m: Frs. hreg, reg f: Ger. rücken m: Ker. brucki: Isd. hrucra: Ot. rugge: Not. rukke: South Ger. ruck, ruggen: Dan. ryg c: Swed. rygg m: Icel. hrygg m.] RIDGE, back of a man or beast; dorsum, fastigium:—*Fynd mine þu sealdest me on hrice, Ps. 17, 42. On hrycce urum, Ps. 65, 10. Þa æftan hrices posteriora dorsi, Ps. 67, 14. Þonne bið tobrocæn hrycg, Ps. 31, 4. Þæs temples hricg templi fastigium, Lk. 4, 9.—Hricg-ban ridge-bone, back-bone, L. Ps. 31, 4.—Hricg-hrægl back-clothing, clothing, Wulfari. Test.**

Hriddel A sieve, RIDDLE; cribrum, *Som.*

Hriddre, es; m. [Plat. ridder m.] *A fan to winnow corn; capisterium:—R. 50: Cot. 170.*

Hridrian; p. ode; pp. od, ud; v. a. To sift, shake; ventilare:—*Satanas grynðe þat he eow hridrude, Lk. 22, 31.*

Hriefpo Scabs, scurf; scales; scabies:—*Heafod hriefpo scabs or scales on the head, L. M. 2, 30. Hwite hriefpo white scurf, the leprosy, id.*

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Hries A rushing; impetus, *Som.*

Hrif, hris, hryf, rif [Plat. rif, rift: *Dut. rif n, a carcass: Ger. rief n: Isd. hrere venter] The womb, bowels; uterus, venter:—C. Lk. 11, 27: Ors. 1, 12. Utere and niðerre hriðe superior et inferior venter, Som.*

Hrifteung, e; f. A pain in the bowels; iliaca passio:—*R. 10.*

Hrifpo scabs, v. hriefpo.

Hrifwerc a pain in the bowels, *R. 10, v. hrifteung.*

Hrig a rick, v. hreac.

Hrilæcung, e; f. Reasoning; ratiocination, *Ben.*

Hrim, hrime RIME, hoar frost; pruina:—*T. Ps. 118, 83.*

Hriman to cry out, *Num. 13, 31, v. hryman.*

Hriman to number, *Past. 57, 1, v. riman.*

Hrimig; adj. RIMY; pruinous:—*Menol. 459.*

Hrin A touch; tactus:—*Solit. 2, v. hrinenes.*

Hrinan, he hrinð; p. hrán; pp. hrinen. To touch, strike, adorn, bewail, v. gehrinan.

Hrin, hrineg a ring, v. hring.

Hrinðrind, *R. 59, v. rind.*

Hrinenes, gehrinnes, se; f. The touch, a touching, contact; tactus:—*Bd. 4, 19, 31.*

Hring, hrinc, hringc, ring [Plat. ring, rink, krink m: *Dut. ring, kring m: Frs. hring m: Ger. Dan. Swed. ring m: Icel. hring m.] A RING, orb, circle, circuit, garland, a girdle, what fastens a girdle, a buckle; annulus, orbis, ambitus:—Syllað hym hring on his hand, Lk. 15, 22: Bd. 4, 18. Lytel hring a little ring, *R. 65. Of holmes hringc over ocean's circuit; super maris ambitum, Cd. 69.**

Hringc þæs hean landes the circuit of the high land, *Cd. 137.—Hring-fag, hring-faag a ringed or variegated garment, Gen. 37, 3.—Hring-mæled ring-hilted, Cd. 93.—Hring-seta a contender in q circus, Cot. 43.—Hring-sete, hring-stede a circus, Cot. 183.—Hring-windle a sphere.*

Hringan; pp. gehringed [Ger. ringen: *Dan. ringe: Swed. ringa: Icel. hringia] To ring, to sound a bell, to give alarm; pulsare campanas:—Hringe tacn sonet signum, R. Concord. 47.*

Hringed byrne a shirt of mail, *Cot. 121, Som.*

Hrinon to touch; tangere:—*Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11, v. hrinan.*

Hrinung, e; f. A touch; tactus:—*Solit. 3.*

Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

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Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

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Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hriofol Leprosy; lepra:—*C. Mt. 8, 3.*

Hriofol rough, *Bt. R. p. 155, v. hreog.*

Hriones a tempest, v. hreohnes.

Hriopan to pluck, *R. Mt. 12, 1, v. ripan.*

Hriord a feast, *C. Lk. 14, 12, v. gereord.*

Hriordian, riordian To dine, feast, rejoice; prandere:—*C. Jn. 21, 12.*

Hrioung a shortness of breath, v. hreoung.

Hrip the womb, v. hrif.

Hripe-man a reaper, *C. Mt. 13, 39, v. ripere.*

Hripnis, hrippe a harvest, *C. Mt. 13, 39, v. rip.*

Hris [Ger. reis n: *Dan. ris c: Icel. hris a shrub] Tops of trees, small branches, RICES; frondes:—Cot. 93.*

Hriscean To shake, vibrate, frizzle, to make a rustling noise; vibrare:—*Hriscente, Cot. 85, Som.*

Hriseht Bristly; setosus:—*Cot. 186.*

Hrisel, hrisle A weaver's shuttle; radius textorius:—*R. 110; ebreidio, Cot. 71.*

Hristenda astridulus, *Cot. 5.*

Hristan [Plat. russeln: *Dut. ritselen: Ger. rasseln: Dan. rasle: Swed. rasla: Icel. hrista] To rustle, creep, Som.*

Hristung, e; f. A RUSTLING; strepitus, *Som.*

Hristung, e; f. A difficulty of breathing; difficultas spirandi:—*L. M. 2, 4.*

Hrið-adl A fever, an ague; febris, *Som.*

Hriðer an ox or cow, v. hryðer.

Hriðian; p. ode; pp. od. To be sick of a fever or ague; febricitare:—*Mt. 8, 14: Mk. 1, 30.*

Hriðing Feverishness; febricitatio, *Som.*

Hriung an asthma, v. hreoung.

Hrook [Plat. rook, rōke f: *Frs. roek c: Dut. kaauw: Ger. kolkrahe m: South Ger. ruch m., and, in some parts, rak] A ROOK, crow; cornix, gracula:—Se selð nytenum mete, and briddum broca cigendum hine, Ps. 146, 10.*

Hroden, gehroden adorned, arranged; ornatus, instructus:—*Jdth. 10, Thw. p. 21, 27.*

Hroder the sky, *R. 94, v. roder.*

Hroeran to move, *C. R. Mt. 27, 39, v. hreeran.*

Hroernes, se; f. A moving; motus, *Som.*

Hróf, es; m. [Dut. roef f. the cabin of a small vessel: *Frs. rof n. a roof] A ROOF, top; culmen:—Hi openodon þone hrof, Mk. 2, 4: Lk. 5, 19. Wið þæs hean hrofes towards the high roof, Bt. 41, 5. Under*

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Hróf, es; m. [Dut. roef f. the cabin of a small vessel: *Frs. rof n. a roof] A ROOF, top; culmen:—Hi openodon þone hrof, Mk. 2, 4: Lk. 5, 19. Wið þæs hean hrofes towards the high roof, Bt. 41, 5. Under*

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02 (38a 2)

v w r , . . o e -

~~Arrege adu ready, upon~~  
~~Arrege Ber K 1975 v hinde~~

~~Arrege monad, ha ch, m~~

~~Arrege monad, The mump of~~  
~~Arrege monad, March 12~~  
~~Arrege monad, hough, rif~~

~~Arrege monad, 27 Arrege, of the mump~~

~~Arrege monad, (Arrege, venter, 16~~

~~Arrege monad, \*superioris et inferioris~~  
~~Arrege monad, venter, 16~~

~~Arrege monad, Arrege monad, 16~~  
~~Arrege monad, v hough~~

~~Arrege monad, (d) at-him lym II, 12, 28~~  
~~Arrege monad, 27 7/17, 25~~

~~Arrege monad, Arrege monad, 16~~  
~~Arrege monad, Arrege monad, 16~~  
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~~Arrege monad, Arrege monad, 16~~

(2)

\* Hryf. sele a roofed  
house hall Beo K 3029

~~Hryc~~  
2. ~~Hrycg, es m~~ Hryc  
a black; dorsum  
Beo K 937 v spl  
son v. hramse hric

\* Hron. fise, es; m  
a whale fish, a  
whale Beo K 1075  
\* Hryf. e: f the  
breast, etc.

d 2 Hron. excited; ex  
citatus Beo K 3257

\* Hroter. dl. cable  
v hryder's

\* Hroter, es, m, n?  
Hroter, an adventur (30)  
benefit, comfort, comfort  
commodum, beneficium  
Beo Kapa 4891: Et.  
48: Schles and to  
hroter and Ex 25

(7)

(x)



hrofas under roofs, Cd. 170.—  
Hrof-gefor a roofed vessel, Cd.  
67.—Hrof-tigel roof-tile, R.  
58.—Hrof-wyrhta roof-work-  
er, carpenter, R. 9.

Hrofes-ceaster, Hrofe-ceaster,  
Hroue-ceaster [Flor. Rhove-  
ceastre: Malm. Rovecestra:  
Hunt. Rovecestre, Roveceas-  
tre: Dunel. Rovecester.—ce-  
aster the city: Bd. says Hrofes  
of Roffer: Som. hrof covered,  
because enclosed with hills, or  
rof eminent] ROCHESTER,  
Kent. On Hrofes-ceastre, Chr.  
644: 604: 986.

Hrohung, e; f. Excreatio, Mod.  
confit. 5.

Hromese acitula, Cot. 206.

Hrón, hran, es; m. A whale;  
grampus, balæna:—Cot. 161.

Hronas delphini, Bd. 1, 1.—  
Hron-mere a whale-pond, the  
sea, Bt. R. p. 155.—Hron-rad  
the whale's road, Cd. 10.

Hrond-sparwa A sort of sparrow;  
passerum genus:—C. Mt. 10,  
29.

Hrooc a rook, cricket, v. hroc.

Hrop A distaff; colus:—Hrop-  
wyrce coli opus, R. 11.

Hroor; adj. Prone, bent down;  
pronus:—Bt. 41, 5.

Hroren fallen, desolate, v. gehro-  
ren.

Hrorenlic Ready to fall or fail;  
ruiturus, Som.

Hrost [Plat. rust, rast f: Dut.  
roest m.] A roost; petau-  
rum.—Henna-hrost a hen-  
roost.

Hrot Filth, scum; sordes:—L. M.  
2, 28.

Hroð a commotion, v. hruð.

Hroðer cattle, Cd. 48, v. hryðer.

Hroð-hund A useless dog;  
utilis canis:—Elf. gl. Som. p.  
59, v. riðða.

Hrowen repented; pp. of hreo-  
wan.

Hrug, hruh, hruhge rough, v. rug.

Hrum, hrym [Icel. hrím] Soot;  
fuligo:—Martyr. 25. Aug. Ca-  
cobatus, Cot. 42.

Hrumig; adj. Sooty; fuliginos-  
us:—Cot. 31.

Hrure, hruron fell, L. Ps. 19, 9,  
v. reðsan.

Hruse, an; f. [Plat. Dut. rots  
f.] 1. A rock, hill; rupes.

2. Earth, land, region; terra,  
regio:—1. Hyllas and hrusan  
þec wurdiað hills and rocks  
thee adore, Cd. 192. 2. Hefig  
hrusan dæl ponderosa terræ  
moles, Bt. R. p. 195. Snaw  
hrusan leccað snow moistens  
lands, Bt. R. p. 196. Hungor  
ofer hrusan fames per regio-  
nem, Chr. 975.

Hrut balidus, Cot. 28.

Hrutau To rout in sleeping,

snore, snort; stertere:—Elf.

gr. 28.

Hruð A commotion, raging; æs-  
tus:—L. M. 2, 24.

Hruðer cattle, Ex. 34, 19, v.  
hryðer.

Hruwon repented; p. of hreo-  
wan.

Hruxle A noise, rustling; stre-  
pitus, Som.

Hry, es; m. A thorn; spina:  
—Hrygas thorns, C. Mt. 7, 16:

13, 7.

Hryc, hrycg a back, Ps. 31, 4,  
v. hric.—Hryc-rib, hrycg-rib  
a back rib, Cot. 163.—Hryc-  
ryple, hrycg-riple the vertebrae.

Hryf the bowels, Ps. 21, 8, v.  
hriif.

Hryft a cloak, R. Mt. 5, 40, v. rift.

Hryg a back, v. hric.—Hrygile-  
buc a wooden vessel, a pail,  
back bucket, v. ascen.—Hryg-  
marh-lið back-marrow-joint,  
the vertebrae.

Hryman To give way, depart;  
discedere:—Elf. gr. de 3 con-  
jugat.

Hryman, hreman, hríman; p.  
de [Plat. rōmen: Dut. roe-  
men: Ger. rühren: Ot. ru-  
amen: Ker. ruomen: Dan.  
berømme: Swed. berömma to  
boast: Swed. råma mugire:  
Icel. hreima resonare: Icel. ry-  
mia.—hream a cry] To cry  
out, vociferate: clamare:—  
He hrymð clamat, Mt. 12,  
19. Cnapan hrymað to hyra  
efengelicum, Mt. 11, 16. Ic  
hrimde clamavi, Gen. 39, 15.

Hrymde clamavit, Gen. 39, 14.

Hig hrymað to me, Ex. 22,  
23.

Hryme soot, Cot. 82, v. hrum.

Hrympelle A rumple, fold; ru-  
ga:—Cot. 178.

Hrypa-dun Repton, Guth. vit. C.  
2, v. Hreopandun.

Hrypan to rip, break through,  
C. Mt. 6, 19, v. rypan.

Hryp-sæta the people of Rippon,  
v. Hreop-sæta.

Hryre Should fall; caderem:—  
C. T. Ps. 117, 13, v. hreosan.

HRYRE, es; m. A rushing, fall-  
ing, violence, destruction, ruin;  
prolapsio, ruina:—Hægles  
hryre a falling of hail, Mk. 5,  
13. Gemænigfyld is on heom  
hryre, Ps. 105, 28. He ge-  
fyldde hryras implebit ruinas,  
Ps. 109, 7: Ors. 4, 9.

Hryrednes, se; f. Hastiness;  
præcipitatio:—L. Ps. 51, 4.

Hryre-mus a bat, Prov. 30, v.  
hreremus.

Hryrenes, se; f. A storm; pro-  
cella:—L. Ps. 106, 25.

Hrysc, hrysc A bursting or rush-  
ing in; irruptio, Som.

Hrysede, hrysedon shook, rushed,

Ps. 21, 6; as if from hrysan;

p. ede for hreosan.

Hrysel, hrysl Fat of a hog or  
swine, lard; adeps, abdomen:  
—R. 73.

Hrysiende shaking, T. Ps. 28, 7,  
v. hreosan.

Hryst falls, v. hreosan.

HRYÐER, hriðer, hruðer, hro-  
ðer [Frs. reder, rither m:  
Icel. hrútr m. a ram] Neat,  
cattle, an ox, a cow, heifer:  
quadrupes, bos:—Twentig  
hryðera twenty of red cattle,  
Ora. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. 62, 10. Of  
hriðerum de bovis, Lev. 1, 2.

Hryðeru bones, L. In. 70.

Hryðera of cattle, Deut. 14,  
26: Jos. 6, 21. Heo þe hroðra  
ofstih she shall deny thee her  
cattle, Cd. 48, Th. p. 62, 21.

Iung hryðer juvenculus, R. 22.

An þri wintre hryðer a heifer  
of three years. Hryðera heard  
a herd of cattle, Cot. 3: Gen.

45, 10.—Hryðer-heard, hryð-  
er-hyrde a herdsman.—Hryð-  
er-heawere a cattle-hewer, a  
butcher.

Hryðða a mastiff, v. riðða.

Hrywð laments, v. hreowan.

Hrywlic cruel, Nathan. 8, v.  
hreowic.

Hrywian; p. ode; pp. od. To  
lament, be sorry for; deslere:  
—Hi heora synna sceoldon  
hrywian they should lament  
their sins, Ors. 6, 2. Hrywso-  
de him panituit eum, C. Ps.  
105, 42, v. hreowan.

Hú [Plat. wo: Dut. hoe: Frs.  
ho: Ger. wie: Ot. wio: Tat.  
so: Wil. suie: Dan. hvor:  
Swed. huru] How, in what  
manner; quam, quomodo:—  
Hu god how good, Ps. 72, 1.

Hu mæg man, Mt. 12, 29.

Hu magon ge how can ye?  
Mt. 12, 34. Hu fela how many?  
Ps. 77, 7: Mt. 27, 13: Mk. 5,  
20. Hu lange, Mt. 17, 17.

Hu micel quam multus, quam  
magnus. ¶ Hu ne not, whether  
or not; nonne, Mt. 6, 26.—  
Hu geares however.—Hu  
hugu, hu hwego about, almost,  
Bd. 4, 19.

Hua who, v. hwa.

Huæstrian To murmur; murmu-  
rare:—C. Jn. 7, 32.

Huæstrung, e; f. A murmuring;  
muttering; murmuratio, Som.

Hualf a convexity, v. hwealf.

Huars Space, distance; spatium:  
—C. Lk. 24, 13. c. sin

Huæx, huæx, huex [Plat. jux]  
HOAX, irony, slight; ironia:

—Mid huæx with slight, Cd.  
107. Þurh huæx per ironiam,  
Cot. 186.

Hudenian [hude, hyde a hide]  
To unhide, examine; excutere:

—Hudenige ærest hine selfne  
excutiat prius seipsum, *Past.*  
64.

Hudig heedful, v. hydeg.

Hueol a wheel, v. hweohl.

Huer an ewer, v. hwer.

Huf A round spongy substance  
covering the glottis, a disease;  
uvula:—*R.* 71.

Húfe [Plat. huve f: *Dut.* huif f:  
*Frs.* huwe f: *Ger.* haube f:  
*Old Ger.* schaupe f: *Dan.* hue  
f: *Swed.* hufwa f: *Icel.* húfa  
f: a hat: *Lat.* mid. cuphia,  
coiffa] A round ornament for  
the head; cidaris, tiara:—*R.*  
64. Biscopos hufe a bishop's  
mitre. Hufan bættes mitres.

Hufan To put on a head-dress;  
tiamam sive mitram imponere:  
—Hufode tiamam imposuit, *Lev.*  
8, 13.

Hugu, hugu-dæl; *adv.* A little,  
but a little, at least; parum:  
—Hwylce hugu tid quantillum  
temporis, *Bd.* 4, 22. Hu hugu  
about, nearly, *Bd.* 3, 27.

Hui, huig; *interj.* Ho; hui:—  
*Elf. gr.*

Huil while, *C. Mt.* 26, 40, v.  
hwil.

Hul, hula a hill, v. hill: a hull,  
shell, v. halstan.

Hulc, hulcl A den, cabin, cottage;  
cubile:—*Elf. gr.* 8: *gl.* 26.

Hulfestre Rainy; pluvialis:—*R.*  
38.

Hulic of what sort, *Ors.* 4, 12, v.  
hwylc.

Hulme HULME, Holm-castle, in  
Normandy, *Chr.* 1094.

Hulpon helped; p. of helpian.

Hul-wyr HTL-wort, wild  
thyme; pulegium montanum,  
*Som.*

Humber HUMBER, a river in  
Yorkshire.—Be suðan Hum-  
bre near south of Humber, *Chr.*  
827. Humbran muða Hum-  
ber's mouth; Humbri ostium,  
*Chr.* 993.

Humeta How, in what manner;  
quomodo:—*Mt.* 22, 12.

Hun, hune consumption; tabes:  
—*Cot.* 192.

Hunas The HUNNS; Hunni:—  
Ætla Huna cýninge Attila,  
king of the Hunns, *Chr.* 443.

HUND, es; n. [Plat. *Ger.* hund-  
ert: *Dut.* hondert: *Frs.*  
huwndert, hondert: *Tat.* hund:  
*Moes.* hund, hunda: *Dan.* hund-  
red: *Swed.* hundra, hundra-  
de: *Icel.* hundrad: in the  
poem upon Saint Anno, hun-  
terit: in older dialects the  
latter part of this word is not  
found; for instance, in the  
Salic laws, chunna: the *Moes.*  
and *A.-S.* hund: *Welsh.* and  
*Celt.* Bret. cant: *Albanish*,  
kinnt, to which corresponds

the *Lat.* centum, derived by  
some from the *Grk.* κεντρω, to  
prick; it being a practice, in  
earlier times, to make a dot  
after each hundred. The ter-  
minating syllables ert, red or  
ret, which took their origin  
by transposition of red, rath,  
signified, according to *Wach-*  
*ter*, a number; but, according  
to *Thre*, more justly, a stroke;  
it being the ancient custom to  
count or number by strokes  
or lines. The *Plat.* ret signi-  
fies a rent or line, which the  
ancients made on the wooden  
staff or stick, used to cast up  
their accounts. For this rea-  
son, the syllables red, ert, rad,  
have been added in the *Swed.*  
and other northern languages  
to the tens instead of the *Ger.*  
zig, as the *Swed.* attraed, *Ger.*  
achtzig, eighty: niraed, *Ger.*  
neunzig ninety. A In ancient  
times hund only signified ten:  
*Moes.* taihun-taihund: *A.-S.*  
hund-teontig designates ten  
times ten. In the *A.-S.* hund-  
seontig is seventy. In old  
*Ger.* MSS. they use, instead  
of hundret, zehenzig: *Isd.* ze-  
hanzo. Fragment on Charle-  
magne, zehenzig. For two  
hundred, *Wil.* uses zuirenze-  
henzog, and *Ot.* zuirozehan-  
zug; and for a thousand years  
zenstunt zenzech iuro] A  
HUNDRED; centum. The *A.-S.*  
prefixed hund to numerals,  
from seventy to a hundred and  
twenty, but it was sometimes  
omitted, when hund preceded;  
as, scypa an hund and eaht-  
tig of ships one hundred and  
eighty. When units are com-  
bined with tens, the units, as  
in *Dut.* and *Ger.*, are placed  
first with and; as, an and  
twentig twenty-one; but in *A.-S.*  
after the word hund or hund-  
red, the smaller number is  
last, and the substantive re-  
peated; for if the smaller num-  
ber were set first, it would  
denote a multiplication; as,  
an hund wintra and prittig  
wintra a hundred and thirty  
years; hund teontig wintra  
and seofon and XL wintra a  
hundred and forty-seven years;  
feower hund wintra and prit-  
tig wintra four hundred and  
thirty years; preo hund manna  
and eahtatýne men three hun-  
dred and eighteen men. Instead  
of twa hund, we find also tu  
hund. The others are simply  
thus; preo hund, fif hund, &c.  
*Rask*:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfð  
hund sceapa, and him losað  
an of þam hu ne forlæt he þa

nigon and hund nigontig on  
þam muntum, *Mt.* 18, 12.—  
Hund-eahtatig eighty, *Gen.*  
16, 16.—Hund-enlufontig a  
hundred and ten.—Hund-feald  
hundred-fold, *Mt.* 13, 8.—  
Hund-nigontig ninety, *Gen.* 5,  
9.—Hund-seofontig seventy.  
—Hund-teontig a hundred.—  
Hund-teontig-fealdlic a hun-  
dred-fold, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Hund-  
twelftig a hundred and twenty.  
HUND, es; n. [*Dut.* hond m:  
*Plat. Ger.* Dan. *Swed.* hund m:  
*Icel.* hundr m: *Moes.* hunds]  
A HOUND, dog; canis:—Ymb-  
sealdon me hundas manige  
circumderunt me canes multi,  
*Ps.* 21, 16. Hundes beo dog-  
ges, dog or horse-fly, *Cot.* 54.  
Hundes fleoga, *Id.* *Ors.* 1, 7.  
Hundes lus, *Id.* *Elf. gl.* 12.  
Hundes berien hound or dog-  
berry.—Hundes tunge hound's  
tongue; cynoglossa, *Id.* *Elf.*  
*gl.* 42.—Hundes-wyrms dog-  
worm; ricinus, *R.* 24.—Hun-  
da hus dog's house, a kennel.—  
Hund-wsal canum serior, *R.*  
8.

Hundhoge HUNCOT, Lincoln-  
shire, *Chr.* 1124. *Angl.* 250, 18

Hundrað Hundredth; centesi-  
mus:—*C. Mt.* 13, 8.

Hundred, hundryd, es; n. *pl.*  
*nom. ac.* hundredu. A hundred,  
a division of a county; centu-  
ria:—Innan his hundrede  
within his hundred, *L. Cnut.*  
*pol.* 16.—Hundred-man a cen-  
turiion; centurio, *Mk.* 15, 44.  
—Hundredesman, *Id.*—Hun-  
dredes-ealdor, *Id.* *Mt.* 8, 5.

Hunduelle A hundred-fold; cen-  
tiguplus:—*C. Mt.* 13, 8.

Hu-ne, hu-la-ne whether or not;  
numquid:—*Mt.* 5, 46, 47, v.  
hu.

Hune the Hunns, *Bd.* 5, 9, v.  
Hunas.

Hune Horghound; marrubium,  
*Som.* *Moe.* 1473

Hunel Shameless, wanton; pro-  
cax, *Som.*

HUNGER, hungor, hungur; g.  
hungres; d. hungre. [*Dut.*  
*Frs.* hunger n: *Plat. Ger.* Dan.  
*Swed.* hunger m: *Icel.* hung-  
ur n: *Ot.* hungrar] HUNGER, fa-  
mine; fames:—On hungre  
forwurðe, *Lk.* 15, 17.—Hun-  
gras; *pl.* *Mt.* 24, 7.—Hunger-  
bitten hunger-bitten, *Chr.* 1096.  
—Hunger-læwa one afflicted  
with hunger; famelicus:—  
*Cantic.* Anna.

Hungreg, hungrig, hungri HUN-  
GRY; famelicus, esuriens:—  
*Cot.* 191: *Cd.* 72.

Hungrian to hungor, v. hingrian.  
Hungrie HUNGARY; Hunga-  
ria:—*Chr.* 1096.

2. Huel, rad a wheel  
trick som v hweckel

(1)

(2)

Hagears

(3) Hu gears how  
soever: qualiter  
cunque som v hu

(4) ~~Hugdig cauteris~~  
~~Lye v hydig~~

(2) See Pref. Halliwell  
p. XII § 18

(1)

(2)

(5) ~~Number, q. humores m?~~  
~~Number, an, m the minor~~  
~~Number the~~

(9)

(6) ~~Humifluente~~  
~~Humifluente Han~~  
Flowing; mellifica  
More B. 28



a) l 19 Hunig-kear

† Ete man p  
huning. none  
h 509 & 45

~~Hupan gredum re.  
vocare Ben~~

①

01 [6ab]

④

Huning awylled  
honey boiled, made

John

<sup>est. m</sup>  
Hus. byrne, a  
house burning

⑤

⑧ Hupha au nu  
a hunter, spider, etc.

Lye

~~huretn  
ghurates~~

③ Hudinle <sup>est. m</sup> small house  
domuncata ym #247, 18

① <sup>n. p.</sup> Hwads, d.  
hurem (hurem) ac  
hwoone (hurene) ab  
hwi

③ <sup>a chest</sup> Hwaece ym 204, 43,  
etc

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~~⑥~~

⑦

**HUNIG**, huni [Plat. honnig m: Frs. huninge f: Dut. Ger. honig m: Ker. Isd. honec: Not. honanc: South Ger. hönig: Dan. honning c: Swed. honing, hāning m: Icel. húná n.] **HONEY**; mel:—Num. 16, 14. Feld-bee honey. Wudu hunig wood-honey; sylvestre mel, Mt. 3, 4: Mk. 1, 6. Huniges dropa drops of honey; mel stillatitum, L. M. 2, 46.—Hunig-appel honey-apple; pastillus, Cot. 155.—Hunig-camb honey-comb, R. Conc.—Hunig-sucle honey-suckle.—Hunig-swete honey-sweetening.—Hunig-tearf honey-tears, drops of honey, Cot. 43.—Hunig-tearlic like nectar, Cot. 138.—Huni-suge privet; ligustrum, R. 47.

**Hunspera**, hunspara A staff or stick with a spear in it; dolo:—Cot. 62.

**HUNTA**, an; m. A HUNTER; venator:—Preost ne beo hunta a priest should not be a hunter, L. Can. Edg. 64. Butan þær huntan gewicodon except where hunters dwell.

**Hunta**, an; m. A spider; araneæ genus:—Huntan bite a spider's bite, L. M. 1, 68. Hunta, þæt swiðre oðre naman gangel-wefra, L. M. p. 1, c. 68.

**Huntandun**, Huntendun [Hunt. Huntendune: Ric. Huntadun: Hovd. Huntendun: Brom. Huntindgon: Kni. Huntindgon.—huntan a hunter's, dun a hill] **HUNTINGDON**; venantis dunum, oppidum Icenorum:—Chr. 656: 921: 963.—Huntandune-scyre, Huntadun-scire **HUNTINGDONSHIRE**, Chr. 1011.

**Huntað**, huntod [huntað from huntian to hunt; hunting; venatio:—Ora. 1, 1: Gen. 25, 28. Huntian, ic huntige; p. ode; pp. od. To hunt; venari:—Coll. Monast. Elf. gr. 24. Huntigend, es; m. A hunter; venans:—Of gine huntigendra e laqueo venantium, Ps. 90, 3: 123, 6. Huntigspere **HUNTING-SPEAR**; venabulum:—R. 51. Huntað, huntod A hunting, chase; venatio:—L. Can. pol. 77: Bd. 3, 14. Huntung, e; f. A HUNTING; venatio:—Bd. 1, 1. Hunu How now; nonne:—Ps. 38, 11. Huoerf exchange, C. Mk. 8, 37, v. hwerf. Huom a corner, v. hwom. Huon a little, few, v. hwon.

**Huonlice** a little while, v. hwonlice.

**Hup-ban** a hip-bone, Cot. 126, v. hipe.

**Hup-seax** A dagger, short sword; pugio, gladiolus:—Jdth. 12.

**Hure** [hyre a reward, hyrian to hire] **WHORE**; meretrix, Som.

**Huredóm**, es; m. **WHOREDOM**; meretricium, Som.

**Huru**, huru-pinga At least, at all events, yet, only, indeed, especially; saltem, tantum:—Elf. T. p. 36, 17: Gen. 16, 2: Jos. 1, 18.

**Hu's**, es; n. [Plat. Dan. huus n: Dut. huis n: Ger. haus n: Frs. Isd. Ker. Ot. and all the other old South Ger. writers, Moes. Swed. Icel. hus n: Slavon. and Wendish. hisha: Wach. derives this word, as well as the Ger. haut skin, and Ger. hütte cottage, from the Old Ger. hūten to cover, protect, hide; so that it would properly designate a covered or protected place] A **HOUSE**, building, cottage; domus, edes:—Mt. 12, 25.—Hus be wege a house by the way, a stable, Elf. gl.—Hus of bredan a tavern; taberna, R. 55.—Hus-bonda, husbunda husband; domus magister, Ex. 3, 22.—Hus-brec, hus-bryce house-breaking, L. Cnut. pol. 61.—Hus-bricel, hus-brycel house-breaker, Cot. 209.—Hus-carl, husceorl a house-carl, house-churl, servant, Chr. 1036.—Huse here a dwelling, T. Ps. 101, 7.—Hus-hefen an arched roof, Cot. 119.—Hus-hiwræden, hus-hywræden a dwelling, Ps. 117, 3.—Hus-hlaford the house-lord, master, Lk. 22, 11.—Hus-hleow house-protection, hospitality, L. Can. Edg. 15.—**Husincle**, hus-incleof a dwelling, Ps. 101, 7.—Hus-ræden a dwelling, L. Ps. 47, 12.—Hus-scipe, hus-scype house-ship, domestic state, a family. Hus-stede the place or site of a house, Herb. 52, 1.—Hus-weard a house-ward, master.—Hus-wist a house, L. Ps. 5, 8. Husa A domestic; domesticus:—C. Mt. 10, 36.

**Husel** slight, Cd. 109, v. husel.

**HUSEL**, husul; g. husles [Ger. hostie f: Moes. huns, hunsle: Icel. husl: Lat. mid. hostia a sacrifice] The sacrament; panis sacer, sive eucharisticus:—Bd. 2, 5: 4, 24. Husl sylhan to give the sacrament. Husles wyrð worthy of the sacrament. Husel-box the sacramental box, paten.—Husel disc the sacramental dish,

paten.—Husel-fatt the sacramental vessels, Bd. 1, 29.—Husel-gang a going to the sacrament or partaking of it, L. Can. Eccl. 19.—Husel-genga a goer to the sacrament, a communicant, L. In. 19.—Husel-portic a vestry, Bd. 2, 1.

**Husian**; pp. gebused. To **HOUSE**, entertain; domo excipere:—L. Can. Edg. 14.

**Husl** the sacrament, v. husel, &c.

**Huslian**; pp. gebuslud. To administer or celebrate the communion or sacrament; eucharistiam celebrare:—L. Can. Alf. 16, 31.

**Husol** A subdeacon or an attendant on the priest at the sacrament; acolythus, Som.

**Hustung** [hus a house, ping a thing, cause, council] **HUSTING**, a place of council; conciliabulum, concilium:—Leadon hine to heora hustunga led him to their place of council [hustings], Chr. 1012.

**Husol** the sacrament, C. Mt. 12, 7, v. husel, &c.

**Hu-swīðe** how great.

**Huð**, huð. 1. Prey, booty, spoil; præda. 2. A port; portus:—1. Mid micelre huðe, Num. 31, 12: Jos. 8, 2: Cd. 174. 2. L. Ps. 106, 30, v. hyð.

**Huðe** permitted, for uðe; from unnan.

**Huxlic** Disgraceful, vile; turpis:—Elf. gr. 9, 21.

**Huxlice** Disgracefully, shamefully; turpiter:—Elf. T. p. 16.

**Hw**, or the w aspirated. The modern English always places the h after the w; thus, hwa who, hwæðer whether, hwile while, &c.

**Hwá** Who; qui, quis:—Mt. 21, 23.

**Hwæcca** [Chauc. wiehe] A **HUTCH**, chest; arca:—Corn hwæcca a corn-chest, Som.

**Hwæde**, gehwæde; adj. Small, little, mean, moderate; exiguus:—Ge hwædea gelefan, Lk. 12, 28. Ge gehwædes gelefan, Mt. 6, 30.

**Hwæder**; adv. Whither; quò:—Hwæder ga ic quonam abibo, Gen. 37, 30: Ex. 21, 13. ¶ Elles-hwæder else whither, Elf. gr.—Swa hwæder swa whither-soever, Mt. 8, 19.

**Hwæg** [Plat. waje, waddik, hei, heu n: Dut. wei, lui f: Dan. valde, valle c: Swed. wassla f.] **WHEY**; serum lactis:—R. 33.

**Hwæl**, hwæl, es; m. [Plat. wal, walvisk m: Dut. walvisch m: Ger. wallfisch m: Tat. uual: Dan. hval, hvalfisk m: Swed. hwal, hwalvisk m: Icel. hvalr,

Huntod, es in Gen. 25, 28

Huse, es; m. slight, v. husel. In arch. i. con. husech. Gen II 277, 15 v. d. husech

g hwales; d hwale; ll hu ghwala; d hwalum m. M. R. § 69 Gen I 122 1629

hvalflakr m. From the old word bal, wall great] WHALE; cetus:—On þæs hwæles innoðe, *Mt.* 12, 40. Hwalas þec herigað whales praise thee, *Cd.* 192. ¶ Hwæl-hunta a whale-hunter, *Ors.* 1, 1. — Hwæl-huntað whale-hunting, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Hwæl slaughter, a carcass, *Cd.* 151, v. wæl.

Hwæl around, *Cd.* 150, v. hweohl. Hwæm a corner, *T. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.

Hwæm, hwam to whom; d. of hwā. Hwæne, hwone Whom; quem, quam; ac. of hwā.

Hwæne, hwene Somewhat, almost, a little, scarcely; aliquantum:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 3.

Hwæne ær or hwene ær a little before, *Bd.* 5, 19. — Hwæne læs a little less, *L. Ps.* 8, 6.

Hwænne, hwenne, hwonne, ahwænne When; quando:—*Mt.* 2, 7.

Hwær, hwar [Plat. waar, woor: Dut. waar: Ger. wo: Ot. waar: Wil. wa: Moes. hwar: Dan. hvor: Swed. hwar: Icel. hvar] WHERE; ubi:—*Mt.* 2, 2. ¶ Swa hwær swa wheresoever, *Mt.* 24, 28. — Hwær-boll, hwær-cytel a frying-pan.

Hwærþ departed; p. of hweorfan. Hwærþung, e; f. Error; aberratio:—*C.* Mt. 24, 24.

Hwæs; adj. Bitter, sharp; acerbus:—*Cod. Ex.* 29, a, 6.

Hwæs Whose; cuius; g. of hwā. Hwæstran, hwæstrian to murmur, *C. Jn.* 6, 43, v. hwastran.

Hwæstrung a murmur, *C. Jn.* 7, v. hastrung.

Hwæt quick, brisk, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. hwat.

Hwæt; pron. nom. n. of hwā. 1. WHAT; quid. 2. Used for hwa who; quis:—1. Hwæt wenst þu quid sentis tu? *Mk.* 4, 41. 2. Hwæt was se þe quis erat ille qui? *Gen.* 27, 33.

Hwæt is þes quis est hic? *Mk.* 4, 41. ¶ Hwæt elles what else. — Hwæt lydes a little, somewhat. — Hwæt þa what then, but, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 26. — Hwæt hugu somewhat, a little, almost, nearly, *Bd.* 2, 5, 6. — Hwæt-hwæga, hwæt-hweg, hwæt-hwega, hwæt-hwugu, hwæt-hwygu about, a little, somewhat, *Bt.* 39, 7. — Hwæt-hwara somewhere.

Hwæt; adv. conj. Moreover, besides, but, wherefore, but yet, in short, indeed, because; hinc, tandem:—*Gen.* 9, 23.

Hwæte, es; m. [Plat. weten m: Dut. weit f: Ger. weizen m:

Moes. wait, waitet: Dan. hvede m: Swed. hwete m: Icel. hveiti m: Heb. חֵטֶף hthe wheat.

These words probably have their origin from the white colour of the wheat] WHEAT; triticum:—Fulne hwæte on þam eare, *Mk.* 4, 28. — Hwæte-god wheat-goddess, Ceres. — Hwæte-gryttan wheat-grits, *R.* 50.

Hwætene; adj. WHEATEN; triticus:—Hwætene hlaf wheat-en loaf, *R.* 66. — Hwætene corn a wheat corn, *Jn.* 12, 24.

Hwæðer; pron. WETHER, which of the two; uter:—Hwæðer þara twegra, *Mt.* 21, 31. Hwæðer is mare, *Mt.* 23, 17, 19.

Hwæðre; conj. adv. Whether, nevertheless, yet, if, but; utrum, tamen, verum:—*Gen.* 18, 21. *Mt.* 26, 25. ¶ Hwæðer, þe --- þe whether --- or.

Hwætlice; comp. hwætlicor; adv. Shortly, soon, diligently; cito:—*Cot.* 138: *Coll. Monast.*

Hwætne, se; f. Quickness, velocity, vigour; velocitas:—*Bt.* 24, 3.

Hwætscype, es; m. Quickness, valour; virtus:—*Org.* 1, 10.

Hwæt-stan a whetstone, v. hwetstan.

Hwāl, hwaale a whale, *Gen.* 1, 21, v. hwæl. — Hwāl a climate, *Cot.* 50, v. hwealf.

Hwalfian to arch, v. hwealfian. Hwāl Wanton; procax:—*Cot.* 171.

Hwālwa Declining; devexus:—*Cot.* 67.

Hwām To whom; cui; d. of hwā. Hwamm a corner, *V. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.

Hwan, hwane, hwone Whom; quem:—*Mt.* 26, 8; ac. s. of hwā.

Hwan Calamity; calamitas, Som. Hwanan, hwanon Whence; unde:—*Mt.* 13, 27, 54.

Hwanung, e; f. A waning; deficientia, Som.

Hwar where, *Mt.* 15, 33, v. hwær. Hwarf wharf, space, v. hweorf.

Hwarne, ne hwarne long Not far; non procul:—*C.* Mt. 8, 30.

Hwastas molles, Som.

Hwastran, hwastrian, hwæstri-an; p. we hwastron. To murmur, whisper, rumble; susurrare:—*L. Ps.* 40, 3.

Hwastrung, hwæstrung, e; f. A murmuring; murmuratio:—*Confess. Peccat.*

Hwæt, hwæt; def. se hwata; adj. Quick, brisk, ready, strenuous; acer:—Se hwata esne fortis vir, *Bt.* 40, 3.

Hwata [Icel. hvata f, the goddess Hertha, Ertha, the earth, mentioned by Tacitus. The Danish island, Sealand, contains still, at Hlethraburg, the remains of the temple Hertha] Omens, divinations, soothsayings; omina, auguria:—Ne gimon hwata, *Lev.* 19, 26: *Deut.* 18, 10.

Hwæðre whether, *Bt.* 40, 3, v. hwæðer.

Hwating, e; f. Soothsaying; divination, Som.

Hweal Urine; lotium:—*R.* 78. Hwealf; adj. Convex, bending; convexus:—Hwealfum lindum convexus scutis, *Jdth.* 11.

Hwealfa [Plat. welte, wolte, gewolte n: Dut. verwelf, gewölbe n: Dan. hvælving e: Swed. hwälfning f: Icel. hvelving f.] A convexity, arch, expanse, climate; convexitas:—Þæs heofones hwealfa the heaven's expanse, *Bt.* 19.

Hwealfian To ceil, to vault; camerare, Som.

Hweal-hafoc Welsh-hawk, a stranger, v. wealh.

Hweallæg [Dunel. Walalege] WHALEY, Lancashire, *Chr.* 798.

Hwear where, v. hwær.

Hwearf A wharf, bank, shore; crepidio:—*Cd.* 169.

Hwearf turned; p. of hweorfan. Hwearfian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. werveln: Ger. wirbeln: Old Ger. werben, werweln: Dan. hvirvle: Swed. hvirvla: Icel. hverfla] To fly, turn or wind round, to change, advance; circumvolitare, circumvolvi:—*L. Can. eccl.* 4. Swa swa on wænes eaze hwearfað þa hweol as on a waggon's axle the wheel turn, *Bt.* 39, 7: 25. Swa þu gesceope þa saule þat hio sceolde ealne weg hwearfian on hire selfne so hast thou created the soul that she should always turn upon herself, *Bt.* 33, 4. Guð hwearfode war advanced; prælum conversum est, *Cd.* 149, v. hweorfan.

Hwearflian to turn, *Elf. gr.* v. hwearfian.

Hwearfum by turns, *Jdth.* 12, v. hwyrfum.

Hwearfung, gehwearf, e; f. A turning, change, mutability; versio:—Þe was þeos hwearfung sælða to thee was this change better, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Hweg whey, v. hwæg.

Hwega; adv. At least, almost; pene, Som.

Hwelan; pp. hweled. To wither, pine away, putrify; contabescere:—*Scint.* 15.

Hwelc who, what, v. hwylc.



*Harbo*

g. gedden. ef

(1) Hydrogen wheat  
Th. An

Th. Am

Hevea Ga, anini

(1) ~~Box~~ Box #58, 13.

~~Swathic~~ quick than ~~swathic~~ life a vault & than  
 (D) ~~swathic~~ Gym II 58 13.  
 Heave life, am; m

(9)

Have off es m. A <sup>convex</sup> ~~curving~~,  
what is bent over, a  
canopy; convexum BloK

①

9

~~h~~  
~~hwaet, m: f hwaet~~  
~~g m m hwaet. f hwaet~~  
~~adj. see Bes of in hwaet~~

③

~~Kwat. dl~~

What inter What! lo!  
light of  
Book I.

~~Mr. Kwak~~ Res N 4100  
Res of. Has Private

~~\*Kirsta def. m.~~

waters g. m. n. of heart

~~2~~

~~Huip'an, p. huwep  
to week; lugere Bes H 251~~

~~3~~

~~4~~

~~Huile awhile  
dies Bes H 210~~

~~- will  
\* Huwep, well & es  
in wherwell &c~~

(7)

~~Huip'an to turn  
huwep'an~~

(x)

(3)

(a) ~~Huip'at of huwep  
who LK. 4157~~

~~Huip'at p'at a  
whil' p'at, son~~

~~Huip'at an: m  
v huwep'at~~

~~The country bordering  
on the lower M. An.~~

(4)

~~Huip'at, c; f white  
time of the An.  
Bes gl~~

(3)



Hwele Putrefaction, rottenness; putrefactio, Som.

HWELP, es; m. [Plat. wōlp, wulp: Dut. welp n: Old Ger. welf m: Dan. hvalp m: Swed. hwalp m: Icel. hvelpr m.] HWELP; catulus:—Hwelp leona catulus leonis, Ps. 16, 13. Ða hwelpas etað of þam crumum, Mt. 15, 27: Mk. 7, 28.

Hwelung, e; f. The sound of a trumpet; clangor tubæ:—Cot. 109.

Hwem a corner, quarter, v. hwom.

Hwene scarcely, a little, Bt. 23, v. hwæne.

Hwenne when, Gen. 19, 35, v. hwænne.

Hweogl, hweogul a wheel, Cot. 145.

Hweohl, HWEOL, hweowol, es; n. [Dut. wiel n: Dan. Swed. hjul n.] A WHEEL, circle, the world; rota, orbis:—Ðæt hweol hwerfð ymbutan the wheel turns round, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 338, 21. Ðæs hweohles felga fellies of the wheel, Id. Card. p. 340, 21. Stefn punnuraða þinre on hweohle, Ps. 76, 17.

Hweolere, es; m. A soothsayer, diviner; augur:—R. 4.

Hweolp a whelp, C. Mt. 15, 27, v. hwelp.

Hweop A WHIP; flagellum, Som.

Hweop WHOOPED, called out, wailed, Cd. 166: 125, v. wepan.

Hweop cry, Cd. 148, v. wop.

Hweopan To WHIP, scourge; flagellare, Som.

Hweor-ban, hwyrf-ban WHIRL-BONE; vertibulum, vertebra Som.

Hweorf [Plat. Frs. warf m: Dut. werf f: Ger. werft n: Dan. verft n: Swed. hwarf n: Icel. hvarfi n.] WHARF, distance; spatium:—R. Lk. 24, 13.

Hweorfa A whirl, what is hastily turned round, a spool; verticillum:—Cot. 161: mola. 133.

Hweorfan, hwyrfan, gehweorfan, þu hweorfest, he hwyrfð; p. hwearf, gehwearf, hi hwurfon, gehwurfon; pp. hworfen, gehworfen, gehwyrfed, ahworfen, ahwerfed [Dut. Kil. werve-len] To turn, turn or go away, depart, change, convert, wander, return; vertere, discedere, convertere:—Gif seo wyrd swa hweorfan mot if the fortune may so turn, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12. Ðæt seo wyrd swa hwyrfan sceolde that the fortune should so turn, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 4. Onwraechweorfan into exile, to depart, Cd. 48. Letað hine eft hweorfan to minum laðum let him again

return to my precepts, Bt. 3, 1, Card. p. 6, 19.

Hweorif A beast of burden; momentum:—R. 20.

Hweosan To WHEEZE, foam; difficulter respirare.

Hweoð, hweoða a gale, Ps. 106, 29, v. hwið.

Hweoðerung a murmuring, v. hwastrung.

Hweowol a wheel, Ps. 82, 12, v. hweohl.

Hwer, huer An ewer, a kettle; caccabus, lebes:—R. 26: Cot. 120.

Hwerf, huerf An exchange, a loan; commutatio:—C. Mt. 16, 26.

Hwerfa vertigo, R. 74.

Hwerfan, he hwerfð; part. hwerfende. To turn, Bt. 39, 7: 2, 2, v. hweorfan.

Hwerflic Changeable; mutabilis:—Bt. 11, 1.

Hwerfung, e; f. A changing, change; mutatio:—Bt. 7, 3.

Hwer-hwetf, hwer-hweſte a wild cucumber, R. 40.

Hwern nowhere, v. na-hwær.

Hwer-wille, Hwere-wille [Flor. Malm. Werewella: Brom. Werewell: Kni. Warewell]

WHERWELL or WHORWELL, Hants, Chr. 1048.

Hwet wet, Cot. 120, v. wæt.

Hwetstan WHETSTONE; eos:—Ors. 4, 13.

Hwettan, ahwettan; p. hwetton; pp. gehwetted [Plat. Dut. wetten: Ger. wetzen: Ot. wezzan: Dan. hvædse: Icel. hvessa] To WHET, sharpen; acuere:—Hi hwetton swa swa seord tungan heora, Ps. 63, 3.

Hwi conj. adv. [Plat. Dut. waarom: Frs. hwerom: Ger. warum: Dan. hvi: Swed. hwi: Icel. hvi] WHY, wherefore, for what, indeed; cur, quambrem:—Hwi didest þu þat, Gen. 3, 13. Hwi yt eower lareow, Mt. 9, 11. For hwi for why, wherefore, Jn. 7, 45.

Hwiccas [wic a creek, from the winding of the Severn] People of Worcestershire; Huicci:—Hwicca mægð Huicciurum provincia, Bd. 4, 23. Hwicna bisceop Huicciurum episcopus, Bd. 5, 23: Chr. 800.

Hwider whither, Gen. 16, 8.—Hwider-wega somewhere, v. hwyder.

Hwidre whether, Bt. 22, 2, v. hwyder.

Hwig why, v. hwi.

Hwit, hwit, hwi [Plat. wile f: Dut. wyl f. time: Frs. wile f. rest: Ger. weile f: Ker. wila: Ot. wila: Moes. hweila. The latter three also under the signification of an hour: Dan.

hwile c. rest: Swed. hwila f. rest, leisure: Pol. chwila: Icel. hvíld f.] A WHILE, time, space, duration; tempus:—On dægges hwile in a day's space, Cd. 191. On an byrhtn-hwile in a momento temporis, Lk. 4, 5.

Ic beo sume hwile mid eow, Jn. 7, 33. ¶ Ða hwile or þa hwile þe the while, so long as, Mt. 5, 25.—Hwil-fæc a while, space, a pause.—Hwil-stice a fragment of time, a short time, L. Alf. pol. 39.—Hwil-tid a while, time, a moment, C. Lk. 4, 5.

Hwile what, which, who, v. hwylic.

Hwilcnes, se; f. A quality, manner, sort; qualitas, Som.

Hwilendlic, hwilwendlic, hwilewendlic For a time, temporariy; temporalis:—Mt. 13, 21.

Hwilon, hwilum, hwyllum [Dut. wylen: Ger. weiland: Ot. wila: Poem on St. Anno wilen; hence Spen. Old Eng. whilom] Sometime, awhile, for a time, once, now; quondam, aliquando:—Hwilon ær jam antea, Gen. 43, 20. Hwilon an, hwilon twa now one, now two. Hi hwyllum gelyfað, Lk. 8, 13.

Hwiolad WHEELED; rotas habens, Lye.

Hwiol-fag A kind of woman's garment; cylas:—Cot. 49.

Hwioða a gale, Cot. 13, v. hwið.

Hwispran [Plat. wispeln: Ger. wispeln, wispeln: Dan. hviske: Swed. hviska: Icel. hvisla] To WHISPER, murmur; susurrare:—R. Lk. 19, 7.

Hwisprung, e; f. A WHISPERING, murmuring; susurratio:—R. Jn. 8, 12.

Hwistlan [Swed. hwissla: Dan. hvidle, hvisle] To WHISTLE; fistulari, Som.

Hwistle A WHISTLE; fistula:—Etf. 6.

Hwistlere, es; m. A WHISTLER, piper; fistulator:—Geseah hwistleras and hlydende menigeo, Mt. 9, 23.

Hwistlung, e; f. A WHISTLING; sibilatio:—R. 49.

Hwit, hwita [Plat. Dut. wit: Frs. wit: Ger. weiss: Moes. hueits: Dan. hvid: Swed. hwit: Icel. hvitr] WHITE; albus:—Swa hwite swa snaw, Mt. 17, 2: 28, 3: Mk. 9, 3. His reaf hwit scinende ejus vestis candida splendens, Lk. 9, 29. ¶ Gedon hwitne, Mt. 5, 36. Hwite gedon to make white, Mk. 9, 3.—Hwit-cudu hwite-cweodu mastif.—Hwit-clæf white clover.—Hwit-fot white foot, Cot. 12.—Hwit-leac white leek, R. 41.—Hwit-metas white meats, what is made of milk, Mod. confit. 7.—Hwit-



papi, hwyrt-popig white poppy, *Herb. 64.*—Hwit-stan white stone, a medical stone.—Hwit-stow a white place, mount Libanus, *Ps. 71, 16.*—Hwit-man a white man, a man clothed in white.—Hwit-wingearde a white vine, *R. 44.*

Hwita *A worker; faber:—Used in composition as sweord-hwita a sword-maker, L. Alf. pol. 12.*

Hwit-circe [hwit white, *name a church*] WHITCHURCH, *Hants. and the name of many other places, Chr. 1001.*

Hwitel; d. hwiðe. 1. A WHITTLE, a kind of cloak, mantle, a priest's cope; pallium. 2. A whittle, carving-knife; cultellus:—1. Sem and lafeth dydon anne hwitel on hira sculdra, *Gen. 9, 23.* Mid hire hwiðe, *Jud. 4, 18.* 2. Som.

Hwiterne [hwit white, ern a place; *Bd. says, candida casa*] WHITERNE, *Whitehorse, in Galway:—Chr. 560: 763: Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 646, 31.*

Hwið, hwiða *A blast, a gentle wind; aura lenis:—L. Ps. 106, 21.*

Hwitian; pp. gehwitod. 1. v. a. TO WHITEN; candefacere. 2. v. n. To be or become white; albescere, *Som.*

Hwiting-treow *Variculus arbor, Elf. gl.*

Hwitod *Whited; dealbatus, Lye.*

Hwit-sand [hwit white, sand sand] WHITSAN; nomen loci maritimi prope Calais:—*Chr. 1095.*

Hwof an expanse, a covering, v. hwealf.

Hwom, hwem, hwæm, wæm, mes; m. *A corner, quarter, coast; angulus:—Heafod hwommys head of a corner, C. Ps. 117, 21.* Pa feower hwemmas ealles middan-eardeas the four corners of all the world, *Som.* On stræta hwommum, *C. R. Mt. 6, 5.*—Hwom-stan a corner-stone, *C. Mt. 21, 42.*

Hwon; adv. *A little, little while, rarely; paululum:—Panon hwon agan, Mk. 1, 19.* Us hwon restan, *Mk. 6, 31.* ¶ On hwon, to hwon how little.—Be hwon unde, *Bd. 2, 2.*—For hwon quare, *Bd. 4, 3.*

Hwonan, hwonan, behwon *Whence, where; unde:—C. R. Lk. 1, 18.* Na hwonan utane nowhere without, *Bt. 34, 7.*

Hwonlice; comp. hwonlicor; sup. hwonlicost; adv. *A little, a little while; parumper:—Ægu. Fern. R. Ben. 30.*

Hwonn a little, v. hwon.

Hwonne when, *Bd. 3, 12.* v. hwænne.

Hwonon *whence, Bt. 5, 3.* v. hwona.

Hworfen, hworfen turned, wanted, *Cd. 214.* v. hweorfan.

Hwosta *A cough; tussis:—Elf. gr.*

Hwoetan [Plat. hoeten: *Dut. hoesten: Ger. husten: Ot. huasten: Dan. hoeste: Swed. hosta: Icel. hósta*] To WHOOST, HOOT, COUGH; tussire, *Som.*

Hwoëran [Plat. wooden: *Dut. wooden: Ger. wüthen: Old Ger. wüthara: Not. wooten*] To murmur, to make a rumbling noise; murmurare.—*Se brym hwoërod the sea murmured, Som.*

Hwædel *A button, buckle; fibula:—R. 65, Lye.*

Hwreopon screamed, *Cd. 151.* v. hreopan.

Hwu how, v. hu.

Hwugu at least.—Hwugu fæc a moment's space, v. hugu.

Hwurf *An error, deceit; illusio:—C. Mt. 27, 64.*

Hwurf-fulnes, se; f. Changeableness; mutabilitas:—*Bt. 20.*

Hwurfon turned; p. of hweorfan.

Hwy why, v. hwi.

Hwyccas people of Worcestershire, *Bd. 4, 13.* v. hwiccas.

Hwyder, hwider. WHITHER; quo:—Hwyder he gæð quð abot, *Jn. 3, 8: 12, 35.* Hwyder gæst þu quonam iturus es, *Jn. 13, 36.*

Hwylc, hwile, hwelc; pron. [Plat. Dut. welk: *Frs. hwelk: Ger. welcher: Ker. Ied. huwelich, welicher: Moes. hweileiks: Dan. hvilken: Swed. hwilken: Icel. hvilikr.*—hwa who, lic like] WHICH, who, what, what sort, any; quia, quonam, quidnam, qualis, ullus:—Hwylc man is of eow, *Mt. 7, 9: 12, 11: Lk. 15, 4.* Hwylc is min modor? *Mk. 3, 33.* Hwilctacn sy? *Mt. 24, 3.* Hwylcum bigspelle? *Mk. 4, 30.* On hwylcum anwealde? *Mk. 11, 28, 29.* Hwylc is man! *Ps. 24, 13.* Gif hwylc cýning, *Lk. 14, 31.* ¶ Hwylce hugu what little, somewhat, *Bd. 3, 10.* Swa hwylc swa whoever, *Mt. 10, 42.* Swa hwylcere swa of or to whomsoever; cujuscunque, cuicunque.

Hwylca variz, *R. 76.*

Hwylum awhile, for awhile, *Lk. 8, 13.* v. hwilon.

Hwyrfan, he hwyrfð to turn, change, vary, v. hweorfan.

Hwyrfban the whirlbone, *R. 11.* v. hweorban.

Hwyrf-pole a whirlpool, *Cot. 59.*

Hwyrfolung, e; f. *A changing; mutatio, Som.*

Hwyrt *A circle, circuit, revolution, orbit; orbis, circuitus:—Sume tunglu habbað scyrtan hwyrt þonne sume habban some stars have a shorter revolution than others have, Bt. 39, 3.* Þu wille hwyrt don tu vis circuitum facere, *Cd. 91, 190.*

Hwyrtf turns; from hweorfan.

Hwyrtum, hwearfum *In turns, round; alternatim:—Cd. 227.*

Hwyrtel a cloak, *Elf. gl.: R. Ben. 55.* v. hwitel.

Hwyrt-popig white poppy, v. hwit-papi.

Hycend Accusing; accusans, Lye.

Hycgan to think, endeavour, *Cd. 22.* v. hiegan.

Hyd a hide, v. hyde.

HYDAN, gehydan; p. gehyd, gehyde, behyd, hi ahydden; pp. hidden, gehyded, gehyden, ahyded; v. a. [Plat. hoden: *Dut. hoeden: Ger. hüten: Ker. Moes. huotan: Dan. hytte,* all in the sense to take care of, to protect, to shelter] TO HIDE, conceal; abscondere:—*He fande hidde he found hid, Chr. 963.* Þat hi hyddon gryn, *Ps. 63, 5.*

Hydd-ern a hiding-place, *Elf. gl.*

HYD; g. hyde; f. [Plat. huud, huut f: *Dut. huid f. Frs. huud f: Ger. haut f: Ot. hut: Not. huite: Dan. hud, ham f: Swed. hud f: Icel. hydi n.*] 1. A HIDE; corium, cutis. 2. A hide of land, which was about one hundred and twenty acres, (*Gale Script. p. 472: 475, 481.*) Also as much land as could be tilled with one plough, or support one family, a family possession, families; tanta fundi portio, quanta unico per annum coli poterat aratra vel ad alimoniam unius familie sufficeret. Beda vocat possessionem familie:—1. Binan heora ægenre hyde within their own skin, *Bt. 14, 2, Card. p. 68, 12.* For his won hydum pro squalida cute, *Beo. 6, 124.* Pa hyde bringan to bring the hide, *Orv. 4, 6, Bar. p. 147, 13.* 2. Hyd landes a hide of land; hida terræ. Wæs þæs landes ealles hund-twelftig hida duodecim possessiones—singula vero possessiones decem erant familiarum, i. e. simul omnes centum viginti, scilicet familie, *Bd. 3, 24.* Seofon and hund-eahtig hida landes terram LXXXVII familiarum, *Bd. 4, 13.* Is þæs ylcan ealondes gemet æfter Angelcýnnes sæhte, twelf hund hida est autem ejusdem insule mensura, juxta Anglorum estimationem



8

①

③

Myegiam Aco ft in hyge

iteru, 21 (a)  
whitebone

Huewfuler mod  
suspecta mentes  
Past 35, 5 Lye

24

2) ~~the~~ Na pu minne  
~~pearft~~ pearft pearft  
hafalan hydan than.  
needest <sup>to hide</sup> ~~not~~ my head of  
mail (hide) Aco H 886

2

7

~~c~~ Hwylk a wheel  
Bon v hwelk

2

(b) *Hyder. cyne, es m* <sup>a hither</sup> <sup>coning</sup> ①  
*a comins i hider* ②  
*Des. u*

\* *Hygd, es: m* the mind  
*animus v Beo d in hyge*

(3) *Hygeleast, e; f* thoughtless  
*ness, scurrility*  
*f Hyge. mede mind*  
*weathy Beo 145879*

*f Hyhte; f hoke* <sup>Beo 1356</sup>  
*Hyht-wyn, e; f* <sup>pleasure</sup> <sup>joy of</sup>  
*hope, hiden, joy of hope;*  
*spei; gaudium* <sup>Beo 145879</sup>

\* *Hylda, hylde, e; f* grace  
*fidelity* <sup>Beo 145879</sup>

3. *Hyge. bend, e; f*  
*a* <sup>mind</sup> <sup>potential bond</sup> <sup>Beo</sup>  
*3753*  
*f Hyge-geomor*  
*mind* <sup>Beo 145879</sup>

\* *Hyge-sorh; g.*  
*- sorge, f mind*  
*sorrow id. 4051*  
*v hige*

\* *Hynden, ne f* <sup>society</sup>  
*Hynden l g* <sup>twy-hynden-men</sup>  
*l 10 l 11*

\* *Hynd*  
 \* *Hynto*  
 \* *Hyndu*  
*myng, app*  
*um, insu*  
*than. Be*

\* *Hyge*  
*hine wages*  
*under hyge*  
*corrected*

MCC familiarum, Bd. 4, 16.  
Land-syx hund hida regio DC  
familiarum, Bd. 4, 19.—Hyde-  
pænig, hyde-penig *hide-penny*;  
denarius quem quisque solvere  
debuit ratione cuiusvis Hidae,  
Hickes's Ep. Diss. p. 108.—  
Hyd - gyld, *hide - gelt, hide-  
money*; pecunia ab aliquo sol-  
venda ne vapulet, L. Can. 42.

Hydeg cautious, v. hydig.

Hydels A hiding-place, den; lati-  
bulum:—R. Mt. 11, 1.

Hyder hither, Mt. 17, 17, v. hider.

Hydig; adj. *Heedful, cautious*; cau-  
tus:—Cd. 82, Th. p. 102, 25.

Hydig-fæt hulga, R. 29.

Hyd-scipe a ship covered with  
hides; myoparo, Som.

Hyew a form, Ps. 49, 2, v. hiw.

Hyfe A hive; alveare:—Cot. 7,  
164.

Hyfel evil, v. yfel.

Hygde Pride; superbia:—C. Ps.  
73, 4.

Hyge The jaws; fauces:—Cot.  
87, 162.

Hyge the mind, Cd. 22, v. hige.

—Hyge-least folly, madness,

phrensy, Cd. 18.—Hyge-rof,

hige-rof magnanimous, excellent

in mind, Cd. 75.—Hyge-sceaf,

the mind, the thought, Cd. 15.—

Hyge-bone the mind, Cod. E. 27,

a, 20.

Hygeleas; adj. *Mindless, void of*

*mind, foolish*; amens:—Cd. 4.

Hyggan, hygian to study, to be

solicitous, anxious, Bt. R. p. 172,

v. hicgan.

Hyhre higher.—hyht highest, v.

heah.

Hyht hope, refuge.—Hyht-willa

a hope, vow, Cd. 216, v. hiht.

Hyhtan to increase, v. hihtan.

Hyhtfull hopeful, Cot. 108, v. hiht-

ful.

Hyhðe, hyhðo height, exalta-

tion, v. heaðo.

Hyhtlic joyful, pleasant, Cd. 8, v.

hihtlic.

Hyl A hill; collis:—Elf. gl.

Hylca Hooks, turnings, a wrin-

kle; anfractus, sinus:—Cot.

18, Som.

HYLD [Plat. hülde f: Dut. hulde

f: Ger. huld f: Tat. huldi: Ot.

hulde: Wil. hulte, sometimes

also taken in the signification

of love: Dan. huld e. hylding

f: Swed. huldhet f. kindness;

Ice. hylli f. favour] Affection,

favour, fidelity; affectio, gra-

tia:—Purh hyldo through fa-

vour, Cd. 26. For ealdre hyldo

for older affection, Ora. 3, 9.—

Hydeleas favourless, Cd. 189.

—Hyde-maga, hyldo-mæg a

beloved kinsman, Cd. 52.

HYLDAN, aheldan, ahildan, ahyl-

dan [Plat. Dut. Ger. huldi-

gen: Dan. hylde: Swed. Ice.

hylla] To incline, bend; incli-  
nare:—He on hyldeð hine  
inclinabit sese, Ps. 9, 33. Na  
hylde heorte min ne inclines  
cor meum, Ps. 140, 4. Hyra  
andwlitan on eorðan hyldun  
eorum vultus in terram inclina-  
bant, Lk. 24, 5. Ne ahilde ge,  
Deut. 5, 32.

Hyldo Contentus, R. Ben. interi. 7.

Hyldere A verger, an executioner;  
a butcher; lictor, lanio:—Cot.

19.

Hyldo-ring a soldier, Chr. 938,

v. hilde, &c.

Hylding A bowing, bending, in-

clining; inclinatio:—Cot. 56.

Hyldo favour, v. hylde.

Hyld helve, Dial. 2, 6, v. helf.

Hyll hell, Cd. 221, v. hell.

Hyll a hill, R. Lk. 23, 30, v. hill.

Hyll-hama a grasshopper, v.

hil-hama.

Hyld help, v. help.

Hyldð helps, Lk. 5, 36, v. helpen.

Hylstene Crooked, writhed; tor-

tus:—Hylstene hlaf tortus

panis, Som.

Hylt an hilt, Bt. 37, 1, v. hilt.

Hylt holds, v. healdan.

Hyl-wyrt wild thyme, R. 44, v.

hul-wyrt.

HYMENE A HYMN; hymnus:—

Bd. 4, 19.

HYMLICE Hemlock; cicuta:—Cot.

34, 127.

HYNAN, henen, gehynan, gehi-

nan, he hynyð; p. de; pp. ed;

v. a. [Frs. hena to hurt, offend;

Plat. Dut. honen: Ger. höh-

nen: Ot. honen, gihonen:

Not. huonon: Dan. haane, for-

haane: Swed. hån n. reproach.

—hean poor, lowly] 1. To hum-

ble, abase; humiliare. 2. To

hinder, oppose, repress, put

down, oppress, hurt, vex, waste,

destroy; impedire:—1. Eagan

ofermodra þu gehynyst, Ps.

17, 29. 2. Ic wolde helpen

þæs þe þær unscyldig wære

and henen þone þe hine yfe-

lode I would help him who was

innocent, and oppose him who

injured him, Bt. 38, 6. Hi

magen henen þa yflan and

fyrðrian þa godan they can

repress the evil and promote the

good, Bt. 39, 2. And uton

gehynan hit, Ex. 1, 10, 11:

Ora. 4, 1. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.

Hynd a hind, Cot. 55, v. binde.

Hyndan behind, v. hindan.

HYNDEN A society, company, class;

societas:—L. In. 54: L. Lund.

3. W. p. 66, 15, 18. Hence

the following words, which,

from the supposed value of

men's lives in different sta-

tions, denoted among the

A.-S. three grades in society:

twy - hyndra - mon two hun-

dred men: six-hynda - mon  
six hundred men: twelf-hynd-  
ra - mon twelve hundred men,  
Som.

Hynder hindmost; retrorsum:  
T. Ps. 9, 3, v. hyndan.

Hyngrian to hunger, Mt. 4, 2, v.  
hingrian.

Hynnys, se; f. Destruction; vas-  
tatio, incendium:—Bd. 1, 6.

Hynd, hyndðe, hyndðo loss, inju-  
ry.—Hyndða damna, Dial. 1, 7,  
v. henð.

Hyne, hyne A heap; acervus:  
Elf. gl., Som.

HYR, hira, hyrpe, hypp [Plat.  
hüppe, hüp f: Dut. heup f:

Ger. hüfte f: South Ger. huff,

huf, hupf, huff: Moes. hup:

Dan. höfte c: Swed. höft m.]

The hip; coxendix, femur,

Past. 49, 2.—Hyreban hip-

bone, R. 70.

Hyre-seax a dagger, R. 52, v.

hup-seax.

Hyra, heora of them; eorum  
earum:—Mt. 27, 48.

Hyra, hera, an; m. One hired, a  
hireling; mercenarius, subdi-

tus:—Se hyra flyhð, forþam

þe he byð ahyrod, Jn. 10, 12,

13.

Hyra, gehyra higher, v. heah.

Hyran To spit upon; conspuere:  
—R. Mk. 14, 65.

HYRAN, ahryan, hiran, heran,  
geheoran, gehyran; p. rde;

pp. red, rd [Dut. hooren: Frs.

hera: Plat. Ger. hören: Ker.

horan: Dan. høre: Swed. hö-

ra: Ice. heyra. The Old Ger.

dialects use s instead of r, so

is the Moes. hausjan: Hel.

HYR acorn to hear: Old Lak.

ausis for auris.—heran, of

geheoran, from care the ear,

which Tat. spells with h, ho-

ra] 1. To HEAR, hearken, lis-

ten; audire. 2. To obey, fol-

low, serve; obedire:—1. And

woldon gehyran þat ge gehy-

rað, and hig hit ne gehyrdon,

Lk. 10, 24. Hyrdon Gode, Ex.

14, 31. 2. Hyran þa bysene,

Bd. 2, 4. Far ut, and eall

þat folc þe þe hiran sceal, Ex.

11, 8. Hie Moyses hyrde

they obeyed Moses, Cd. 148.

HYRENIAN to hearken, v. heore-  
nian.

HYRENUNG a hearkening, v. heor-  
nung.

HYRDE obeyed; p. of hyran.

HYRDE, hirde, hierde, es; m.

[Plat. harder, höder m: Dut.

herder m: Ger. hirte m: Ker.

Ot. Wil. hirti, hirt, hirt:

Moes. hairdeis: Dan. hyrde

m: Swed. herde m: Ice. hir-

dingi m.] A shepherd, keeper,

guardian; pastor, custos:—

Purh þæs hyrdes slege byð



seo heord todræfed, Mt. 26, 31. Ge synd hyrdaa, Gen. 46, 32: Ex. 2, 17, 19: Lk. 2, 8, 15, 18, 20.—Scep-hyrde, sceapa-hyrde a shepherd, Jn. 10, 2.—Hyrd-man a herdsman, Gen. 13, 7.—Hyrd-wyrt shepherd's plant, a pig-nut, L. M. 1, 2.

Hyrdel, hyrdl [Plat. hordt f: Dut. horde f: Ger. hurde f: Old Ger. huirate.—Old Ger. hirten to protect] A HURDLE; crates.—Elf. gl.: R. 29, 49.

Hyrdelæs; adj. Without a shepherd; pastore carens:—Bd. 2, 20.

Hyrdnes, gehyrdnes, se; f. A keeping, custody, prison; custodia, carcer:—Gif hwa befaest his feoh to hyrdnysee, Ex. 22, 7. Syllað eow on hyrdnysee, Lk. 21, 12.

Hyrd-ræden, ne; f. A keeping, guard; custodia:—Pa gesette God æt þam infære engla hyrd-rædene, Gen. 3, 24.

Hyrdung instructio, R. 62.

HYRE [Plat. hiir f: Dut. huur f: Frs. hira f: Ger. heuer f: Dan. hyre c: Swed. hyra f: Arab. ajr a recompence,

hire] HIRE, usury, interest; conductio, usura:—To hyre ad usuram, Deut. 23, 19: Lk. 10, 23.—Hyre-gildan hired by money, mercenaries, R. 8.

Hyre, hire of or to him or her; ejus, ei; g. d. of he.

Hyred a family, v. hired.

Hyrednes, se; f. Hearsay, report; fama, Som.

Hyr-eftter hereafter, L. With.

Hyr-man an auditor, a parishioner, v. hyrman.

Hyrenes, se; f. Obedience, imitation; obedientia, Som.

Hyrian, ahyrian, ic hyrige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [hyre a reward] 1. To HIRE, to procure assistance or obedience by a reward; conducere. 2. To follow, imitate, resemble; imitari:—1. Us nan man ne hyrode, Mt. 20, 7.—p. uteode ahyrian, Mt. 20, 1. He bið ahyrod, Jn. 10, 13. 2. Hio hyrigað monnum they imitate men, Bt. 41, 5. Hyrigende imitating, v. hyran.

Hyrgan a hearer, parishioner, L. Eccl. 28.

Hyrling HIRELING, servant; mercenarius:—Hi heora fæder Zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum, Mk. 1, 20.

Hyr-man A hearer, one who is obedient, a servant; auditor, subditus:—Cwist þu bist þu ure cuning, oððe beoð we pine hyrmen, Gen. 37, 8.

Hyrnde Horned; cornutus:—Hyndæ ciolas rostrata naues, Bt. R. p. 188.

Hyrne, an; f. A HORN, corner; cornu, angulus:—On þæs weofodes hyrnan on the horns of the altar, Ex. 29, 12: Lev. 4, 18: 8, 15. On stræta hyrnun in vicorum angulis, Mt. 6, 5, v. horn.

Hyrdnet, hyrnen, hyrnend Horned, horny; corneus:—Hyrdned-nebba a horned nib or beak, Jdth. 11.

Hyrdnes, se; f. What is subject or obedient, a province, parish; subjectio, subjecta terra, parœcia:—L. Eccl. 4.

Hyrdnet, hyrdnet, hyrnyt [Plat. hornkef: Dut. horzelin: Ger. horniss f: South Ger. hornneiss] A HORNET; crabro:—Ic asende hyrnyta, Ex. 23, 28.

Hyrd-stana corner-stone, v. hyrd.

Hyron to obey, Bd. 3, 21, v. hyran.

Hyrra a hinge, Prov. 26, v. heor.

Hyrra, hyrr higher, v. heah.

HYRST An ornament, decoration; ornamentum:—Hyrrate gerim tell (its) ornaments, Cd. 100.

Hyrra ornaments, Cot. 88: Jdth. 12: Bt. R. p. 170.

Hyrrt þu hearest thou, hark you, v. hyran.

Hyrrstan; pp. hyrsted, gehyrrsted, hyrrst. To adorn, dress, deck; ornare:—Hyrrsted gold fretted gold, Cd. 98.—Hyrrstedne brof adorned roof, Cd. 46.

Hyrrstan, hierstan, gehyrrstan to murmur, to fry or make the noise of frying; murmurare:—C. R. Lk. 15, 2; frigere, Elf. gr.

Hyrrsting, hiersting, hyrrstingc, hyrrstung, e; f. A frying, hearth; frixio, focus:—L. Ps. 101, 4.—Hyrrsting-panne a frying-pan.

Hyrrsudan assembled; concurre-runt, Bd. 3, 14, b.

Hyrrsum, hirsum, gehyrrsum; adj. Hearing, obedient; obediens:—Bd. 1, 25: 2, 12: Ex. 24, 7: Mt. 6, 24.

Hyrrsumian, hersumian, gehyrrsumian To obey; obedire:—Windas and æe hym hyrrsumiað, Mt. 8, 27: Lk. 8, 25.

Hyrrsumnes, hersumnes, gehyrrsumnes, se; f. Obedience; obedientia:—Bd. 5, 23.

Hyrrt [Ger. hurt, hort m.] Hurt, wounded; læsus, Som.

Hyrrtan, heertan; pp. gehyrrted, gehyrt. To HEARTEN, encourage, comfort; animare:—L. Can. Edg. pn. 3: Ex. 23, 12.

Hyrrtil a hurdle, v. hyrdel.

Hyrrðling an earthing, a farmer, v. yrðling.

Hyrrling-beri [yrðling a farmer, burh a town; agricultural burgus, sive vicus] IRLINGBOROUGH, ARTLEBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, Chr. 1137.

Hyrrwe A HARROW; occa, Lye.

Hyrrwend, es; m. A blasphemer; blasphemus:—Led ut pone hyrrwend, Lev. 24, 14.

Hyrrwian; p. ode, de; pp. gehyrrwed. To blaspheme, condemn, HARROW, vex; afflict; blasphemare, condemnare, vexare:—Hyrrwde Godes naman, Lev. 24, 11. Ða hyrrwdon hig ealle hyne, Mk. 14, 64. Ne hyrrwe ge utan-cymene man, Lev. 19, 33.

Hyrrwies, hirwies, se; f. Contempt, reproach, blasphemy; contemptus, vexatio:—Gefylled we synd hyrrwinessum, T. Ps. 122, 4: 118, 141.

Hys of him, his; ejus, illius; &c. of he.

Hyse, a male, v. hise. Hyseberðling, berðling puerperium, R. 5.

Hysian To HISS, mock; irridere:—Se þe eardað on heofonum hysað hy, T. Ps. 2, 4.

Hysop HYSOP; hyssopum, Som.

HYSFAN, hispan; p. de, te; v. a. To deride, slander, reproach, reprove; irridere, exprobrare:—To geanes me hyspton, Ps. 40, 8. Hu lange, God, hyspeð feond, Ps. 73, 11. Ða ongan he hyspan þa burga, Mt. 11, 20: Bt. 18, 4. Hyne hyspdun eum exprobrarunt, Mt. 27, 44.

Hyspe fornaculum, fornacale, Som.

Hyspend, es; m. A slanderer; calumniator:—Fram stemne hyspendes, Ps. 43, 18.

Hyssping, &c. Reproach, reviling; exprobratio:—Bt. 18, 4.

Hyspnes, se; f. A reproach, upbraiding; exprobratio:—T. Ps. 43, 15.

Hyssat, hyssæ, es; m. A youth, stripling, one past fourteen years of age; hirsutallus, juvenis:—Noldon peah þa hyssas yet the youths would not; noluerunt autem juvenes, Cd. 183.

Het scufan þa hyssas in bælblyse commanded to shove the youths to the pile blaze, Cd. 184: 188: 195: 196. v. hid.

Hyst a whirlwind, storm, v. yst.

Hyt it; id, illud, v. hit.

HYÐ [Plat. hode f. a guard: Ger. hut f. protection] HITHE, port, haven; portus:—Sio an hyð byð simle smyltu æfter ystum this is the only haven ever calm after storms, Bt. 34, 8.—Hyð-weard a keeper of a port, Beo. 27.

Hyð a wave, flood, v. yð.

13<sup>th</sup> 1837 Monday

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12 2208

Hyð; pl. hyðða. 1. *A measure; modus.* 2. *Gain, profit; commodum*:—1. *Scint.* 12. 2. *Elf.* gl. R. 81.

-hyð, as a termination of names of places, denotes that they are situate on the shore, and convenient for landing goods. *from hyð, es, f.*

\*Hyð HITHE, in Kent, one of the

Cinque Ports.—On Hyðe at Hithe, Chr. 1052.

Hyðegung, e; f. *Profit; commodum, Som.*

Hyðian, ahiðian; p. de. *To rob, destroy; grassari, vastare*:—Hyðe devastavit, Bd. 3, 16.

Hyðlican Combats in honour of Portumnus, the protector of

ports or gates; Portunalia, vel Portumnalia, Som.

Hyððe, behyðlic Sumptuous, costly, seasonable; sumptuosus, opportunus, Som.

Hyw, hywe a form, hue, v. hiw.

Hywan, hywian to form, Ps. 98, 20, v. hiwian.

Hywraeden a family, v. hiwraeden.

Hywung a pretence, v. hiwung.

*J. K. L. 15 lbs of M.L.  
in v. a. 12-*

*Sent J. K. L. I to Mess. Arkcliffe by Mr. J. Rice  
the former on Wed. March 14<sup>th</sup> 1838*

° G, and ge are often changed into i, and ie.

I, e, and y are often interchanged; words, therefore, which are not found under i, may be sought for under e or y.

Ia yea, Gen. 27, 24, v. gea, gese.

Iacintus HYACINTHUS, Past. 14, 4.

Iagul A GARGLE; gargarismus, Cot. 96.

Iand beyond, L. Ps. 88, v. geond.

Iara yore, formerly, R. Mt. 11, 21, v. geara.

Iate a gate.—Iate-ward a gate-ward, door-keeper, Chr. 656, v. geat.

[Ic] [Plat. Dut. ik: Ger. ich: South

Ger., since the seventh century, ih, in the common dialect,

i, ei: Dan. jeg: Swed. jag:

Icel. eg, in earlier time, ec, ek, now commonly like the

Dan. jeg: Moes. ik: Grk. ἐγώ:

Sp. yo: Port. eu: Slav. ja, ga:

Wend. jest: Lett. es: Heb. אֲנִי

as a postfix to verbs] I; ego:—

Ic sylfhyte eom egomet ille sum,

Lk. 24, 39: Deut. 1, 9, 12.

I'can to add, Lk. 12, 25, v. ecan.

Icanhoe ICANHOE, a Saxon abbey,

Boston, Lincolnshire, Chr. 654.

Icestre She that increaseth; auc-

trix, Som.

Icgbuend, igbuend, es; m. [ig an

island, buend an inhabitant]

A person inhabiting an island,

an islander; insularis, Elf. in

pref. Past.

Iclingas A Mercian family; fam-

ilia, sive tribus inter Mer-

vain, useless; otiosus, vanus:

—Hwi stande ge idele, Mt.

20, 6. Idel and unnyt idle and

useless, Cd. 5. Eorðe wæs

ydel and æmtig, Gen. 1, 2.

¶ On idel in vain, Mk. 7, 7.—

Idel gelp, idel gylp vain glory,

Bd. 3, 17.—Idel gild idol wor-

ship; idolatry, Deut. 32, 21.—

Idel-hend idle handed, idle.—

Idel-georn [georn desirous]

careless, idle, Bt. 40, 4.—Idel-

sangere an idle singer, a player,

R. 61.—Idel-werðscype, idel-

wuldor vain glory.

Idelice, idellice; adv. IDLY, in

vain; ignave, pigre, Som.

Idelness, ydelnys, se; f. IDL-

NESS, vanity, ignavia, vani-

tas:—Tohwon lufiað ge idel-

nysse, Ps. 4, 3: 2, 1. Eall

ydelnys elc man lifigende, Ps.

38, 8: 143, 5, 10, 13. pa

idelnesse superstitiones, Bd. 2,

15. On idelnesse, on ydel-

nysse in vain, Ps. 77, 37.

Idelud Empty; exinanitus, T.

Ps. 74, 8.

IDES; g. idese; f. [Icel. ysia

mulier immodica] A female,

damsel, woman; femina:

Blac hleor ides pale faced

damsel, Cd. 92. Iðesa seo

betste of women the best, Cd.

27. Pat him Abraham idese

brohte that for him Abraham

should bring a female, Cd. 83.

Of idese bið eafora wæcned

of (the) woman shall a son be

born, Cd. 109. pu Abrahames

idese gename thou Abraham's

wife hast taken, Cd. 125.

Idl, idlo idle, Bd. 4, 19, v. idel.

Idle a river in Nottinghamshire,

Lye.

Idlian To provoke; irritare, Can-

tic Moys, Lye.

Ie a river, Ors. 1, 2, v. ea.

Ie is used, by later writers, for the particle ge, as will be evi-

dent by the following words:

Iecan, to eke, increase, Cod. Exon.

167, b, v. ecan.

Ieden, iedon, eodon, went, Chr.

1137, v. gan.

Iegbuenda an islander, Past. pref.,

v. icgbuend.

Iegland an island, Bt. 15, v. ea-

land.

Iehtan to follow, persecute, C. Ps.

82, 14, v. ehtan.

Iel a hedgehog, v. il.

Ield; comp. ieldra; sup. ieldest

old, ancient, elder, Bt. 8, v.

eald.

Ieldean to delay, Past. 33, 4, v.

caldian.

Ielding Delay; mora, Cot. 128.

Ieldo Age; senectus, Som.

Iemasted fattened, Cot. 174, v.

amestan.

Ieming a marriage, Cot. 171, v.

giming.

Ieo formerly, Bd. 1, 1, v. geo.

Ieoguð youth, v. geoguð.

Ieornian to desire, seek for, in-

quire, v. geornian.

Ierd a yard, C. R. Mt. 10, 10, v.

gyrd.

Ierif an inheritance, Cot. 103, v.

yrf. 2 yrf.

Ierm an arm, v. earm.

Ierman to harm, Past. 17, 8, v.

hearmian.

Ierming Little, small, base; pu-

sillus, Som.

Iermð poverty, misery, Past. 36,

4, v. yrmð.

Iernan to run, Past. 16, 4, v. yr-

nan.

Ierra, irra angry, Past. 40, 1, v.

yrre; adj.

Ierre anger, Past. 40, 1, v.

yrre.

*biecde  
cd. 55, 21  
58, 25*

*I benden  
for gebunden  
bunden  
f. bindan  
7, wife*

Iersian to be angry, Cot. 182, v. yrsian.

Ierð-land the earth, Cot. 15, v. yrð, &c.

Ierusalem Jerusalem, Chr. 448, v. Hierusalem.

Iesendas Bowels; exta:—Cot. 77: 177, Som.

Ieast east, C. R. Mt. 24, 27, v. east.

Ietan to confirm, Chr. 675, v. geatan.

Ieteld a tent, Cot. 174, v. geteld.

Ieð easy, Ors. 2, 6, v. eað.

Ieðelic easy, v. eaðelic.

Ieðian to flow, v. yðian.

Ieðnes easiness; quies, v. eðnes.

Iette yet, v. get.

Iewian, eowian to shew, Cd. 30, v. ywan.

IFIO [Plat. illoof, ewig n. iv: Ger. epheu, eppich m: Old Ger. ebeheue] Ivy; hederā:

—Ifig þe on stane weax ivy which grows on stone, rock-ivy, L. M. 3, 3.—Ifig þe on eorðan wixð ivy which grows on the earth, ground-ivy, L. M. 3, 31: Som.—Ifig-crop a bunch of ivy-berries.—Ifig-tearo, ifig-taro ivy-tears, ivy-gum, L. M. 1, 58.

-ig [Ger. -ig: Icel. -igt, -ugt: Eng. -y.—Some think from ican to eke, add; thus, blodig bloody, i. e. blood, add a noun, as sword, &c.] In the present Eng. ig is changed into y; as, dreorig dreary; hefig heavy;

sarig sorry; twentig twenty.

Ig An island; insula, v. ealand.

Igbernia HIBERNIA:—Igbernia, þat we Scotland hatað Hibernia which we call Scotland, Ors. 1, 1, v. Hibernia.

Igbuend an islander, v. icgbuend.

Igdæges of the same day, v. idæges.

Iggað, igeoð, iggeoð, igoð. An island; insula, Chr. 894, v. ealand.

\* Igil, igl a hedgehog, R. 24, v. il.

Igland island, Ps. 96, 1, v. ealand.

Iglea, Æglea [Asser. Æglea: Flor. Ecglea.—ig an island, lea plain; campus insularis] Iley Mead, near Meltham, Chr. 878, Ing. p. 105, 18.

Iglond an island, Bt. 38, 1, v. igland.

Igoð an island, Elf. T. p. 32, v. iggað.

Iht increased, v. ecan.

-iht [Ger. -icht: Lat. -osus: Eng. -ous] a termination of adjectives.

Ii, Hi, Hii. The island Iona, Hy Hu, now called Icolmkill or Colmkill, that is, Columba cella one of the Hebrides near

Mull:—Iglan þe man li nemnað an island which men call li, Chr. 560: 728.

Iil a hedgehog, Past. 35, 5, v. il.

Iken-yld-stræt [Icenorum antiqua via, Som.] IKENILD-STREET, a Roman road in England, so called because it passed through the Icen, or Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

IL, iel, iil, igil, igl; m. [Plat. Dut. egel m: Ger. Not. igel m: Swed. igelkott m: Icel. igull m] A hedgehog; erinaceus:—Elf. gl. 13: L. Ps. 103, 19. Se læssa il a hedgehog; erinaceus. Se mara il a porcupine; histrix, Cot. 116.

IL, es; m. Hardness, hard skin, sole of the foot; callus, plantæ pedum:—Fram his hnolle ufewardan, oð his ilas neoð-ewerde a vertice capitis ejus superne ad plantas pedis ejus deorsum, Job. p. 166, R. 78.

Ne the same, Cot. 113, v. ylc.

Ildan to delay, Past. 33, 4, v. yldan.

Ildenn, ilding A delay, deceiver; ing; dilatio, Lye.

Il-fetu A swan; olor, Som.

Ilitend infindens, Cot. 111.

Ill hardness, v. il.

Ille-racu A surfett; crapula, Cot. 52.

Imb about, v. ymb.

Imbefiten Placito curiæ adjudicatus, Test. Elfred. D. Mann.

Imb-erdlng, imb-yrdling ymb about, yrdling, yrðling a farmer] A native; domesticus colonus, Gen. 17, 27.

Imb-gæð goes about, Gen. 2, 13, v. ymb-gan.

Imbutan about, Lev. 3, 8, v. ymbutan.

Imen ambrosianum, C. R. Ben. 25.

Immerca A superscription; inscriptio, C. Mk. 12, 16.

Imne a hymn, C. T. Ps. 64, 14, v. ymn.

IMPAN, impian; pp. impod, ge-impod. [Ger. impfen: Not. impiton.—from the Wel. Eng. imp: Swed. ymp m: Dan. ympe a cion] To IMP, engraft, plant; plantare, Lye.

In in, into, Bd. 2, 3.—In on into, Mt. 27, 5, v. on, innan.

In-adl an inward disease.

In-afaran to go into, L. Ps. 62, 9.

In-asendan to let down, Mk. 2, 4.

In-bærnis incense, v. anbærnys.

In-belædan; p. anbelæd. To lead in, introduce.

In-beornan to light, R. Mt. 5, 15.

In-beslean to prick, stab.

In-bewunden wrapped up.

In-birding a native, v. imb-erdlng.

In-birig A porch; vestibulum, Som.

In-blawen puffed up.

In-borh INBOROUGH, bail, pledge; pignus, ad damnum resarciendum datum, L. Edw. 6.

In-bryrdnys compunction, Bd. 4, 24, v. onbryrdnys.

In-burh A hall, house, dwelling; atrium, Elf. gl.—Inburh-fæste a steward, porter.

In-byran to bring in, L. In. 78.

In-byrd, in-byrdling a native, Gen. 17, 12.

In-byrdnys, se; f. Instruction; instructio, Bd. 4, 17.

Inc, incg; nom. d. ac. pron. You, ye, you two; vos, vos duo:—

Wariað inc (twegen) wið þone wæstm beware you (two) of that fruit, Cd. 13, Th. p. 15, 20. Inc (twegen) agen-yrnð sum man, Mk. 14, 13. Gelyfe gyt þat ic inc (twegen) mæg gehælan, Mt. 9, 28. Nys me inc (twegen) to sylleenne non est [apud] me vobis (duobus) concedere, Mt. 20, 23: Mk. 10, 40. Inc (twam) sealst wæter wunian to you (two) shall (the) salt water abide, Cd. 10, Th. p. 13, 6.

INCA, an; m. A scruple, doubt, fault, offence; scrupulus, querela:—Butan incan without doubt, Bd. 5, 6. Hi nænige incan to him wiston illi nullam querelam contra eum norunt, Bd. 4, 24.

Inca of you, your, Cd. 163, v. incer.

Ince An INCH; uncia, Som.

Incer, incere, incre your, of you, Ex. 10, 17: Cd. 10; g. d. of inc.

\* Incit [inc gyt] You, you two; vos duo:—Restað incit her rest you here, Cd. 169.

In-cleof in-clyfe a bed, nest, den, Ps. 4, 5: 35, 4.

In-cnapa a servant.

In-cniht a servant, client.

In-cofa a bed-chamber, L. Ps. 4, 5; the mind, Bt. R. p. 183.

In-coða, in-coðe Choler; cholera, Som.

Incre of or to your, v. incer.

Incurn to you, to you two; vobis, vobis duobus, Cd. 43; d. of inc.

In-cuman to come in, enter, Ex. 21, 8.

In-cund; adj. Internal, inward, intimate; intime notus:—Incund freond an intimate friend, Som.

Incundnes, se; f. An inward quality; qualitas interna, Som.

Incuð ignorant, unknown, C. Jn. 3, 10.—Incudlice ignorantly, unconsciously, Elf. T. p. 36, 1.

Indea INDIA; India, Chr. 883.

Indeas INDIANS; Indi, Ors. 1, 2.



Im bringan to  
 m. 2, 4  
 m. 10m

a)

~~2. Il, ic yf, icl,  
 icl, igl, igil es, m  
 a hedgehog, porca  
 pine than be~~

e)

~~2. Ilie like, similar (12) Cause sake, ille  
 Th au v gelic, ille  
 Imb about, - imb.  
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Isle; f an island  
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 lies of the Maine Dr.  
 1099 Sept 28, 18 & 19 ag.  
 but see Normandig,  
 es: m - 2. 2 sample

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 diminutives, as.  
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 ym 247, 18  
 2. In deofa, inc.  
 av; m a bed. icu!~~

~~g. innes  
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 houl., dwelling, Dec 11  
 2600 v top of fl. inn & inn  
 2. In-becum an to  
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Shaton called thau  
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Indepan to dip in  
Bk 16, 26

Im. geisidan to  
enter, penetrate,

Indrean to  
break in, dip

Indra in jump  
saw v yndsa

Im. garden to  
inhabit don

Im. garden to  
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of don v don some  
the Im. garden to inhabit don  
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Im. flower flowed in Bk 6, 49

Im. flower flowed in Bk 6, 49  
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Indisc Indian; Indicus, Ors. 1, 1.  
Indraf expressed, Cd. 214, v. dri-  
fan.

In-drihten-wieg [Wieg blatta,  
wigas ear-wig] A crabfish, a  
little worm; ippus, ips, scilicet  
vermiculus quidam super  
arborum folia generatus, Lye.

In-eddisc Household-stuff; supel-  
lex, R. 58.

In-elf, in-elue, in-illf, The bow-  
els, entrails or inboards of a  
man or beast; viscera, Cot.  
166.

In-erfe, in-orf [inn within; yrf  
cattle, property] Provision,  
household-stuff, furniture; su-  
pellex:—Bt. 14, 2: Gen. 31,  
36.

\* In-fære An entrance; ingressus,  
Gen. 3, 24.

In-færelð an entrance, access,  
passage, Jos. 2, 11.

In-færð enters, v. faran.

In-fangen-þef, in-fangen-þeof.  
[Plat. dieve infangen] The  
right of the lord of a manor to  
apprehend and judge thieves,  
taken within his jurisdiction;  
infra (scilicet jurisdictionem)  
captus latro. Ipsa jurisdictio,  
sive jus cognoscendi de la-  
trone ita capto, Chr. 963.

In-faran to go in, enter, Jn. 35.

Infindan to find, C. Mt. 7, 7, v.  
findan.

In-flæscnys, se; f. Taking flesh;  
incarnatio, Som.

In-foster one brought up at home,  
L. Exon.

\* -ing [In Ger. it denotes a young  
man, and in a more extended  
signification, a son, a descendant,  
progeny, offspring. The  
greater part of these words  
are antiquated; as, Ot. ediling  
a page; the A.-S. Bryning  
Bryn's son; Swed. Skiolding  
the son of Skioild; Carolinger  
the descendants of Charlemagne;  
Merowinger the descendants of  
Meroväus.—Wach. derives this  
from the Welsh. engi to pro-  
duce, to bring forth, which also  
would be the root of the Ger.  
enke, enkel a grandson. The  
syllable ing often changes in  
the Swed. &c. into ung]. A  
termination of A.-S. nouns  
denoting, 1. An action; ac-  
tio. 2. Originating from, son  
of; patronymicum nomen:  
—1. Barning burning; adus-  
tio. Feding feeding; pastio.  
Fremming framing; fabrica-  
tio. Gaming gaming; lusus.  
Hearming harming; læsio. 2.  
Sume [naman] syndon patro-  
nymica, þat synde fæderlice  
naman æfter Greiscum þea-  
we; ac seo Leden spræc  
næfð þa naman. Hi sind swa

þeah on Engliscre spræce,  
Ex. gr. Penda, and of þam,  
Pending, and Pendingas;  
Cwicelm, and of þam, Cwicel-  
mingas and fela oðre, Elf.  
gr. 5, 66, Som. p. 4, 52. Se  
Æpelwulf was Ecgbrihting,  
Ecgbriht Ealhmunding Ethel-  
wulf was the son of Egbert,  
Egbert of Ealmond, Chr. 495,  
Ing. p. 19, 15, v. ung.

\* ING, inge [Icel. einge: In Ger.  
it signifies field, tract of land.  
This signification is only pre-  
served in some proper names,  
and is now written ingen; as,  
Lotharingen the country of  
Lothar: Thüringen, Kitzin-  
gen, Memmingen, &c. In  
Dan. Swed. there are also  
many places terminating in  
ing or inge. This is certainly  
the A.-S. and Wel. inge a  
field, inclosure, &c. Many Ger-  
nouns, terminating in ung, are  
the same as ing, viz. Wald-  
ung woodlands; Hölzung a  
district, field, region with wood;  
Hütung pasturage, a meadow;  
Feldung a field; Stallung a  
place on which stables are built,  
&c.] An ING, a pasture, mea-  
dow; pratum, pascuum.—It  
occurs in the end of names of  
places; as, Basing, Kettering,  
Reading, Godelming, Yelling,  
Exning, &c. Lye.

In-gan to go in, enter, Mt. 12, 29.

In-gang an entrance, Ps. 120, 8.

In-gangan to enter, Ps. 23, 7, 9.

In-geat A bed-chamber; cubi-  
culum, Lye.

In-gebugan to inhabit, Cod. Exon.  
30, a.

In-gecigan to call upon, Som.

In-gedon Put in; inditus, Bd.  
5, 12.

In-gefoht a civil war, Bd. 1, 22.

In-gehigð A reverence, intention;  
observantia, Bd. 2, 1.

In-gehyd, es; m. Knowledge,  
conscience, intention, care; sci-  
entia:—Treow in-gehydes  
godes and yfeles, Gen. 2, 9:  
Lk. 11, 52: Bd. 2, 12.

In-gehygdnes, se; f. A dark  
saying; ænigma, L. Ps. 48, 4.

In-gehyld reverence, v. in-ge-  
higd.

In-gelædan to bring upon, Bd.  
4, 9.

In-gelæðode, ingelæðod invited,  
Lk. 7, 39: 14, 8; p. and pp.  
of gelaðian.

In-gemen in common, Cd. 151.

In-gere of old, Cd. 144.

In-gerece A tumult, confusion;  
tumultus, Bd. 2, 9.

In-gerife The bowels; venter,  
uterus, T. Ps. 21, 8.

In-geseted insertus, Cot. 114.

In-geswel a swelling, R. 10.

In-geþane, ingeþanc the mind,  
thought, intention, conscience,  
Bt. 22, 2, v. geþanc.

In-geweaxen inbred.

In-gewina a civil war, Ors. 2, 5.

In-gewitnes knowledge, consci-  
ence, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.

In-gingan; p. in-gonn. to be-  
gin, R. Mt. 20, 8.

In-gitan to enter, C. Mt. 8, 8.

In-gong an entrance, Bd. 1, 27.

In-gongan to enter, v. ingangan.

In-gter Your; vester, Som.

In-gwyrft [ing a meadow; wyrt  
plant] Meadow-wort; herba  
pratensis, L. M. 1, 33.

In-heald Shaved about, polished;  
in-hirasilis, Cot. 109.

In-herræ a family, house, Gen.  
17, 27.—In-hiredan associates,  
Som.

In-hiwan domestics, L. In. 50.

In-hringe a circle, Cot. 112.

In-hroered moved, agitated; pp.  
of hroeran.

Inill, inillue the bowels, Cot. 163,  
v. inell.

In-innan within, R. Mt. 9, 3, v.  
innan.

In-lænda an inhabitant, L. Ps.  
118, 19, v. inlænda.

In-lændisc indigenous, v. inlan-  
disc.

In-lagian; p. ge-inlagode. To  
inlaw, to restore to the protec-  
tion of the law; inlagare, ex-  
legem restituere patrocinio  
legis, L. Cnut. ecol. 2.

In-lænda Demesne land, domain;  
in [manibus domini] terra,  
terra dominica, L. Edg. 1.

In-landisc, in-lendisc Born in  
the land, indigenous; indige-  
na, Lev. 19, 33, 34.

In-laðode received, Mt. 25, 35,  
v. gelaðian.

In-lænda, in-lende Inhabitant  
people; incola, Cd. 148.

In-lendisc indigenous, v. inlan-  
disc.

In-lendiscnys, se; f. Dwelling  
in a strange land, a pilgrimage;  
incolatus, peregrinatio, 1 Pet.  
1, 17.

Inlic; adj. Internal, intimate,  
domestic; internus, Bd. 3, 15.

Inlice; adv. Inly, internally,  
from the mind; interne, Bd.  
5, 19.

In-lihtan to enlighten, revive,  
Cod. Exon. p. 34.

In-lixan to shine, draw near, C.  
R. Lk. 23, 54.

In-mede precious, R. Ben. 72.

In-merca an inscription.

Inne, inne [Icel. inni n. a house  
a tent] 1. A chamber, cell,  
cave; cubiculum. 2. An inn,  
house; diversorium:—1. Bd.  
2, 12. 2. Com to his inne,  
Mt. 13, 36: Ors. 1, 1.



Ina, inne into, within, *Lk.* 11, 40, v. innan.

Inna The womb; uterus, *C. Lk.* 1, 15.

Innan; *adv.* [Plat. Dut. binnen: Ger. inn, inne, innen: Ker. inne: *Moss.* inn, inna: *Dan.* inden: *Swed.* Icel. innan, inni] Within, inwardly; intus, intra:—Ge synt innan fulle readfases, *Mt.* 23, 25, 27, 28: *Mk.* 7, 21.

Innan, innon; *prep. d. ac.* In, into, within; in:—Pa he sett innan huse, *Mt.* 9, 10. Innan pa æ, *Ex.* 14, 17: *Mt.* 21, 21. Ne ga ge innan Samaritana ceastre, *Mt.* 10, 5.

Innan To go in, to enter; ingredi:—He werodað æyððan he innað it grows sweet after it enters in, *Bt.* 22, 1.

Innan-cund inward, v. in-cund. Innane within, *Mt.* 7, 15, v. innan.

Innan-forhæfd constipated bowels, *L. M.* 2, 55.—Innan-fortogennes a drawing together of the bowels, the cholic, *L. M.* 2, 33.

Inna-teon to draw within, to introduce, *Egu. Fern.* 34.

Innan-weard inward, *Bt.* 34, 10.

Innað the womb, *Past.* 54, 1, v. innoð.

Inn-bewunden wound round.

Inne within, v. inn.

Inne an inn, v. inn.

Innelle, innelue, innilue the bowels, v. inelf.

Innemest, innemyst INMOST; intimus, *Elf. gr.: Scint.* 4.

Innenddisc Household-stuff; suppellex, *R.* 58.

Inner INNER; interior, *Bd.* 4, 13.

Inneðas the bowels, *Cot.* 183, v. innoð.

Innewærde, innewerde the inwards, bowels, *Ex.* 12, 9.

Inneward, inneward, inward; *adj.* INWARD, internal, entire; internus, interior:—

Mid innewardum mode, mid innewardan mode with inward mind; intima mente, *Bt.* 22, 1. He draf his heorde to innewardum þam westene, *Ex.* 3, 1.

Inneweard; *adv.* Inwardly; intus:—Eall inneward all within, *Cd.* 216.

Inn-faran to go in, to enter, *Deut.* 28, 63.

Inn-gehyd Conscience; conscientia, *Scint.* 60.

Inn-heard-men soldiers, *C. Mt.* 8, 9.

Inn-here An army of natives, militia; exercitus popularium, *Chr.* 1006.

Inn-hiwan domestics, *L. In.* 5.

Innian To enter, to receive as a guest; ingredi, hospitari, *Chr.* 1048.

Inniert, furniture, *Bt.* 14, 2, C, v. in-erie.

Inniht Within; intus, v. beborren.

Innilue the bowels, v. in-elf.

Inn-lændiac indigenous, *R. Conc.*, v. inlandisc.

Innon within, *Bt.* 35, 3, v. innan.

Innor Inner; interior, *Lye.*

Innorf household-stuff, v. in-erfe.

Innoet Inmost; intimus, *Lye.*

INNOD, es; m. [Ger. innerste n: Icel. innisti] The heart, stomach, bowels, womb; interior pars corporis, cor, venter, uterus:—Ealle þas yfelu of þam innoðe cumað omnia hæc sceler a corde proveniunt, *Mk.* 7, 23. Ineode swa swa wæter on þa innoðas his intravit sicut aqua in intestina ejus, *Pa.* 108, 17. Bið swiðe liðe on þam innoðe is very mild in the stomach, *Bt.* 22, 1. Eadig is se innoð þe þe bæst, *Lk.* 11, 27. Mæg he eftcuman on his modor innoð potest ille revere nire in ejus matris uterum, *Jn.* 3, 4. ¶ Fæst innoð costive bowels, *Herb.* 12.—Fæstnes innoðes costiveness of bowels, *Herb.* 62.—Tobrocene innoð ruptured bowels, *L. M.* 2, 3.—Innoðes astyrung a rumbling of the bowels.—Innoðes flews a flux.—Innoðes forhæfðnes costiveness of bowels.—Innoðes melting digestion, *L. M.* 2, 64.—Innoðes sar pain in the bowels.—Innoð-tidernes tenderness of bowels, the flux, *L. M.* 2, 33.

Innung [Ger. innung f. a guild, society: Icel. inni n. a house] That which is included or contained, an INNING, abode; mansio, actus manendi, *Bt.* 32, 2.

Innewardlice; *adv.* Diligently; diligenter, *C. Mt.* 2, 7, 8.

Innyra, an; m. The bowels; interior, *C. Ps.* 108, 17.

In-orf household-stuff, *Gen.* 31, 36, v. in-erfe

Inra the bowels, v. innyra.

Inræcan To heap up; ingerere, *Cot.* 105.

Inræsan To rush on; irrumpere, *Cot.* 106.

Inre Inner; interior, *R.* 74.

Insegl a seal, v. insegel.

Inseglian to seal, v. inseglian.

In-segel. 1. A seal; sigillum.

2. A sealing, signing; ob signatio. 3. A jewel; monile:—1. *Elf. gl.* 22. 2. *Som.* 3. *R.* 29.

Inseglian; p. geinseglode; pp. geinsegelod, geinsegelud. To

seal, to impress with a seal; ob signare:—Inseglodun þone stan, *Mt.* 27, 66: *Deut.* 32, 34.

Insettan To appoint; instituere:—Insette instituit, *Bd.* 4, 23.

Insiht A narration, history; narratio, *Jn. pref. MS. C.*

Insiðian to enter, enter in, *Cd.* 76.

In-somnjan to assemble, *Bd.* 4, 4.

In-spinn Opificium netorium, *R.* 110.

In-stepe, in-stepe Forthwith, quickly; immediate, *Bd.* 2, 12.

In-steppan to step in, *L. Ps.* 25, 4.

In-sticce in pieces.

In-stice a prick or stitch in the side, *L. M.* 2, 54.

In-stondlic substantialis.

In-swane the swine-herd of the lord's court or farm place.

In-swæpen inwardly moved, provoked, *Cd.* 105.

In-swogennis, se; f. An invasion; invasio, *Bd.* 2, 5.

In-þing a cause, *C. Mt.* 19, 3, v. intinga.

In-tihtan to invite, *Chr.* 957.

In-timbernes, se; f. Instruction, provision; instructio, *Som.*

Intimberd Furnished, instructed; instructus, *Bd.* 5, 8.

In-tinga, an; m. 1. Cause, sake, reason; causa rationabilis. 2.

Judicial cause, action, quarrel; causa judicialis. 3. A fault; causa condemnationis, culpa.

4. Business; negotium:—1. Min sawul lybbe for þinum intingan, *Gen.* 12, 13.

For hwilecum intingan sædegt þu, *Gen.* 12, 19. Buton intingan without cause, in vain, *Ps.* 3, 7: *Mt.* 15, 9. 2. Tosceað intingan minne discerna causam meam, *Ps.* 42, 1: 73, 23. 3.

Ne finde ic nanne intingan on þyssum men, *Lk.* 23, 4, 14.

4. *Bd.* 4, 5.

Into; *prep. d.* INTO, in; in:—

Into þam arce, *Gen.* 6, 18: 7, 7: *Mt.* 4, 24.

In-trahtnung an interpretation.

In-trifelung a grinding, *Cot.* 109.

In-trymedun prevailed, *Lk.* 23, 23, v. trymian.

In-under in, under, within, *Cd.* 112.

In-weard inward, *Nic.* 31, v. inneward.

In-weardlice; *adv.* INWARDLY, thoroughly, entirely; intime,

penitus:—Pat ic mæge þe inwardlice lufian that I may thoroughly love thee, *Bt. R.* p. 149: *Bd.* 1, 26.

In-werdlic internal, *Med. ex. Quadr.* 3, 1, v. inneward.

In-wid deceit, *T. Ps.* 14, 3, v. inwit.

Inwid; *def.* se inwidra; *adj.* Deceitful, bad, wicked; dolo-



2)

+ ~~leucobla~~

(1)

(4)

(1)

(2)

~~Insteppke Instepp~~  
interior gressus  
Lys

2) Sam-keon to draw  
within Ban

(Nune, co; in an in  
house from I 644, 35  
v step Spl. in.

~~Inne yet, moreover~~  
~~in the per Bes K. 3029~~

~~Inne wearde interstus~~  
~~Tha in innewerde~~

(1)

In. wakan, n  
ides to anker;  
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4449

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~~Iselig happy th~~  
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~~St. ceald ice cold~~  
~~th an 812~~  
~~war iron Beir~~

~~iron~~  
~~Ben-graft a~~  
~~chariot, a wagon;~~  
~~carpentum iron~~

~~Ben-wygha an~~  
~~iron worker, a smith~~  
~~Elf 222 & 224~~

~~Isorn-borne~~  
~~carriage iron horse~~  
~~th an; Corica ferren~~  
~~Beo 52, 16 1536~~

~~Isorn-scur~~  
~~iron shower;~~  
~~th an; ferren Beo~~  
~~221 & 227~~

~~Isund sound,~~  
~~th an v gesund~~  
~~th an Chor 1137 v th~~

~~Isagic Ithaca~~  
~~th an~~

~~Isorn-bend~~  
~~band, fether; ferreum~~  
~~vinculum, vel gaza~~  
~~appagulum Beo~~  
~~1542~~

~~Isorn-byrne~~  
~~iron breast plate Beo~~  
~~221 & 5968 v iron~~

~~Isorn-heard~~  
~~iron heard as iron~~  
~~Beo 221~~

~~Isorn-nit~~  
~~iron nit~~  
~~Beo 221~~

~~Isorn-wygha~~  
~~iron worker, a smith~~  
~~Beo 222 & 224~~

~~Isorn-wygha~~  
~~iron worker, a smith~~  
~~Beo 222 & 224~~

~~Isorn-wygha~~  
~~iron worker, a smith~~  
~~Beo 222 & 224~~

~~Is. gebind, es; n~~  
~~an ice bond; glaciale~~  
~~vin cultura Beo 2259~~

~~Is. gicel, es; n an~~  
~~ice drop, an icicle~~  
~~v th an~~

~~Inwit-feng~~  
~~es; m~~  
~~Beo 2293~~

~~Inwit-gast~~  
~~es; m~~  
~~Beo 2293~~

~~Inwit-hraf~~  
~~Beo 231 & 6241~~

~~Inwit-nit~~  
~~Beo 221~~

~~Inwit-sears~~  
~~es; m~~  
~~Beo 2195~~

~~Inwit-sorn~~  
~~Beo 2170~~

~~Is-meowle~~  
~~an~~  
~~old woman Beo~~  
~~5857~~

~~Inwit-wygha~~  
~~es; m~~  
~~Beo 221~~

~~Inwit-wygha~~  
~~es; m~~  
~~Beo 221~~

sus:—Ealle weleras inwiddæn  
omnia labia dolosa, T. Ps. 11, 3.  
Inwid þoncas wicked thoughts.  
Se inwidda the deceiver, Bt.  
R. p. 159.

<sup>1</sup> Inwit [in; wit understanding]  
Consciousness, conscience, guile,  
deceit; scientia interna, con-  
scientia:—Þe wyme of þine  
inwit the worm of thy consci-  
ence. Swa hie ðn þweorh  
sprecað facen and inwit as they  
perversely speak fraud and guile,  
Cd. 109. Inwit spell tale of  
woe, Cd. 94.

<sup>2</sup> Inwit; adj. Deceitful, guileful;  
dolosus:—Worðum inwitu  
with guileful words, Cd. 229.

Inwitfull Deceitful; dolosus, Cd.  
45: 64.

<sup>3</sup> In-wonne Dwelling in, inhabiting;  
inhabitatio, Som.

In-wunde wounded within, L. M.  
2, 9.

In-wunenes, se; f. Perseverance;  
instantia, Cot. 112.

In-wunian to inhabit.

In-wunung an indwelling, a resi-  
dence, cloister. See more in  
on, which was more used by  
the A.-S. than in.

Io formerly, v. geo.

Iob, Iofes, es; m. JOVE; Jupi-  
ter:—Ercules, Iobes sunu  
Hercules, Jupiter's son, Bt. 16,  
2: 39, 4.

Ioc a yoke, Ps. 2, 3, v. geoc.

Ioclet A little farm, in some parts  
of Kent, called YOKELET, as  
requiring a small yoke of oxen  
to till it; mansiuncula, prædi-  
olum, Som.

Ioc-sticca a yoke-stick, R. 3.

Ioc-tema a yoke-team, R. 3.

Iofes Jove, Ors. 4, 1, 2, v. Iob.

Iogoð a youth, v. geogus. 3346

<sup>4</sup> Ioic A JOKE; jocus, Lye.

Iona, an; m. YONNE, in France,  
Chr. 887.

Iong young, v. geong.

Ionna the womb, R. Lk. 1, 15, v.  
inna.

Ionna-word inward, R. Mk. 7,  
23, v. innan-weard.

Iored a legion, v. eored.

Iornan to run, Cot. 51, v. yrnan.

Iored a legion, v. eored; a fami-  
ly, v. hired.

Iorsian to be angry, C. R. Jn. 7,  
23, v. yrsian.

Iotas, Iutas, Geatas. The JUTES,  
a people of ancient Germany,  
who inhabited what is now called  
Jutland, the north of Denmark;  
populus Germaniæ antiquæ;  
—Þa comon þa menn of þrim  
mægdum Germanie of Eald-  
Seaxum, of Anglum of ðotum.  
Of ðotum comon Cantware  
and Wihtware then came the  
men from three provinces of  
Germany, the Old Saxons, the

Angles, the Jutes. From the  
Jutes came the men of Kent and  
the Isle of Wight, Chr. 449.

Iow you; iower your, R. Jn. 3,  
28, v. eow.

Iowian to shew, Cod. Exon. 12,  
b, v. ywan.

Iowih you, R. Jn. 1, 26, v. eow.

Ira, Ire An Irishman; Hibernus,  
Som.

Ireland, Iraland, v. Ireland.

Ircingafeld [Brom. West. Irche-  
nefeld.—feld a field, ircinga  
of hedgehogs] ARCHENFIELD,  
Herefordshire, Chr. 918.

Ireland, Iraland. IRELAND, Ors.  
1, 1: Chr. 938, Ing. p. 144,  
note. k, v. Yrland.

Iren iron, Bd. 1, 1, v. isen.

<sup>5</sup> Iren-iron, iron. IRON, made  
of iron, Cd. 19.—Iren-hiorð  
iron hearth, Cot. 20.—Iren-  
smið ironsmith.—Iren-geloma  
iron utensils.—Iren-sid iron-  
side, v. yren, isen.

Iren-hard Vervain; verbena,  
Som.

Irfe property, v. yrf.

Iringes-weg a shireway; via sec-  
ta, Som.

Iris IRIS; Flos, Som.

Irmed wretched; miser, v. yrmian.

Irminge Wretchedly; misere,  
Som.

Irming-sul [Er, "Apus Mars;  
mund a defence; sul a column]

IRMINSULA, ARMENSULA, a  
Saxon idol; fanum et idolum  
Saxonicum. The predomi-  
nant figure was an armed  
warrior. Its right hand held  
a banner, in which a red rose  
was conspicuous; its left pre-  
sented a balance. The crest  
of its helmet was a cock; on  
its breast was engraven a  
bear, and the shield depend-  
ing from its shoulders exhi-  
bited a lion in a field full of  
roses, Sax. Chr. Mentz, A. D.  
1492, p. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Irming-stræt, v. Erming-stræt.

Irnan to run, Prov. 6, v. yrnan.

Irne with iron, v. iren.

Irre angry, Past. 40, 1, v. yrrre;  
adj.

Irre anger, Cot. 135, v. yrrre.

Irsian to be angry, Bt. 33, 4, v.  
yrsian.

Irsung anger, Bt. 33, 4, v. yrsung.

Irðing a farmer, v. yrðling.

Is Is; est, Jn. 1, 47, v. wesan.

Is, iss, isa, es; n. [Plat. is n:

Dut. ys n: Frs. ise n: Ger.

eis n: Not. is: Dan. iis c:

Swed. is m: Icel. is m.] ICE;

glaciers:—Hwi þat is weorðe

why the ice is formed, Bt. 39,

3: Elf. gl. Bd. 3, 2. Ises-

gicel icicle, R. 16.

-isc [Ger. isch: Moes. isks: Icel.

iskt: Eng. -ish] denotes the

external quality of a subject,  
like: as, Ceorlic churlish, like a  
churl; Folcisc plebeian, like the  
folk, or common people; Denisc  
Danish; Engisc English;  
Francisc French; Grecisc Gre-  
cian; Græcus.

Is-calde Scaldia, an island of Zea-  
land, Bt. R. p. 191, Lye.

Ise yes, v. gese.

Isen the bowels, Cot. 13, 73, v.  
iesendas.

ISEN, isern, isen, d. irne.

[Plat. isen, isern n: Dut. yzer

n: Frs. isen n: Ger. eisen n:

Ker. &c. isar, isarn: Dan. jern

n: Swed. jern, järn n: Icel.

járn n.] IRON; ferrum:—

Eorðe swilce isen terra sicut

ferrum, Deut. 28, 23. Isen

þurh-for sawla his, Ps. 104, 17.

Wolde cyning wall onsteallan

iserne would the king erect a

wall of iron, Cd. 186.

Isen, isern, isern, yren; adj.

Iron, made of iron; ferreus:—

Drihten sett isen geoc on eo-

werne swuran, Deut. 28, 48, v.

yren. — Isen-græg iron-grey,

Cot. 84.—Isen-helm a helmet,

R. 51.—Isen-panna, isen-

panne an iron pan, frying-pan,

Elf. gl. — Isen-smið a black-

smith, Gen. 4, 22.—Isen-tang

pincers, snuffers, Elf. gl.

Isenre iron; d. of isen.

Isern iron, Bd. 1, 1, v. isen.—

Isern-bend a fetter. — Isern-

feotor, isern-feter a fetter, R.

15. — Isern-sceru a pair of

shears. — Isern-scoðl, isern-

scofi an iron or fire-shovel.

Isern-grei iron-grey, v. isen.

Isig ICE; glacialis, Bt. 36, 2.

Ispanie Spain; Hispania, Chr.

1087.

Iss ice, Ps. 148, 8, v. is.

-isse, -esse, -ysse, idese a fe-

male, damsel, softened into ies,

iesse, isse] a feminine termi-

nation of nouns; as, abbadiisse

an abbess.

Issern iron, Bd. 4, 28, v. isen.

-istre, a feminine termination of

nouns; as, sangistre a song-

stress, v. estre.

Itemyst utmost, Ex. 13, 20, v.

yte.

Isan-ceaster [yð water, or hyð

a haven; ceaster a city, Som.]

YTHANCETER, a castle some-

time standing about St. Peter's

in the wall, in Dengy hundred,

Essex, Som.

Iselic easy, v. eaðelic.

Iselnes idleness, vanity, v. idel-

nes.

Isende depopulating, Cot. 177, v.

hyðian.

Isnes, se; f. Delight; delecta-

tio, Som.

Itogen Skilful; peritus, Som.

Is, iss, es, in  
Isk. 1004 like, equal,  
resembling.



Itung a way, v. yting.

Iu you, R. Mt. 5, 32, v. eow.

Iu formerly, Bd. 1, 1, v. geo.

Iuc a yoke, Cot. 110, 164, v. geoc.

Iuc-boga a sign of the zodiac, called Orion.

Iuch to you; vobis, C. Mt. v. eow.

Iucian: pp. geiuked. To yoke,

to join together; jugare, Som.

Iudan-byrig Jedburgh, Scotland,

Chr. 962.

Iudea, JUDEA; Judea: — On

Iudea, Mt. 2, 22: 4, 25: Mt.

3, 7. On bam westene Iudea

in deserto Judea, Mt. 3, 1.

Iudea peod, Mt. 3, 6.

Iudeas; m. Jews; Judæi: — Pa

Iudeas cwædon to hym, Jn. 2,

20. Iudea caldras, Lk. 7, 3.

Betwux bam Iudeum, Jn. 10,

19.

Iudeisc JEWISH; Judaicus: —

Iudeisc rice, Mk. 1, 5. Eom

ic Iudeisc sum ego Judeus, Jn.

18, 35: 4, 9. On Iudeisce

endas in Judaicos fines, Mt.

19, 1.

Iueg, iuig toy, v. ifg.

Iuer, iuerr your, C. Mt. 6, 14, v.

eower.

Iugōð, iugōð youth, Gen. 8, 21,

v. geogūð.

Iuh, iuih you, C. Mt. 10, 41, v.

eow.

Iulig yule, Christmas, v. geol.

Iunglic, iunglic young, Elf. T.

p. 33, v. geonglic.

Iung young, Bd. 5, 1, v. geong.

Iunga a young man, a youth, Ps.

67, 29, v. geong.

Iunglic young, v. iunglic.

Iungling, iungling A young-

ling, youth, young man; ado-

lescentulus: — Sum iungling

him fyligde, Mk. 14, 51. Iung-

ling, Gen. 4, 23: Bd. 5, 19,

v. geongling.

Iur, iure your, Chr. 656, v. eower.

Iurpymyl Rust; rubige, Col.

218.

Iutas the Jutes, Chr. 449, v. Iotas.

Iw [Plat. ibe f. ive: Ger. eibe

f: Fr. if m: Lat. mid. ius,

eues: Swed. id f.] Yew, tam-

us: — Elf. gl. R. 46: Cot. 164.

Iwh you, C. Mt. 26, 21, v. eow.

Iwian To think; putare, Solik 2.

## K

Though the A.-S. generally used c, even before e, i and y, as k is sometimes found, the following words are given. Those words not found here, must be sought for under C.

Kadum Caen in Normandy; Cadomus, Chr. 1070.

Kalca-ceaster Tadcaster, Yorkshire, or Newton-kyme; Calcaria Antonini, Bd. 4, 23.

Kalend, kalendus The first day of the month; calendæ, Menol. 13, 59.

Kantwara - byrig Canterbury, Chr. 656, v. Cantwaraburhge.

Karleasnes, se; f. CARELESSNESS; incuria, Lye.

Kasere, an emperor, Bt. 38, 1, v. casere.

Keld A fountain; fons, S. Dunelm, an. 1070.

Kene keen, Past. 33, 4, v. cene.

Kentingas Kentish men, Som.

Kersan To grow; crescere, R. 42.

Kertl a kirtle, garment, H. Mt. 7, 25, v. cyrtel.

Ketering KETTERING, Northamptonshire, Chr. 963.

Kierres-burh CHERBOURG, in Normandy, Chr. 1091.

Kicena a kitchen, R. Ben. 53, v. cytene.

Kine-cynn royal race, Ors. 1, 2, v. cyning.

Kinges-tun Kingston, S. Dunel. an. 924, v. cingestune.

Kitelung, e; f. A tickling; titillatio, Cot. 174.

Kitte [Dut. kit f. a tankard, pot: hence, perhaps, KIT a milk-pail] A vessel, bottle; uter:

—T. Ps. 118, 83.

Kok a cock, Past. 63, 64, v. cocc.

Kyegl, kygel A dart; jaculum, Past. 40, 5.

Kyf a vat, Dial. 1, 9, v. cyf.

Kyneg, kyng, a king, Jos. 10, 3: Chr. 963, v. cyning.

Kynren a generation, Deut. 32, 11, v. cynnryn.

Kyntdington [Flor. Kyrtlinege: Hood. kirding: Brom. Kerling] KIRTLINGTON, Oxfordshire, Chr. 977.

Kyriole [Plat. krijölen: Dut. kriolen to cry out for joy: hence our CAROL] A chanting at the nativity.

Kyð a relation, T. Ps. 73, 9, v. cuða.

Kyðan to make known, Deut. 32, 7, v. cyðan.

## L

The A.-S. sometimes aspirated the l; hence h is placed before l, as hlaf a loaf, hlid a lid, hlot a lot, hlud loud. Such words will be found in H. L and n are often written dou-

ble, or single, indiscriminately at the end of monosyllables, but the reduplication ceases when, in lengthening the word, a consonant follows: as, well or wel well; eall all; ac. ealne

all; omnem: ic sylle I give; þu sylst thou givest; he sylð he gives. La O! Oh! Lo! Behold:—La naddrena cyn O viperarum generatio, Mt. 3, 7: 12, 34.

~~Sudgen bush, -g bush  
d. byrig; f. Jedburgh etc~~

~~The from Pyre  
time, formerly, of  
old town~~

~~In geora formerly  
som d geora~~

~~2) Jugian, M. geinkes  
To yake; jugue Cole  
mm H an.~~

(e)

~~Swumelic use  
customary Th a  
gewichelic~~

~~Jugut. had youth  
had, y. m. m. som v~~

(9)

~~2) Tuncer, es; m yank  
for, a young noble  
made Th an~~

~~3) Ju. men ancient men;  
ancient; Res H 6099~~

~~2) Kempa an; m a soldier  
v Kempa~~

(9)

Knabe a gra  
Quest # 31

~~1) Kankwa bush,  
-g. -bunge d. byrig; f  
Cantwaxa, v Spl  
Cantwaxa. bush~~

(3) Kit, te f. g

(3)



3 Lac es n i m s gift present  
to Chan. Bee.  
~~Sad~~ Sad Natofal thuy v lat  
w daddie edious th su vlatlic  
caddy it young journey pro  
cessio, conductus, cher  
Bee to K<sup>182</sup>, 209,6: 101,  
K 2640. Print #  
502, 35.

Norse leika ludere: play for leik ludus  
Norse leiks: Norse leiker  
 Acord in ldc play

Dec 17 in Ldc  
 2 Lacan, Best of in  
 Ldc  
 Lacnigand,

Lacmiphaes in a  
physician: medical  
son

Q1x Grün-I, 642, 31

[For Cade f proof evidence: Old  
 Ger litha  
 Made reference  
 [unintelligible] from  
 [unintelligible] has  
 [unintelligible] right  
 [unintelligible] permission  
 [unintelligible] 1856, 1908  
 [1925]

La þu liccetera, *Mt.* 7, 5. La freond, *Mt.* 22, 12. Wel la men well *O men*, *Bt.* 34, 8. Ðæt la was fæger *O that was fair*, *Cd.* 223. La þus lo thus, *Cd.* 229. Hwæt is þat la þinga *Oh what thing is that*, *Bt.* 38, 3. Hwæt is þat la *Oh what is that*, *Bt.* 34, 5. We la wa well away, *Bd.* 2, 1. La hu oft *Lo how oft*; ecce, quam saepe, *Ps.* 77, 45.

Laac *An elegy*; elogium, *Som.*

Laad-rinc *a general*, *L. Ethelb.* 7, v. lad-man.

Laam loam, *R.* 56, v. lam.

Laað abomination, *C.* *Lk.* 16, 15, v. lað.

La'c, læc, lic. *A gift, offering, sacrifice*; munus:—*Ne nim þu lac ne accipito tu munus*, *Gen.* 23, 8. *Pe bringað cyn-ingas lac tibi offerent reges munera*, *Ps.* 67, 32. *On lacum cum muneribus*, *Ps.* 44, 14: *Mt.* 5, 23.—*Lac-dæd munificence.*

Lac, lacg, luh. [*Plat.* lake *f.* *Ger.* lache *f.* *a puddle*: *Fr.* lac *m.* *Sp. Port.* lt. lago: *Scot.* loch: *Ir.* lough *a lake*] *ALAKE*; lacus:—*Ðas meres and laces the meres and lakes*, *Chr.* 656.

Lacan *To offer, sacrifice*; offerre, sacrificio placare:—*Lacende lig an offering, or fatal flame*, *Cd.* 197.

Lacan *To play*; ludere:—*Bt.* *R.* p. 184: *Menol.* 523.

Lach *A garment*; chlamys, *Som.*

Laclic *Belonging to a sacrifice*; sacrificialis, *Ep.* 38.

Lacnian, lacnigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* gelacnod; *v. a.* [*læce a physician*] *To heal, cure*; sanare:—*Bd.* 4, 22. *Hyne lacnude*, *Lk.* 10, 34.

Lacnung, e; *f.* *A curing, healing*; sanatio, *Lk.* 9, 11.

Lactuca *A lettuce*; lactuca, *Ex.* 12, 8.

LA'D, e; *f.* [*Plat.* leide *n.* *a conducting*: *Dut.* ley *a way*: *Old Ger.* leit, leige *a journey*: *Ger.* geleite *n.* geleit *n. a. conducting*: *Swed.* led way: *Icel.* leid *f.*] *1. A way, journey*; iter. *2. A way of escape, an excuse, a clearing, defence*; purgatio. *3. A LODGE, canal*; fluentum canalis. *4. A load, burthen*; onus:—*1. On þære lade on their way*, *Cd.* 72, 89. *2. Seo lad*, *L. Cnut.* pol. 8, *W. p.* 134, 50. *Nu hi nabbað nane lade þe hyra synne*, *Jn.* 15, 22. *3. Mon. Angl.* 1, 260. *4. Som.*—*Lade-wyrð one who deserves pardon.*

Ladan *To load*, *Chr.* 1137, v. hladen.

Ladian, beladian, geladian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [*lad an excuse*] *1. To clear, vindicate,*

*excuse*; purgare. *2. To wash out, clear away as by running water*; extergere:—*1. Bd.* 3, 7. *Ladie hine*, *Ex.* 22, 8. *2. Som.*

Ladlic ugly, v. laðlic.

Lad-man *A governor, leader, general*; domitor, ductor, *Gen.* 12, 20, v. lædere.

Ladscipe *A leading*; deductio, ducatus, *Cot.* 176.

Lad-teow, lad - þeow *a leader, general*, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. lateow.

Lad-teowdóm, lad-þeowdóm, es; *m.* *A guiding, leading*; ducatus, deductio, *Bd.* 4, 3.

Ladung, beladung, e; *f.* *An excusing, a clearing*; purgatio:—*L. Cnut.* pol. 31.

Læ *A bush of hair on a man's head*; cæsaries, *Som.*

Læas-spell *a fable*, *Bd.* 4, 22, v. leas.

Læc *a gift*, *T. Ps.* 14, 6, v. lac.

-læcan; *p.* læhte; *pp.* læht, found in composition; as, geneah-læcan *to approach or draw nigh*; efen-læcan *to be even, to imitate*; ed-læcan *to repeat*; geriht-læcan *to justify, correct*; sumor-læcan *to approach towards summer*; winter-læcan *to approach towards winter.*

Læccan; *p.* læhte. *To seize, take*, v. gelæccan.

LÆCE, lece, lyce, es; *m.* [*Fr.* lech *m.* *a physician*: *Ger.* lech *m.* *Moes.* leik, lek *m.* *Dan.* læge *m.* *Swed.* läkare *m.* *Icel.* læknari *m.* *Russ.* lekar, likar: *Ir.* liagh.—*læcan to offer, afford relief or ease from pain, from lac a gift*] *1. A LEECH*; hirudo. *2. A reliever of pain, a LEECH, physician, surgeon*; medicus. *3. A reliever of hunger, a host, innkeeper*; hospes:—*1. Elf. gl.* 14. *2. Eala læce gehæl þe sylfne*, *Lk.* 4, 23. *Nys halum læces nan þearf*, *Mt.* 9, 12. *Seo fordæde on læcas eall þat heo ahte*, *Lk.* 8, 43. *3. Sealde þam læce dedit hospiti*, *Lk.* 10, 35.—*Læce-craeft the art of a physician, a cure, remedy*, *Bt.* 16, 3.—*Lacedóm, es*; *m.* *a medicine, remedy, cure*, *Bt.* 22, 1.—*Læce-domnessa sealfe a poultice*; cataplasma, *Cot.* 44.—*Læce-finger the little finger*, *Elf. gl.* *R.* 73.—*Læce-hus a house of relief, an hospital, an inn*, *Lk.* 10, 34.—*Læce-sealf ointment, salve*, *Cot.* 170.—*Læce-seax a surgeon's knife, a lancet*, *Past.* 26.—*Læce-wyrt the lesser plantain, wild campion, crow's-foot*, *Cot.* 166: *Herb.* 132.

Læcetfeld *Lichfield*, v. Licedfeld.

Læcing *Reproof, rebuke*; redargutio, *Som.*

Læcnian, læcnigan *to cure*, *Cot.* 181, v. lacnian.

Læctrigas *ivy-berries*, v. leac-trog.

Læd lead, v. lead.

Læd laid, *Lk.* 16, 20, v. lecgan.

LÆDAN, gelædan, ic læde, gelæde, þu lædest, lætst, he læt, gelæt, hi lædað; *p.* lædde, gelædde, hilæddon; *pp.* gelæded, gelæd, læded, læd; *v. a.* [*Plat.* Dut. leiden: *Fr.* leda: *Ger.* leiten: *Dan.* lede: *Swed.* leda: *Icel.* leida.—*lad a journey*] *To LEAD, take*; ducere, deducere:—*Segst þu mægse blindra þæne blindan lædan*, *Lk.* 6, 39.  *Ic þe læde ongean to þison lande*, *Gen.* 29, 15. *Twegen gemacan þu lætst into þam arce mid þe*, *Gen.* 6, 19. *Se blinda, gyf he blindne læt*, *Mt.* 16, 14.  *Ic gelæde horn Dauid*, *Ps.* 5, 9. *He was gelæd*, *Lk.* 4, 1. *Used with prepositions*; thus, lædan ut *to lead out*; lædan to, on, &c. *to lead to, &c.*

Læddra, lædra *a ladder*, *Somn.* 227, v. hlædder.

Læden *Latin, Roman*, *Bt.* 41, 1, v. leden.

Læden, lædenlic leaden, v. lead-en.

Lædere *A leader*; ductor, *Cantic.* *Moyssis.*

Lædnys, se; *f.* *A leading, producing, translation*; ductio:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

Læf *a leaf*, v. leaf.

LÆFAN; *p.* de; *pp.* læfed, gelæfed; *v. a.* [*Fr.* leva: *Icel.* lei-fa] *To LEAVE*; relinquere:— *Ic læfe cow sybbe*, *Jn.* 14, 27: *Mk.* 12, 19. *Læfde hys breðer hys wif reliquit ejus fratri ejus uxorem*, *Mt.* 22, 25: *Mk.* 12, 21, 22. *Læfed lefst*, *Mt.* 24, 2, 40, 41: *Lk.* 17, 35. *Wearð dead, na læfedum sæde erat mortuus, non relicto semine*, *Mk.* 12, 20.

Læfdige, læfdigea *a lady*, *Bd.* 4, 9, v. hlæfdie.

Læfel, læfyl. *1. A LEVEL*; libella, manile. *2. A jug, vessel*; scyphus:—*1. Cot.* 132. *2. Gen.* 44, 2, 5.

Læfeldre; *adj.* LEVEL, even; planus, *R.* 26.

Læfend seductor, *R.* 85.

Læfer, *A basket, what a basket was made of, a bulrush, the sword-grass*; scirpæa, i. e. sportula scirpis sive juncis contexta, scirpus, juncus, gladiolus.—*Læfer-bed a bed of bulrushes*, *Gen.* *R.* 47.

Læfl, læfyl *a jug, bowl*, *Gen.* 44, 2, v. læfel.

Læg lie, v. Leah.

Læg *a flame*.

*humea pro humice*

Læg lay, Gen. 9, 21, v. ligian.  
Læge a law, H. Mt. 5, 17, v. lagu.  
Læge-oeaster, Lega-oeaster, Lig-  
oeaster. [Brom. Lega-oeastre:  
Wel. Caer-legion, Caer-leon  
castra legionis] West-Chester,  
Chester, Bd. 2, 2: Chr. 894.  
Læge-gleam a lawyer, H. Lk. 11,  
40.

Læget, lægt lightning, Chr. 1086,  
v. liget.

Lægre-ceastre-aire Leicester-  
shire, Chr. 1088, v. Legra-co-  
aster.

Læhte seized, taken, v. gelæccan,  
læccan.

Læzi lay, for læg, v. ligian.

Læzi, læse, lela. A mole, freckle,  
scar mark from beating, a weal;  
nevus, tumex:—L. Alf. eccl.  
19: Ex. 21, 25.

Læland LAALAND, an island in  
the Baltic belonging to Den-  
mark, Ors. 1, 1, v. Weonod-  
land.

Lælian To be black and blue;  
livere, Cot. 119.

Læmen Made of earth, earthen;  
fictilis:—Læmen fæst earthen  
passel, R. 26.

LÆN, læne [Plat. Dut. leen n:  
Dut. leening f: Ger. lehen n:  
Old Ger. len: Dan. laan, len  
n: Swed. län n: Icel. len, lien  
n: feudum censuale] A LOAN,  
gift, reward; mutuo datum,  
commodatum, premium:—  
Se þe set his nehstan hwæt to  
læne abit, Ex. 22, 14. Þe  
biddað manega þeoda þines  
þinges to læne, Deut. 28, 12.  
Læne syllað make a loan; mu-  
tuum date, Lk. 6, 35. Style  
him to læne da ei mutuum,  
Deut. 15, 8. Læðan læn an  
enemy's gift, Cd. 29. Læn  
Godes a reward of God; præ-  
mium Dei, Cd. 32. Of þys-  
sum lænan from these rewards,  
Cd. 60, v. lean.

Lænan; p. gelænde; pp. ge-  
læned, alæned; v. a. [læn a  
loan] To LEND; commodare:  
—Hig lænað eow and ge na  
lænað him, Deut. 28, 44. Eal-  
ne dæg he miltasð and lænð,  
Ps. 36, 27. Læn me þry hla-  
fas, Lk. 11, 5. Alæned feoh  
lent money, a pledge, R. 4.

Læncten the spring, Elf. gr. v.  
lencten.

Lænctenlic vernal, v. lenctenlic.

Lændenu the loins, v. lenden.

LÆNE, hlæne; adj. [Plat. leen  
lean] Fragile, LEAN, slender,  
frail, passing; fragilis:—Læne  
dream a slender joy, Cd. 169.  
Lænes lifes of fragile lives,  
Cd. 156. On oðrum lænum  
weorðscipum on other frail ad-  
vantages, Bt. 24, 3, Card. p.  
128, 9. Hu lytel he bið and

hu læne how little he is and  
how transitory, Bt. 18, 1.  
Æghwile þing lænu sindon  
omnes res fragiles sunt, Bt. R.  
p. 182. Ofer lichoman læne  
and ænne super corpus  
fragile et segne, Bt. R. p. 191.

Lærend, ea; m. A lender on  
usury; fenerator, Som.

Læng long, Elf. gr. v. leng.

Længian to long for, v. langian.

Længten spring, v. lencten.

Lænian, gehlænian; pp. ed. To  
be lean, to make lean; ma-  
crere, Cot. 183, 187.

Lænian To restore, repay; red-  
dere, Gen. 60, 15.

Lænig weak, lean, v. læne.

Lænis, se; f. LEANNES; te-  
nuitas, Lye.

Lænic; adj. Fragile, temporary;  
temporalis, L. Eccl. p. 173.

Lænten the spring, Cal. Jan. v.  
lencten.

Læp a basket, v. leap.

Læpeldre level, v. læfeldre.

Læpeo a part, L. Edw. Guth. 10,  
v. læppa.

LÆPPA, lappa, an; m. [Plat.  
Frs. lappe f: Dut. Dan. lap  
m: Ger. lappen m: Mon. lap-  
pa: Swed. lapp m: Icel. lappi  
m.] 1. A LAF, border, hem;  
smbria. 2. A piece, portion;  
pars:—1. Þæt niðer astygeð  
on læppan his hrægles, C. Ps.  
132, 3. 2. Lifre læppan jeco-  
ris portiones, R. 76.

Læran, gelæran; p. lærde; pp.  
gelæred; v. a. [lar lore, learn-  
ing] 1. To teach, instruct, in-  
form; docere, erudire. 2. To  
advise, suggest, persuade, ex-  
hort; suadere:—1. Pu lærat  
us, Jn. 9, 34. Ic lære I will  
teach, Ps. 33, 11. Lær us,  
Lk. 11, 1. Lærað ealle þeoda  
docete omnes gentes, Mt. 28,  
19. 2. We lærað hyne nos  
suadebimus ei, Mt. 28, 14.  
Lære Pharao, Gen. 40, 14: Bd.  
4, 19, S. p. 587, 30.

Lære doctrine; ac. of lar.

Lærestræ, A female teacher, an  
instructress; doctrix, Scint. 77.  
Lærig Teachable, a tyro; docil-  
is, tyro, Mann.—Mr. Thorpe  
translates it a shield, Cd. 154,  
Th. p. 192, 29.

Lærinc-man a disciple, R. Ben. 5.

Lær-læst Unlearned; indoctus,  
Som.

Lærnes, se; f. [Dut. Kil. lær  
empty] Emptiness; vacuitas,  
Herb. 1, 18.

Lær-wita a teacher, doctor.

Lærystre a female teacher, v.  
lærestre.

LÆS; adv. LESS; minus:—  
Bd. 4, 25. An læs twentig  
one less than twenty, nineteen.  
Mid læs worda with less words,

Bt. 35, 5. ¶ Læs hwon, þe  
læs, þe læs þe, þy læs, þy  
læs þe læst, læst that; ne, ne  
forte, ne quando:—Þe læs hig  
swelton ne moriantur, Ez. 19,  
21, 24. Þe læs þe he cume  
ne ille veniat, Gen. 32, 11. Þy  
læs þe we swulton ne moria-  
mur, Gen. 3, 3.—Læs-boren  
less-born, inferior birth, L. Ca.  
Edg. 13, v. læss, leas.

Læs, læsew, læsuw, e; f. [Ger.  
lese f.—hence LESOWES pas-  
tures] A pasture, a LEASE or  
common; pastura, pascuum:  
—On læsum in pascuis, Gen.  
37, 12. Sceap læsewe þim  
oves pastura tua, Ps. 73, 1:  
78, 14. Fint læse inwend  
pasturam, Jn. 10, 9. Gemæz  
læs a common pasture, R. 94.  
Læse false, Scint. 33, v. leas.

"Læsest least, v. lytel.

Læsew a pasture, v. læs.

Læsewian to feed, Elf. gr., v. læ-  
sian.

Læs-hosum [læs less, inferior;  
hos calcaneum, i. e. inferior  
incedens super calcanea sua]  
Cernuus, incurvatus, R. 28.

Læssian, læswian; p. de; pp. od,  
gelæswod. To pasture, feed;  
pascere:—Hig man læswoode  
on Morium lande, Gen. 41, 2.  
Læswiende, Mt. 8, 30. Læs-  
wigende, Mk. 5, 11.

Læss; def. se læssa; seo, þæt  
læsse; adj. [comp. of lytel]  
LESS; minor, inferior:—Þæt  
læsse leoh the less light, Gen.  
1, 16. Gaderodon sum mare  
sum læsse, Ez. 16, 17. Ic  
eom læssa þonne ealle þine  
miltunga, Gen. 32, 10. Se  
þe læssa is qui minimus est,  
Mt. 11, 11: Lk. 7, 28.

Læst; adj. [sup. of lytel] LEAST;  
minimus:—An of þysum læs-  
tum bebodum, Mt. 5, 19. Þæt  
læst fæc the least space, Bd. 2,  
13.

LÆSTAN, gelæstan; v. a. [Plat.  
leesten, lösten: Dut. lysten:  
Frs. lasta: Ger. Ot. Not. Wil.  
leisten] 1. To observe, perform,  
fulfil, execute; observare. 2.  
To follow, pursue; sequi. 3. To  
last, endure, continue, adhere;  
durare:—1. Heo Godes wil-  
lan lengest læsten they God's  
will long performed, Cd. 13.  
Pu læstan scealt thou shalt  
execute, Cd. 25. Pu hit mæge  
gelæstan thou canst perform  
it, Bd. 36, 3, Card. p. 272, 9.  
2. Gif hi læstan dorsten if they  
durst follow, Bt. R. p. 151.  
And symle him gelæste, Ez.  
13, 22. 3. Eowre bleða ge-  
læston, Jn. 15, 16. Hi him  
gelæstan woldon they would  
adhere to him, Chr. 920.



gde for lade  
~~main~~  
 p of began

§ Las, e; f a <sup>pastor</sup>  
 p 10, g v <sup>at</sup> lase  
 Lase - <sup>hiring, e</sup>  
 a false appearance  
 the young <sup>Ben</sup>  
 the

§ Lasing <sup>folkland</sup> <sup>the</sup>  
 leading leasing

§ Lase, g: <sup>d. ag</sup> lase  
 f lase; j. a <sup>pastor</sup>  
 etc

Cal, lel, <sup>e: f?</sup> <sup>a meal</sup> (1)  
~~stroke~~

(1) sandden have  
 clappe q  
 + pam lappan  
 illi parti to that  
 part or party.  
 type - therefore in  
 or m

m. dag, es, m. (2)  
 xilday, life of Loring - mæden a  
 Bes H. 576 female pupil Thapal

"~~Sæstend, es: m~~  
~~Big who does as~~  
~~they: any one who~~  
~~then son.~~

~~Let an injury, late~~  
~~have than~~  
~~Lat~~  
~~Lagon~~  
~~W. H. of Lieg~~

~~Læsa, e; f a~~  
~~pasture Th An~~

~~d) Lat ma; flatu~~  
~~gum lates; flatre;~~  
~~comp. letro; sek~~  
~~Latolt, late mest~~  
~~etc. v Essentials of~~  
~~Lat. gr. 25:25~~

~~Lat~~  
~~water, n~~  
~~Lat. 25:25~~  
~~latus Book 326~~  
~~Lat. strep;~~  
~~allike path~~  
~~476~~

~~Lah~~  
~~leant~~  
~~than~~  
~~Book~~

~~La. send, es: m~~  
~~a betrayer son, part~~  
~~of lawan~~

~~Lah low~~  
~~lage Th An~~

~~14 - lat is often used~~  
~~in compound words~~  
~~& signifies the remainder,~~  
~~what is left; residuum~~  
~~or yose-lat Book~~  
~~K. Gloss 251~~

~~Lah. brecent,~~  
~~a law breaker, a~~  
~~transgressor~~  
~~son Ben~~

~~Lim, laamp~~  
~~loan, etc Gm~~  
~~350, 26~~

~~Lafre, e; f a~~  
~~late, etc v the lawrence~~

~~Laford~~  
~~a lord Th An~~  
~~v hlaford~~

~~Lambrew lamb~~  
~~Gm 1664, 28. pl~~  
~~of lamb~~

~~d~~  
~~\* Lat, late, long~~  
~~dixi Sh 1, 21~~

~~e v late~~  
~~\* Late, late late~~  
~~v late~~

~~Lag, e; f law,~~  
~~obligation Th An~~  
~~v laque, lah~~











